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## THE

## (1)

# , LAGHU.KAUMUDI 

A SANSKRIT GRAMMAR,

58
;

## FARADARKJA.



## 88

JAYBE R. BALLANTYNR LL.D.


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\section*{PREFACE.}

The grammatical compendium of which this is a tranalation is current among the pandits of the North-weat provinoes, and of. most of the other provinces of India. The translation is one of a series of attempts to encourage and facilitate the interchange of ideas between the pandits and the eenior English students of the Government Collegea. How different the arrangement of a Sanskrit treatise on Grammar is from that of an English treatise on the subject, may be inforrod from the facts stated in the subjoined extract from the preface to the Hind version of the same compendium.

The groundwork of the grammatical literature of the Sanakrit is comprised in Pánini's eight Lectures, entitled "The Aahtidhydys." Each of the lectures is divided into four sections, and each section into a number of suitras, or succinct aphorisms. On these Mr. Colebrooke remarks:-"Tle atudied brevity of the Paninfye "sintrue renders them in the higheet degree obecure; oven with " the knowledge of the key to their interpretation, the student "finds them ambiguous. In the application of them when under. "stood, he discovers many seeming contradictions; and with every "exertiou of practived memory, be must experience the utmont "difficulty in combining rules dispersed in apparent confucion "through different portions of Papini's eight Lectures."

The caune accompliabed scholar adds:-The outlive of Pripini's "arrangement is simple; but numerous exceptions, apd frequent "disgreasions, have involved it in much seeming confusion. The
- fat two lectures (the first eection eapecially, which is in a - manaer the bey of the whole grammar) contain definitions; in -tive thre react are collooted affires, by which verbe and nouns -a. ineoted. Thow which appertain to verbe occupy the -s:-a looterse:-whe fourth and fifth contain auch as are affixed -toreash The remaining three lectures treat of the changes - wilich rootes and alises undergo in special cases, or by general ares of acthography, and which are all effected by the addition, - er by the mbetitution, of ooe or more elomenta. The apparent. - Mivity of the decign vanishes in the perplexity of the etruc-- tare The cadren parsuit of excoptions and limitations eo dis--jing the greceral preceptes, that the reader cannot keep in view - elvir iatended comacrion, and mutual relation. Ho wanders in an intricate mane, and the dow of the lebyrinth in continually - Erpying fuese his manda"

Bech a wock as that above deecribed being obvioualy unsuited fre beginaer, s different arrangement of Phini's aftras was cterpted by eoveral grammarians, " for the sake of bringing into aee vier the rules which must be remembered in the inflections af anord and thooe which must be combined even for a single manion of a single term." This arrangement, Mr. Colebrooke alls ais certeialy peciecable; but the altrace of Papini, thus - lenached freen their context, ase wholly unintolligible; without - in commeatator's expocition, they are indeed, what Sir Wil-- In Joees hat nomentere termed them, 'dark as the darkest - ancian ".

Bed an armagument as that bese reforred to, is adopted in
 zant tive Iacies sidelvinta Kavenudr of Varadandia.

One of the first objecte of this edition of tho Grammar is to explain each term and each proceen, on its firat occurreace, with something of that fulness of illustration, which the pandite think it better to defer imparting until a later etage in the pupil's course. According to the eatablished system, the juvenile pupil, who has only commenced learning the language in which the grammar in written, cannot proced three lines in adrance of the point at which his preceptor's last lecture broke off. If he can proceed half a line in advance of it, it is more than was to have been expected.

Another omission of the native grammars is supplied to a cortain extent in this edition. When a word in given as an arample under a rule, perhape six or cight rulee have proviously had is share in bringing the radical word into the form to which the ultimate rule applien For instance, when we wish to determine ane particular pronoun, (to quote from Mr. Wollacton's prefice to his practical Grammar of the Sanskrit) "six rules are to be referred to "in forming the word, and the atudent muat be ablo to remember "them all before becan do it, for there is no reforence to them "whatsoever. Yet such references are much more necceemary than "those that are annezed to the propositions in Euclid, becance the "solution of these words in generally more complicated than that "of the theorems."

References are supplied in this edition, not to every rule required, yet to more than the attentive atudent ia likely to have forgotion.
J. R. R

Benarce Oollcge, July 210, 1849.

\section*{PREFACE}

\section*{TO THE 8ECOND EDITIOX.}

Tre tramiation of the Laghu Raumudi by the late Dr. Ballatyea, which, as Profemor Max Muller observes, "has enabled ome begiasers to find their way through the lalyrinth of native grammar," lan been for many years out of print, and is continually iequired for by thoee who wish to obtain a well-grounded knowledge of a laguage the stedeate of which, in Europe alone, may be canted so longer by tens but by hundreda

Por the pablication of this edition, such studente are indebted to the enightoeed liberality of H. Hi. the Mabartjab of Vizianagram, IC. \& 14 who has already munificently encouraged Sauskrit and Enginh eobolarship in this country by his endowments to the Onmer's Colloge at Beoares and the Univerrities of Calcutta and Mastran

The Saankrit text and Eaglish tranalation have been carefully mvieed aad corrected by Pandit Bechan Rama Tiwéri, Librarian of the Sankrit Colloges aod Biba Mathura Prasida Mifra, Second Meter of the Eaglich Colloge.

8everal of the corrections and altorations which appear in this crion were cither made, suggeated, or approved years ago by Dr. Bellaneyse himeolf; and it is hoped that no change has bean made in which be would not have thoroughly concurred.

Iat the greelly improved type, papor, and general appearance \& the book we are indebted to the apirited pabliabers, Mosars. E J. Inarue aed Co.

\author{
R. T. H. G.
}

\section*{1 बभुकीकुमुद्दीव्याबरषम्।}

1 कीयनेषाय बम: ।



\section*{salutation to gancial}

Having made obeisance to Sarnawath, the diving, the pare, cos dued with good qualitice, I make this abridged Siddhiata-baumudi in order that people may enter rome way into the Plipiniya grammar.


\section*{॥ बघुक्षॉमुद्रीब्याकरखम् ॥ \\ ॥ घंघा}



 घ ष सर 1?₹। हस् 1281
श्रति माहेख्वर्वायि सूकएय्यादियंघार्थानि ।

 DA DAŚ; RHA PHA CHRA THA THA CHA TA TAV; KA PAY; ÓÁ SRA 8AR; hal Thesz groups of letters are the aphorisms or Maheśwara or Siva ; designed for the formation of manes or pratyáhairces sUCH AS AN AXD TEE LIKK, by which whole clames of lotters can, eeverally, be designated. See Na. 8.

\section*{एषामन्त्या दूतः।}

No. 2.-Ter final letters or these aphorisms ave termed 'rr.' For example, in the aphorism a i wn, the letter \%is called 'it.' See, further, No. 7.

\section*{हबारादिघद्कार उचारबार्यः।}

Na. 8.-Taz short vowel \(A\), in the terms En dec, is De ondin IO tBe Abticulation of the lellers \(h\) \&e. For inatance, by ha, yo, \(\mathrm{va}, \mathrm{ra}, \$ 0 \mathrm{a}\), the bare consonante \(\mathrm{h}, \mathrm{y}, \mathrm{V}, \mathrm{r}\), dec. are intended.

\section*{बयमष्थे स्वित्संघ्रबः।}

 eneuption will appear in Na \$7ri:i:i1.1

\section*{}



Na. 5.-Let 14 consoxant final in an upaded́a be called 'it' (N. 7.). As mpadeía is defined as signifying an 'original enuncia-cuon-chat is to any, an affix, (pratyaya, No. 189,) or an augment (Sama Na. 109), or a verbal root (dhatu, No. 49), or, in short, any fare ef expreaion which occurs only in tecbnicul treatises on gramEar, and which is not a word ready for use, but one of the supposed cigieal clencents of a word.

A word which is not seen in a critra, but which is neceseary to amplate the seana, is always to be supplied from some otier sítra. The suece of this is as follows. In the treatises of the Sanskrit fremarinas, bervity is regarded as a primary requisite. According to the author of the Mahcobhachya, or Great Commentary, 'the gramanriase cutcem the abbreviation of half a short vowel as cquivaleet to the birth of a son.' Accoordingly, Pánini in his \(A\) akMryyyi or 'Grammar in Eight Lectures,' avoide repeating in any afles the words which can be supplied from a preceding one. Whan the origiaal order of the suitras it abandoned, as in the premak mork, it becomes necessary to place before the student, in the crape of a commentary, the worde which Panini left him to gather free the coatext. Thus, to complote the aitra before us (vis., hal ; angem), the woris 'upadeis' and 'it' are required; and these applied from a previove aiftra, which, in the present arrangemen, will be found at Na 26.


Iia a-LOPA (dision, or the subatitution of a blank) signifies

DISAPPEARAXCR Let this be the term for the dieappearance of anything previously apparent.

\section*{ तस्येतो लोप: स्यात् । बादयोगडावर्या: ।}

No. 7.-In the room or that which is called ' it,' let there be 1 blank. Thus all the final consonanta in the Sivi-aitras are left out of view, when thewe are employed to designate any clase of lettery ; the use of the 8 and the rent of the fourteen being to acciat in forming the brief names of theve claneen, as explained in the rule here iollowing.

बन्त्येनेता सहित बाटिर्मध्यगानां स्वस्य च संघा स्यात् । यधाइयिति बः ह घर्यानां संघा । गवमघ् ह्रस्थित्यादय:।

No. 8.-Let AX initial letter, with ar ' It' lettrir as a Finils be the name of iteelf, and of the intervening lettora. Thus, let ' \(a, n\) ' formed of ' \(a\) ' as its initial letter, and of ' \(n\) ' (Na.7.) as its final, be the name of ' \(a\) ' itwelf and of ' \(i\) ' and ' \(x\) '. Which intervene betwist ' \(a\) ' and ' \(n\).' So let ' \(a\) ch ' be the name of ' \(a\) ' ' \(i\),' ' \(u\),' 'ri,' ' \(4 i i_{i}\) ' ' \(e\),' ' 0 ,' 'ai,' 'ar,' that is to any, of all the vowels; let 'hal' be the name of all the 'consonants between ' \(k\) ' inclusive in the fifth Siva-sitica, and the ' \(l\) ' which olones the list; and 'al' the name of all the lettors together, both rowels and consonants; and so of ocher pratyeihdicas, or names of clames of letters.

\section*{}



Na. 9.-Lot 1 vower whose tma (or proeodial length) is 'THAT or abort 0 , long 6 , and prolated 6 , be called acoordingly sBort, LOMG, and PEOLATED. Theee again are meverally threefold, scoording to the division of 'scutcly socented tea,' here following.


16a 10-A vowel uttered wTri a hian tons is said to be scustar Acciarrm. (The grammarians deecribe this accentuation as bring the recult of employing, in the utterance of the vowel, Lhet they call the repper half of the orgas, that is to eay of the pinta, bips, 100, 200 Na. 14).

\section*{}

ENa 11.-A rowal uttered wITE a LOW roxe is gaid to be CANET 10 Curtin.

\section*{}
- अबजितोकरणि प्रल्थेषमनुनाषिषाननुनासिक्षत्वाभ्यां द्विधा ।

Na. 12-When there is a combination of the acute and greve accent, the vowal has thz CIBCUITLIKX \(\triangle C C E N T\). The application of the three accents to the three several prosodial lengths give niee varieties of each vowel. This nine-fold variety is further doubled by the presence or aboence of nasality, which is next \(t \rightarrow\) be defined.

\section*{}

अुण्यहलिस्कियो ह्वर्यमाबो ध्यॉगन्नुनाष्किसंच: स्यात् ।

 GI 1

Na 12-Lot that whice is proxounced by the nose alome wITR THE MOUTB be called RABAL. Thus, of the letters a is ri, there are severally eightcen different modifications. Of the Weter hi there are ouly twelve, because it does not possess the long (bet anly the short and the prolated) prosodial time (No. 9). Of the lotens cai o an also there are only twelve modificationa, beamee there have not the abort procodial time.

\section*{}



No. 14.-Let two letters havimo thi same obgay (or place of origin) such as the palate, \&a, and attended with the says EFPORT of utterance within the mouth, be called Homoomrsous one with another. Katydyana remarks on this: 'The homogeneousness of \(\mu_{i}\) and \(4 i\), one with another, should be stated.' This form of expression-viz, 'should be atated'-distinguishes the supplementary remarks (vartika) of Kátydyana
 मूर्था । लतुतुलसानां दन्ता: । ठ्यूप्मानीयानामेष्ठो । बम०नानां
 दन्तौप्रम् 1 निह्वामूलीयस्य बिह्क्रामूल्म् । नास्किन्नुस्बारस्य।

No. 13. -The throat is the organ of the gutturals \(\triangle \mathcal{C} \mathrm{KA}\) KBA ga oha fa (No. 17) ha and vibarga; the palate, of the palatale If CHa chea ja jea ìs ya and 8a; the head, or the cerebrale pa bí té tha da pha ṣa ra and 8BA ; the trith, of the dentale lpi LRí TA THA DA DHA NA LA and 8A; the LIP8, or the labiale 0 of PA PHA BA BIIA MA, AND OF UPADBMANfíA, as viearga is called wheo it is written in the form of two semi-circles before pa or pha (No.
 an organ, in addition to the orgat of the class in which each respeotively appears above. The organs of \(E\) and 11 are the triroat and the Palute; of 0 and AU, the throat and the Lips; of VA, the TEETH and the LIPS. The organ OF JHWRXXULSYA, as visarga is called when it is written in the form of two semi-circles before ba or kha, is the root of the tonaus The nose is the organ of anvswára.


 बस्य मयोगे संघृतम् 1 मर्वियादयायं तु विष्तृतमेब। बाहसम्बेबाद-



\section*{THE LAOHU EAUKUDI:}




 हता: जरम्बुसारबिस्गाँ।

Ra 16-Tue erport in utterance is tworold, that which there place wrrirx the mouth, AMD that which is ExTERNAL as regande the moath, belonging to the throat. Thi formier is of HVE EDMDE-ACCOADLNG TO TEI DIVIBIOX OF TOUCBED, BLIGHTLY roociso, alhohtly open, opar and contracted. The effort whe the organ is TOUCBED by the tongue, beLonas to the five
 the semi-vowols (called AITASTHA, because, in the common arrangemeat of the alphabet, they stand between the five classes and the abinata); when the organs of apeech are sLIOBTLY OPEN, TO the abinate and the acpirate fsrmun; when the organs are opres, TO the romele awien. Ix ACTOAL UBE, the organ in the enunciation of tise shome 1 is comtractid : but it is considered to be open coly, as in the case of the other rowele, when the vowel A is in THE gilite of tisime plat in some operation of grammar. (The rea\(m\) for chis in, that if the chort a were beld to differ from the long © in this reepect, the homogoncournem mentioned in No. 14 would not be found to axim botween them, and the operation of the rules espending upon that homogeneouspees would be debarred. In ordre to rusore the ahort a to its patural rights, thus infringed thooeghout the Achfodhyayl, Pdyini with oracular brevity in his claing apboriem gives the injunction ' 14 ,' which is interpreted to cignis "Lat chort a be beld to have ite organ of utterance contrested, now that we have reached the end of the work in which it mes neverery to regard it as being otherwisa."

The efiort in atterades EXTERMAL as regards the mouth is or Elever cirme-viz, Expinsiox of the throat, producing band prticaltion ; corrnictrox of the throut, producing sof articulation;


MURAUR ; SLIGET ASPIRATIOX; BTRONG ASPIRATION ; and the effort of ACUTE, GRIVE, and CIRCUMTLEX accentuation. In the case of the letters in the pratydinara EHAR (vis., the hard coneonants tha pita chha tha tha cha fa ta ka pa \&a sha ea,) the effort is that of Viv\&RA, SWLsA, and AGHisBLI. Is the case of the letters in the pratyonhára HAś, (vis, the soft consonants ha ya va ra la na ma ria va na jha bha gha tha dha ja ba ga da da, it is that of sairvisn, NADA, and OHOBEA. (We may bere remark, that, as thewe two classes of consonants, the hard and soft are effectually discriminated by the vivara and sarivara difference, the additional diatinctions of irvodea, nodda, ghooha, and aghooha whatcver may be thoir utility or import elcowhere, are of no consequence here. With refarence to the low preparatory murmur and its abeence, the soft and hard letters are sometimes termed 'sonants' and 'surds.' .THE FIBST AXD thisd Letter in each of the five chasses, in the ordinary arrangement of the alphabet (viz, ka cha fa ta pa and ga ja da da ba), AND the letters denoted by the pratyahara YAỴ (vis, the semivomels ya va ra laf, are unaspirated. The second axd fourti LETTERS OF the same CLesssis (vis, kha chha tha tha pha aod ghas jha dha dha bhan) AND the letters denoted by the pratyaherra śas, (viz., the sibilants aid the aspirate, ba sha sa ha,) are Aspirated. The lettars in the ordinary arrangement of the alphabet, broinding WITH KA, AND ENDING WITH MA, are the five classes of consonants sparsi. Thoee denoted by the pratyahara Yay are the semi-rowels ANTASTHA ; thuee denoted by sfis, the sibilants and aspirate fossMAN ; those denoted by \(\triangle C B\) are the rowels SWARA. A character LIEE THE HALF OF VIBAROA, when standing BEPORE KA or KHi, is called Jinw<ứufyi and when standing berorz PA or PBL, is called UPADHMKNIYA (Na. 15). A character, in the shape of \(\triangle\) DOT, FOL
 TWO DOTs, or small circles, visarial.

बबिधीयमानोडलुदिश्घ खबर्यह्य बंधा स्यात् । बरेषाए् घरेब



व्वमययनम् । बनुनाधिकाननुनाडिकभेदेन यवला द्विधा। तेना-


Nia 17.-Let a letter, denoted by the pratyaliara AN, sor prypoended as Ar AFIIX or operative agent, but as something to. be oparated apon, aND let in like manner \(\triangle\) IIETTER FOLLOWED BY Ar ificatipay 0 , be the name of (and so imply) its homogenems lotters alea.

Here the protyoficra an is made by the latter \(n\) (of the sixth of the aftree of fiva, vis. lain, and not by the n at the end of the first citre. The pratyalidira is therefore held to denote the semi-vowels anell sa the vila) The letters above referred to, with an indi: cestery is, ave kw che futw pu; (hu represents the guttural class, ches the palatala, in the cerebrale, tu the dentale, and pu the labials). Hreen a ie the name of (and implies) its aighteen eeveral varieties (Na 18): and co \(i\) and in. The vowel \(r i\) is the name of thirty (for it deacese ite own eighteen rarietice, and the twelva varieties of 4i Rla 12). So lri aloo (for it denotes its own twelve varieties, and the ightoma modifications of \(r i\) ). The diphthongs 6 aio au (ech) an ach the same of twelva. Through the distinction of nasal and maneal, ya na and la are twofold; and, by this rato, the nonmoll form of each implies both.

\section*{}

Na. 18-Itet the closers proxnity of belters be called comescr (cerikits).

\section*{}

Ia. 12-Lot comporants usseparatiod by vowels be called 4 cousuricrion of coneonanta
यु


No. 20.-Let that which mids in "sup" (Na. 187) or ns "TIS" (No. 408) be called a padA (or inflected word, as distinguished from a root, or that which has undergone no such inflection).

So much for the chapter on terms. We now come to the conjunction of vowela.

\section*{घध्रन्चि: ।}

\section*{दूको यखणि I है। द1001.}

इक: स्थाने यब् स्यादचि संद्धितायां विषये। छुधी ठ्यास्य हति स्थिते ।

No. 21-Instead or a letter donoted by the pratydhara 15, let there be one denoted by the pratydiadra Yax̣, in each inetance WHERE one denoted by the pratyahara \(\triangle C H\) immediately followe

In the case, for example, of the word sudlf (meaning " the intelligent") followed by the word upioya ("to be worshipped").

It is to be obeerved that the foregoing aphorism consiste cololy of the three pratyaharas ik yan and ach, the firat having the termination of the genitive or siath oase; the second, that of the nominative or first case; and the third, that of the locative or seventh case. The force of these terminations is to be ascertained from other aphorisms ; because, although the author of the Ramms\(d\{\), in his eritti or expansion of the aphorism, has collected all that is required, yet the student, not content to receive anything on a lower authority than that of Panini, must be enabled to verify the interpretation offered to him. Holding, therefore, that we have merely got three pratyaharas, with different terminations, we proceed to enquire (lst) which is to give way, ( 2nd) which is to take ite plece, and (3rd) which is to be regarded as the cause of the change. For the sake of brevity we may now drop the term pratyuinara, and speak of yam, ach, do simply.

 बोधार्म् 1

Na 22-Whan \(\triangle\) TERM IS EXHIBITED IN THE SEVENTH CASE (2ta 187,) the operation directed is to be understood as affecting the state OT WHAT immediately precedes that which the term crecter

In the prevent inatance, the term exhibited in the seventh case is ack. In the example oudhf mpanya, the \(u\) of upuisya is the wowl which that term denotes; and that which is to be affected in the fioal ( ik) of oudhf, which immediately precedes the \(u\). By the foregoing rule, yay is to be subetituted for the ik, but yan in the common name of the four letters y \(v r\) and \(l\), and the questise cocurs-which of these is to be the substitute? The next rule anplies the anower.

\section*{ \\ }

25a 22-When a common term is obtained as a subatituta, let THE LIEETH of ite eiguificates, to that IM THE PLACE of which it comen be the actual subatituto.

Of the four letters denotad by yan, \(y\), being a palatal, is the Freat to \(\&\) Thua we have got sudkyupaisya, which furnishes an cocenion for another rule to come into operation.

\section*{जर्निए। \\ बब: बरस्य यरो हे का सो ग त्वाचि 1}

Ra. 2t.-Of yar, after ach, the seduplication is optional; IWTEOT IT 1 CH POLLOT.

In amdlympinys the dha is yar (this denoting all the consomats except ha), and it followe 4 ( ack ), and it is not followed by ack, being followed by ya. Therefore, if we make the optional redeplication, we get oudhalhymptoya. This calle another rule into cpration.

स्यूस् 1 संति धजारस्म दबार: ।

No. 23.-Instead or the letters called JHAL there shall be JAS IF JHAS POLLOW.

Thuk, instead of the first dha (jhal) of sudhdhyupdisya, since dha, (jluas ) iollows it, there must be jaf; that is to my, ja ba ga da or dhe. Of these the likest (No. 23) is da. So, we get suddhyupaisyli; and the process might here terminale, did not another rule start an objection.

\section*{संयेगान्तस्य बेपपः। \(\subset\) २२। २झ। \\ खंयोगान्ं यत् पदं तदन्तस्य लोप: स्यात् ।}

No. 26.-Let there be rlision of the final or that pada (No. 20) which ends in a COMPOUND COnsomant.

In suldhyupanya the pada suddly ends with a componed consonant ; and, according to the rule, the whole pada ought to disappear. The rule, however, is limited by the qualification that fullows.

\section*{}

घष्ठीनिर्दिश्टान्त्यस्यदेय: स्यात् । इति प्रामे ।
No. 27.-Lot the substitute take the place or oaly teiz fixal l.eTTER of that which is denoted by a term exbibited in the genitive or siaxth cass.

An instance of elision (lopa No. 7) is regarded by the Sanskrit grammarians as the subetitution of a blank. So a blank is directed to be substituted for the \(y\), the final letter of the word suddhy, which is denoted (in No. 26) by a term, in the geaitive or sixth case, viz. "of that pada which ends in a compound cons0mant." But here Kdtydyana intorferes, and remarks as follows:-
याए: प्रतिषेधे वाघ्यः। सुघुपास्सः। मर्बरिः। षामंघः। घार्नतिः।

No. 28.-"The probibitior of the rale (Na. 26) in the cace OF YAM BHOULD BE STATED."

So the elision doee not take place, and the formation of the word Suddhyupdrya (a name of God-" He who is to be worahipped by the intelligent") is completed.

By a like proces are formed the three words Maddhwari (a men of Fidqun-" the foe of the demon Madku,") Dhatrainsa (a man of Brakmal-"a portion of Viahnu the cherisher") and lifitis (" the form of the letter \(4_{4} 8^{\circ "}\) ) in which the other letters deected by yan are succemively exhibited. The student, after mking himeolf familiar with the procese in the instance of Suddhyypiogen ebouki exercise himedf in applying it to these and similar imeacen, not referring to him book except when his memory faile him.

We now proceed to consider the changes that depend upon the ciphboegs (cal).

\section*{}

\section*{}

Na. 2e-Iretced or ECB, when ack follows, let thero be in


The doe order is accertained by the next rule.

\section*{बबासंबमनुदेश : समानाम्। २।₹।?०।}
 Uum: 1

INa 50-Whea a rule involves the case or reval numbers of mberitutee add of thinge for which these are to be subetituted,



Thes col denotes the four diphtbooge 80 ai ar, and the four mbletitutes eammerated in the preceding rule aro distributed among then theo-ay is the subatitute of \(a, a v\) of 0 , dy of ai and av of
 an "is Fishpr," mai +aba=ndyahas "a leader," pustaba = paalas "a parifier, i. a "Fire"

A cimilar change, under different circumetancee, is directed by the mext rila

\section*{}

\section*{यकारादो प्रत्यये परे घोटोतोरार् थाव् एतो। सत:। गव्पम्।नख््यम्।}

No. 31.-There shall be subetituted Finut mind in \(V\) (vix the two substitutes \(a v\) and \(a v\) ) for the corresponding o and au, whir AN APTIX (No. 139) beginning with the letter Y1 Follows.

Thus go +yam=garyam "belonging to a cow;" nau + yam =navyam "belonging to a boat."

The following vartika providee for a solitary case.

\section*{घध्रपरिमाये च। गव्यति:।}

No. 32.-"And when the compound is employed in the censo of a measure of distance," the oof go, followed by yiti (though this is not an affix, No. 31) becomes av. Thus go+yniti=gavyiti, when it signifies "a distance of about four miles;" but the subatitution does not take place when it aignifiee a "yoke of oxen" (goystio).

घदे दुरुख: 1? 1?1マ1
बत्त् एढ्च गुयदंज्ञ: स्यात् ।
No. 33.-Let short \(\triangle\) and \(E\) (that is to say e and 0 ) be called auna.

But why is the short a alone understood here in sceming contradiction to what was said in No. 17 i The next rule will account for this.

\section*{}
 स्यात् I

No. 34.-Let a vowel rollowed by the lettriz t, and a vowel following the letter \(t\), be the name ouly or the leitir whici HAS THE SAKE PROSODIAL LEMGTH. (Noa, 9 and 17.)

The letter \(a\) is the representation of eightoon varietice (Na. 17); but whea it is followed by \(t\), as in the preceding rule, it represents neither the long nor the peolated modifications.

\section*{घ्राहुखः है। १ | OO| \\ }

Na. 28.-When ach comes ATTER 1 (or a ), let Guṣa be thi -iade subetitute for both.

Erample «pa + indra=upendra (a name of Krishyna-"borr enbeequeatly to Indra"); ganiga+rdakam = ganigodakam (" the - vater of the Canges"). -Io these examples the guna \(e\) is substitutad for 6 and i, and the gunga o for \& and \(u\), because the organs emplayed in the proaunciation of o (the throat and palate) are those everilly employed in the pronunciation of \(a\) and \(i\) (Nos. 16 and 25); and the organs employed in the pronunciation of \(o\) (the throal and lipa) are thoee eeverally employed in the pronunciation of cand 4

\section*{} rul



Na. 26-Ir ar upadréa (Na. B), let a rasal vowel be called - In (Na. 7).

In PCizina's Grammar there is no visible sign of the nasality of a wowel-beoce we can know a vowel to be nasal ouly from Pápimis explicitly amerting that it is so, or from our finding that be treate it in such a way that we munt conclude he regarded it as mal. When spenking of the Siva-oritras, it was mentioned that the vowel in the atitra lans is called "it." According to Nn. 8, therefose, thie rowel may be employed as the final of a pratyahara, and the \(\pi \times\) in the next rule (No. 37) is held to be this pratydicira, the mame common to the two lettors ra and la.

उरड रपर: 121?1と२1



Na 87.-Ay, subetituted IP THE PLACE OF RL, which (No. 17) is the rupreseatative of thirty varietice, is alwayn rollowed by the prosyefinin an (Na 26). Example: Kriehma + riddhi = Krichanddin (" the growth of Krichma"), tava + Lrikdina = tavalkana

\(a\) in the two preceding examples in the guna directed in rulo Na． 35．［As examples of \(i\) and \(u\) ，directed by other rulea，we may no－ tice kri＋ati＝kirati，＂he scatters，＂and droaimátri \(+a=d r o a i m o-\) tura，＂having both a mother and a stepmolher．＂］The guma sab－ stitute of ri is \(a\) ，because \(a\) ，like ri，has only one argan of pronunciation，whereas \(c\) and \(o\) ，having two each，are lese like ri （No．16．）

\section*{सोप：शाकल्यस्य｜ट।झ। でし}

No．38．－In deference to the opinion of Sikalsa，let the Eission be optional of the letters ya and va precoded by \(a\) or \(\&\) ，and at the end of a pacla followed by as．

Thus hare iha，by No．29，becomes harayiha；then the ya at the end of the padu haray，being preceded by \(a\) ，and followed by \(i\) （ \(a_{s}\) ），may be optionally elided by this rule－the optionality of which is delicately implied in the aphorism by its being reated on the authority of the ancient grammarian Salkalya，the propriety of whose injunction Pánini does not deny，alturough he doee not． admit it to be absolutely obligatory．The form of expression hare ihce would then appear to furnish occasion for the operation of rule No． 35 －but the rule here fullowing debars this．


No．39．－As far 18 CONCERNs WHAT PRECEDES THEX，the threo last chapters of the Grammar of Panini ave as If THE RULies cox－ TAIMED IN THESE THREE CHAPTERS HAD NEVKR TAEER ETHICT； and furthor，in these three chapters，a subwequent rule is as if it had not taken effect，so far as any proceding rule is concerned．

To understand this，it muat be recollected that the grammar of Panimi is divided into eight Lectures（adkydya），each Lecture into four chaptern（pdida），and each chapter into a number of suo－ cinct Aphorisms（enitra）．When the correct formation of a word is to be ancertained by the rulee of this grammar，each ciftra in con－
caived to present itsalf, or to be found (propton) when an occasion fer ite operation occurs. Now in the case of hara iha (No. 38), an cecesoo for the operation of No. 35 occurs, becanse no consonant innrreese between the \(a\) and \(i\). But the elision of the intervening consonant (y) wae the effect of a rule (No. 38) which stands as the aineteenth aphorisem in the third chapter of Pannini's eighth Letare; and therefore, 80 far as rule No. 85 is concarned, which in the cighty-eeventh aphorism of the first chapter of the sirth Leotuan the dirion is as if it had never taken effect. Thus we have cpicoally hava iha or harayiha "to Hari here", and so also vielper iha or vidipaviha "Oh Vichpu I here".

\section*{हििरादिस्स12121 \\ बद्वेच्च वृद्धिएंच: स्यात् ।}

Ra. 40-Lot loxc \(\&\) ( Na .34 ), and \(A I\) and \(\triangle 0\), be called FRID DI

\section*{}



Na. 41-Whex sci follows \(a\), let veriddir be the singlo meletitute for both.

This is a contradiction (apavada), of the rule No. 35, which drects grapa to be subetituted in such a case. This rule takes effect, so the limitation of Na. 35, because the latter bas still a sphere bet for its operation; whereas if No 35 were always to take effect, the operation of the present rule would always be forestalled. Such a rile as the prewent in tantamount to an exception to a more gencal rale. The Saakrit Grammar acknowledges no irregularity, or exempion to a rake, -bolding that a word which differs from all others of ins chas in "eni juris", and most have a rule of ite own. (Na. 82).
 vith Erichua", gangó+ogha=gangaugha "the torrent of the Curger, dews+aifoaryam = devaifoaryam "the divinity of a
 ater Irichana"

凶बर्यादेजाद्योर्ल्येधत्योबहि च परे षृट्दुरबादेच: स्यात्। ठोलित।


No. 42.-Wrens the verbe ETI and EDHATI, in those forms which begin with ech, FOLLOW \(a\), AND when the subatitute ofe (Na. 282) follows it, let viddhi be the single subetitute of the coocurring vowele.

This rule limits Na. 81, which had proviously limited Na. 85.
Hence we have upa + eti=upaiti "he comee near", and upa +edhate=upaidhats "it incresses." In the example prashfhauhah (the accusative or second case plural of prashthavah "a young steer training for the plough"), the elements prachitha eak and dae are (by No. 137, 156, 185, 282, 281, 5, and 283) brought to the form prashtha whah, to which the present rule applies, the reealt being prashthauhak.

Why do we say (of the verbe eti and odhati) "in those forms which begin with ech \(f^{\prime \prime}\) Because other parts of theee verba, not beginning with ech, are not affected by this rula Rrample: upa+ita=upeta "approached"-(Na.33); ma bhavin prodidiliat =pra+ididhat, "Lot not your honour promote".

\section*{घधादूद्छिन्यामुपसंख्यानम । शंर्षोहियी सेना।}

Na. 43.-"IT MAY BE ADDED that the subetitution of oriddini takee place aleo (Na. 42) and not that of gupa, wrisk frimif row LOws AEsBL" Thus akeha + Mhinf = akshauhine "an army."

No. 44.-"And the subetitution of vriddhi takes place aloo (No
 Thus pra + ilha = prasuha "a good argument," pra + 4iha = praudics "proud," pra + dihi \(=\) praudhi "audacity," pra + aha \(=\) praicia. "meading" pratechya=praichya "a servant."
 परसी: 1

Na s5.-"AITD IF 8HORT FI FOLLOW a is \(\triangle\) COMPOUND WORD the fint member of WHICH BAS the sense of THE THIRD or instrumatal case"-Rrample: sukha+rita = oukharta "affected by. joy." (Noa 87 and 78.)-Why (do we say) "which has (the sense a) the thind (or instrumental case)r" Because otherwise, as in the compoud promana + rita = paramarta "last-gone," this rule does set apply.
 Eivate 1

Na. 46-"And when piṣa ('a debt) rollows pra vatsasam enimata tasara bix̣a and daśl." Thue prorya "principal Lebt" mateatarnima "debt of a steer," lambalírna "debt of a blaket," maveirna "debt of a cloth," ripurna "debt of a debt, compored iatercet," Daśfryip "the river Docaron or Docarene" (No. 1841).

\section*{उपसर्मः किखायोगे 1218 ।पूट।}

\section*{}

Na. 47.-Let pra, \&c. (Na. 48) When prafixed to a verb be terned apacargue.

 बमिं प्रति। परि 1 ठप 1 यते प्रादय:।

Na. 48-By "pRA \&C" we mean TEE Fownowna particlespre "before," parif "opposito," apa "off", aаm "with," anu "atur," ave "down," nie or nir "out," due or dur "ill," vi "apert" \({ }^{\text {di }}\) "as fur an," ni "within," adhi "over," api "verily," cai "beyoed," on "well," ut "up," abhi "opposite," prati " beck arin" "peri "around," upa " dext to."

\section*{भूबाद्यो धातबः ! ? 1ः।? \\ }

No. 49.-Let verbel roots BEXU "be" V\& "blow" and THE LITE be called DHḰTU.

\section*{उपसर्गाहति धातै।। ही | 1ट?।}
 प्रार्छंति ।
 an Uplsarga (No. 47) ending in a or \& let vpiddhi be the single subatitute for both. Thus pra+richchhati=prorchokhati " he goes on rapidly."

\section*{ \\ बादुपयर्गादेबादो धातो पर्प्रमेक्बादेच: स्यात्। प्रेछते। उयोरति।}

No. 51.-When a dhatu beomenno with ef pollowe an upasarga coding in a or a, let the single subatitute for both be THE FORX OF THE sUBsEQUENT vowel. Thus pra+ejate=prajate \({ }^{\text {a }}\) be tremblen," upa + oshati=uposhati "he sprinklea."

\section*{}

बचां मध्ये योडन्त्य: घ बार्दयंस्य तट्टिंघंघं स्यात्।
No. 52.-Let the final portion of a word, beomanma witi THE Lust of the vowels io the word, be called Ti.
 मनीष। लाहुल्टीषा। घाकृतिगयोडययम् 1 मारंख्ड: :।

No. 53.-"It should be btated that the form of the subsequent vowel takes the place of both in sarandizu de

Thus saka +andhus = óakandher "a nort of potherb," karion + andhu = karkandiku "the jujube," Lórigala + inha = Ifrigalisia "the haddle of a plough," mista+anda = mivitanda "the san." manas + ishé = manishe " intollect."
.This is a clase of compound worde, the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from its form, a pooteriori, and is not discoverable by any consideration of its conatitnent parts a priori

\section*{}

Nia. 3k-AID WHin the myatic ayllable ox, on the upasarga if (Nia 47.) followe a or \& let the single subetitute be the form of the cribequent.

Eramplo: Sidya +om+ namah=Sivdyoxinamak "adoration w Aival"; Siva + d + iki=Sivehi "oh siva, come." (Noe 3, 33, and 85.)




Na. 53.-Wher 4 Homocerrous vowel rownws Ay, let the ecrexponding rove vowel be the subatitute for both.

Erampla, daitya+ari=daityori, "a foe of the demons," (a mano of Vichma), drit fifa=trifa, "the lond of Sorf" Viehput + vione= Vichandidays "the rive of Vichmen," hotri + 4ikfra =hotrWre "the letter lri of the officiating pricet." (No. 16.)

\section*{इए: पद्रार्तारि 1 है। \(12 \bullet\) ह।}

 cama, lut the single aubetitute for both be the form of the precedent vomel

Trample: have + ava=hartva "Oh Hari \(\longmapsto\)-ff;" vichpo + cue=viduo've " Ot Vichpal off-". A character termed ardcracios, or "balf the letter \(a_{n}\) " in generally written in the place of the letere thas dided, as we write an apoctrophe in some analogous comes




No. 57.-EvERYwisers, both in secular and sacred writing, THE ORIGINAL FORM OF the word 60 ("a cow"), being a pada coding in EIf, may be optionally retained before a.

Example: \(\mathrm{Ga}_{\mathrm{a}}+\) agram \(=90\) agram or go'gram, "a multitude of cows." Why ending in of \(7^{\prime \prime}\). Because the word go, at the cod of the compound word chitragu ("having a brindled cow,") where, in the neuter, it ends in \(u\) (Now 269 and 275), has not the option of remaining unchanged. So chitragu+agrasn =chitragroagram "z multitude of brindled cowe," (Na. 21.) Why "being a pada so eoching ' Because, though it end in en', the rule does not apply unloes the word go be a pada (No. 20), 20 that, in forming the ablative or fifth case, (by No. 137, 153, 36, 124, and 111,) we have gotal= goh (by No. 198).

\section*{ पति प्रमे ।}

No. 58.-Let a subatitute consistiva of mone than orrs LETTER, or COATAINING AB indicatoiy palatal f, take the place of THE WHOLE of the original expreasion.

\section*{fिख1?121यः1 \\ हिद्वन्बालक्यन्त्यम्येब स्यात् ।}

No. 59.-Axd let that which has ak mpicatogy foren though it consist of more than one letter, take the plice of the final lettar only of the original expreasion.
धबङ: सोटायनस । है। १। १२₹।
 निम् 1 गबि 1.

No. 60.-Acoording to the opinion or sphopíyaxa, AVAn may be the subatitute of go at the end of a pada ooding in on' if ach follow.

Thus we may have gotagram=gaodigram "a multitude of cowa, " (Nore 59, 5, and 55) as well an go'gram (Na. 87). Why
"at the end of a pada \(\mathrm{in}^{\prime \prime}\) Because gotriogavi" in a cow"Qien 187, 153, and 29.)

\section*{ \\ चेरषज्ह ब्यादिन्द्रे। गवेन्द्र: ।}

Na. 61-And if the word midra rollow, let avan' (No. 60) te the subetitute of go. Thus gotindra=gavendra "lord of kiep"-(a name of Krichqa)

\section*{दूराूूते चICIPIE8।}

दूर्म संब्येधने बाक्यस्य टे: प्रतो बा I
Na. 62-ATD IR CALLDNG to a person frox a distazce, the mentitution of the prolated modification (No. 9) of the \(f i(\mathrm{Na} .52\) ) is optional


Na. 64-Lot PROLATED (No. 9) ARD EXCEPTED (No. 64) wholy, Weyer cir follow, urvariably remain unaltered.

Thrample: Cgachohka hrichup atra garióchavati (Come Kricine! the cow in feeding bera.")

 क्डे
 4, as in be praciuita (Na. 63).

Erample: havf dace "tbees two Haris," vishopi imam " theee two Fidrues," gaige amil "theer two rivers Gangea.




No. 65.-Let \(\mathfrak{f}\) and \(\mathfrak{u}\) coming AFTRR the \(\mathbf{x}\) OT the words aDas (No. 386) be pragrikya (No. 63).

Example: amf fsah "thoee lords," Ramakriskncrammé acute "Rama and Krishina, those two are present."-Why do we may ' after the \(m\) ?' Because in the example amuke + atra=amubetras "those here," the \(a\), preceded not by \(m\) but by the \(k\) of abach (No 1321), is not pragrihyc, which it would have been, by the influeece of No. 64, which includes eas well as \(f\) and \(\dot{x}_{\text {, and }}\) from which the word "dual" is not supplied here, elso this rule would be namien

\section*{धादयोरस्चे। १181Yण1 \\ बदूष्यार्याश्षादयो निणाता: स्यु:।}

No. 66.-Let cha \&e, not siamiftisa substanciss (dnaygas) be called nipatas.
प्रादयः 1 १ \(18 \mid\) पूटा
यतेडणि तथा।
No. 67.-And so let Pra \&ce. (Nos 48 and 66.)

\section*{निपात एकाजनाङ:1212128।}

एकोडज़ निणात घाड्बर्स: प्रगृत्ष: 1 ह्रन्द्र: 1 ह उमेयः: 1 था
大्तित 1 घ्वटुण्यम । शोष्यम ।

No. 68.-Let ANY wipíta (No. 66.) Consistimg of 4 sInale VOWEL WITH THE EXCEPTION of the mipata lf, be pragritya (No 64).

Example: \(i\) indra "oh Indra \(h^{" \prime} u\) umaia "oh lord of Uma \(\|^{m}\) The nipaita \&, as an interjection cither making no partscular difference in the sense of the sentence or else indicating rominiscence, has no indicatory in, and therefore is not subject to the exception enjoined abova Exampla, \& cuarink manyaces "Now thou thinkent so, not baving always thought 50 ;" \& evain kila lat " \(\Delta \mathrm{b}\) - -nOw I recollect-it is juet \(20 . "\) Eleowhere, that is to sany whea it implien diminution, the \(\&\) han an indicutory \(\hat{k}\), and
in the arbject of the exception above enjoined. Example, anit "inam =onlyam "a little warm." (Nos 3 and 35).-

\section*{ \\ }

Na 69.-A mipfta coding in O in pragrihya (Na. 64.)
Example: aho flak "Ho lordep"
संयुष्वा धाकखस्येताबनार्षें। १121१ही।
 ज्ञा 1 विर्वािति 1

Na. 70.-In deference to the opinion or Bfralya let o In TITE VOcative smoular wain rollowed BY the word ITI, zor III TIE VEDA, be optionally pragrikya (No. 64.) So we may have cilcer vidino it by this rula, or vishnaviti by Na. 29, or viehpa ini by the further operation of the optional rulo Na. 38. " Oh Viek--rep thas da"

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Na. 71.-Inetced or the affix סin, (that is to say the indeclin-

 the mid," or bimace ritam (Na. 68).

\section*{}



Na. 72-And, in defereoce to the opinion or \&fralys, WHEN
 co Ix at the and of a padas

As thin injuration of shortening must not be an entiraly aborfire rila, the vowele shall not undergo a further change (as Na. 21 sind cilorwien asoen them to do). Brample, chalort + athas \(=\)
chakri atra "the discus-armed Vishṇu here." On the alternative of not shortening the vowel, we bave chakri + atra=chakryatra (by No. 21). Why "at the end of a pada" I In the example gaur +au=gauryau "two goddesses Gaurf," there is no option (No. 21) the word ending in \(£\) not being a pada. (From Na. 20 wo learn what constitutes a pada, but how to ascertain that a word is a pada, when the characteristic there referred to, as it sometimes happens, has no visible representative in the word itcelf, we must be content to loarn further on. In the meantime we have to bear in mind whether any particular rule refers to a pada only, or aloo to other forms of speech.)

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बच: पराभ्यां रेफ क्षाराम्यां परस्य यरो द्बे बा सत: 1 गोर्योँ।
No. 73.-Of yar, that is to say, of all the consonants except ha, AFTER the letters RA or HA FOLDOWIRG ACH, REDOPLLCATIOA is optional. Hence we may write gauryyau or gauryane "two goddesses Gaurf."

\section*{न समासे । बाप्यस्त: ।}

No. 74.-The option of shortening (Na. 72) does sror bold in a COMPOUND word. Example, vapí+aiva=vapyafroa "a horme that can walk on water," where the application of No. 21 is imperative.

\section*{घटत्यक्म: 1 है1919PC1}
 पदान्ता: किस् 1 बाध्षंत् ।

No. 75.-AE (that is to any, a or \(\mathbb{A}\) in addition to the other rowels in Na. 72) final in a pada may optionally take the abort substitute as stated above ( Na .74 ) WHEM short fI Follows. Erample, brahma + rishi=brakmarishi or brakmarehi "a divine anint". (Noa 35 and 87).—Why "final in a pada I Because, to the word árchchhat "be was going," where the a is not final in a parla (being an augment derived from No. 478) the option of this rule does not extend ; so wo have \& + richohhat=Archchhat by Na. 218. We now proceed to

THE COAJURCTIOX OF CONEONANTR.

\section*{ज्नोः खुना घुः। 1 1818•1}



Na 76.-In the room OF 8L AND TU (that is to say, these five deatale ta tha da dha na, No. 17) when they come in contact wITH II AID CBE, (that is nay, theeo five palatals cha chha ja jlua in \(r\) ), there are fa AND tHE pazatals." Example, rimas + 'ete =rdmadide " \(R\) dima aloepa," ndmas +chinot \(i=r\) ramabchinoti " Ráma collecte" ad +chit=sackchit "pure reason," (No. 90,) sárigin +jays=ikinginjayn, "Oh Vishrus be thou victorious."

\section*{घाताE181881}

Na. 77.-This (Na.76) is not said of a dental which comes ATrie \&l. Example, in vió +na=viina "lustre" praí+na= praine "a queation," no alteration takee place.

Na. 78.-In the room of ea and tu (No. 76) when they come II CONTACT WITH sal and TO, (that is to say, the cerebrals fo tha de phe eap), there are cha and \(f u_{1}\) (that is to say, there is a cerebral subetitato)-ERrampla, namas + ehashtha = ramachohashtha " Ra-
 =parife "a grioder," tad +flod=taffind "a comment on that"
 thas goces"
ब पड्डावाद्योरणाम्|C|818p।



No．79．－After te（No．78）final in a padi the change of a dental to a cerebral，EXCEPT in the case of the affix mix，shall not take place．

Example：shad＋santa＝shafsanta＂six good，＂－（No．90），shad ＋te＝shufte＂they six，＂－Why＂final in a pada f＂Compare \(i d+\) te＝\(i f f e\)＂he praises，＂where it is not sa．Why oniy，＂after tu \(\mathrm{i}^{\prime \prime}\) Because the cerebral aha is not included．Example：ear－ pish＋tama＝sarpishfama＂most excellent clarified butter．＂

\section*{घनाम्नबतिनगरीयामिति बाध्यम्न 1 घएगम्न । बए्जति：} बस्यगयर्य： 1

No．80．－＂It should be stated that mavati and ragarf as well as Nix are Nor prevented by Na .79 from undergoing the cerebral change．

Example，shad＋nám＝shunnám＂of six，＂shad＋narati＝ shannuarti＂uinety six，＂shad＋mugaryah＝champagaryak＂six cities，＂whose names are feminine．

\section*{तेश：代に1818き1}

न हुत्वम् । सन्बत्ठ：।
No．81．－In the room or TU（No．76）there is not a cerebral substitute wher sha rollows．Example，oun＋shach／ha＝ean－ shashtha＂being sixth＂．

\section*{}

पदान्ते मलां बच：स्यु： 1 घागोच： 1
No．82．－In the room op JHAI，（that is to say，of any consonant except a semi－vowel or a nasal），let there he JA\＆，（that is to say，a sof unaspirated consonant）AT THE kND of a puda．

Example ：vak＋ita＝ragiter＂the god of apeech，＂a name of Vrihaopati．

\section*{}

घर: घदान्तस्यानुनासिक्ष पर्जनुनासिखो बा ब्यात्त। एतम न्मुरि: 1 सन्द्गुरारि: ।

Na. 83. - In the room of Yar final in a pada, wher a rasal Foulows, there may be Oftiomaliy 1 MABAL

Rrample: alad + munfri=etammundri or ctadmundri" that Fichpe."

\section*{घनख्ये माजमां नित्यम्म 1 तन्माबम् 1 धिन्मयम् 1}

STa 84-"Wemer it is 1 Prityaya (No. 139) that rollows in escolar humousos, the preceding rule ( Na .83 ) is absolutr."

Eramplo: tat+matram=tanmátram "morely that," "a primary doment"" chit + mayam=chinmayam " formed of intelbex"

\section*{}

Na 85.-In the room or TU (Na. 76) wind the lettor La rol Low, 000 boemogencoos with the latter is subatituted

Erample: tat + laya=tallaya "ita destruction". The la substitued for na is a neeal las (Na. 17). This is somotimes indicated by writing over it the mart chandra-vindu as in vidwón + likhati \(=\) cimpallikhati "the learnod man writea."

\section*{उद्: अनानमोः पूर्वस्य 1 C181 ही।}

区. 区रयो: ब्यास्तभो: पूर्वेबर्ब: ।
Na 86-AFTHE OD, in the room or the worde sTHi \(\operatorname{AND}\) griscess, the subatitute in a letter bolonging to tho clase or THE menz

Thue, suppose we have to put together \(u d+\) achenam :- the aphorimen, without the gloes, exhibits to us the word \(u d\) in the ablative or fith case We must accertain from another rule what is the appial import of the fifth case bere, as we did with respect to the locetive or coventh cave in Na. 91. The maxim of interprotetien (perilitionis) here follown

\section*{तखादित्युप्तरस्य 121 ! दू०।}

पस्रमीनिदेंगेन क्रियमायं कायें बर्यान्तरोणाञ्यर्षाक्षतर्म घरस्म बेखम् 1

No. 87.-An operation caused BY the exhibition of a tarm in THE ablative or PIFTH CAsE, shall be understood to eojoin tho gabstitution of something in the room OF THAT WHICE immediately rollows the word denoted by the tarm.

Therefore the subatitution of the letter \(d\) enjoined by No. 86 is to be in the room of the words athe and atambhar This again is qualified (as No. 26 by No. 27) by the following maxim.

\section*{ज्रादे: परस्य । १। १। पू8।}

पैरस्य यद्विश्वितं तत् तस्यादेबौध्यम् । ₹ति सर्य घ: ।
No. 88.-That which is enjoined to come in the room 0 WEAT rollows is to be understood as coming in the room only OF THE FIRST letter thereof.

Therefore, in the example ud + sthanam (No. 86) a dental better is to be substituted for the s; and the dental which, like a, has the characters of vivara and mahaprinna (Na. 16), that in to ans which is both hard and aspirated-riz th-is the proper letter of the set. (Na. 23). Thus we have ul + ththdnam, which comes within the scope of the next rule.

हल: वरस्म मरो बा लोप: चबले पर्ता
No. 89.-There is optionally elision or JHAR, preceded by a comsonant, whex 4 HOXOGENEOUS JHAR POLLOWE.

Thus we may have ud + thanasm as well as ud+ththerinam, to eech of which the following rule applies.

उरि च1E1814ू1


Na 90-ATD whex ghar follows, let there be char in the scoen of ghal. Therefore, in the example in No. 80, the soft \(d\) is changed to the hard \(t\), and we have utthanam or utththanam "aprieing ;" and 20 (No. 86) by the same process, uttunibhanam " mpholding." .

\section*{सती झोड्यतरसाम IE181 हश।}

घलि: जरस्य इस्य था षंषंसबल:। नादस्य चोषस्य घंबारस्य म-


Na. 91.-In the room of the letter ha, artir jhay, thero in ofriomaliz a letter homogeneous with the prior.

The fourth letter of each clase (that is to say, the sofl aspirate) is the critable subatitute for ha (No. 16). Thus vag + havi may be written vegghari "eloquent"-"a lion in discoursa"

\section*{}

कास: उरस्य घस्य क्षा बारडि । तद् चिष छत्ये दर्य घुत्वेन


Na. 92-In the room OF the palatal 8A proceded by jhuy, there in optioally the letter CHHA WHEY AT rollows.

Rrample: tad + siiuch by this rulo, optionally becomes taul + clivas and then, by Noe 76 and 90, tachchhive; on the other altermave (by Noen 76 and 00), it becomes tacherive "that Siva,"

\section*{(स्वम्मींति बाध्यम 1 तच्छ्लोबेन।}

Na. 93-IT 8 nocid be stated that the foregoing rule appliee sot merely whea of follows but wHEx AX (a more comprehensive pretyinina) rollows. Thus we have tad + d́lokena = uchchhlokena "by that couplet," where the \(\delta\) is followed by \(h\)

\section*{मोष्यसा: |CI ₹। P३। \\ }

Na. 24-In the room of the letter \(x\) final in a padk (or, as the glome, treeting to No. 27, words it, "in the place of a puda wich eede in \(m_{n}{ }^{\prime}\) ) there is \(\Delta x u s w \mathcal{R}^{2} A\), when a connonant followa.

Example: harim+vande=harinivande "I malute Vishpa."

\section*{}

नस्य मस्य चापदान्सस्य मलल्यनुस्बार: । ययांखि । घांखंस्यते।
No. 93.-AND also in the romm or the letter RA and ma yor FINAL IN A PADA, WHER JBAL FOLLOWS, there is anuswafich

Example: yaüd́n+si=yásiaisi "glories;" alerain + ayate= akrasisyate, "he will subdue."

\section*{अनुसारस्य ययि परसवर्षं: 1 द181पूट।}

घान्त: ।
Na. 96.-In the room or andswíra, when tat pollowh a letter hoxogengous with the hatter is subetituted.

Example: ścini+ta=idnta "quiet"
वा पदान्तम्य। Е18। पूह।
त्वड्ञरोंषि। त्वं बरोषि।
No. 97.-In the room or anuowdra FIMAL IX A PADA, the substitution (enjoined by No. 90) is optional

Example: twaribaroki or twani karooki " thou doeet."

\section*{मो राजि सम: बौ। しモ। ₹। ₹ऐ।}

क्रिबन्ने राबतो परें घमो मस्य म रब स्वात् 1 घयाट्।
No. 98.-Let the letter \(x\) itself be in the room or the \(m\) of the particle say (No. 48) when the word rif rollows, endura in the technical affix EWIP (Na. 855).

Example: cam + raf = camnaf "i great king."


Na. 99.- Werer the letter a rollows, being iteolf rownowed EY \(M\), the subetitute for a preceding \(m\) is optionally \(m\) itealf.

Reampla，himhmalayati or，by No．94，kin hmalayati＂wha does he cause to shake fo


Na．100．－＂Weres the letter \(\boldsymbol{h}\) followe，baing itself rollow． De \({ }^{-1}\) the letters \(Y, V\) ，or \(I\) ，the subetitute for a preceding \(m\) is op． tioally \(Y, 7\), or \(L^{" 1}\)（No．30）．Example，kinhyak or，by No．94，kin Lyak＂what does it matter about yeetenday \(\mathrm{f}^{\prime \prime}\) kiokroalayati or kin manlayeti＂what does he canse to abakof＂billiladayati or kivi hla． crupeti＂whet gladdeas f＂

कपरे गः Iに1き।२ण।

Na．101．－Whin the letter \(h\) follows，being iteelf rollower Ix the letter \(n\) ，the sabatitute for a precoding \(m\) ，is optionally \(x\) ．

Erample，limimecte，or，subetituting ancorodio，（No．24） Livi hacets＂what withbolde \({ }^{\text {＂}}\)

\section*{उ：सि धुदाEIミIPट।}

वस्त बरस्म बस्म धुर्त्व।
Na．102－Druf is optionally the augment（Egoma）or the dmatals witer IT roxiow the corobral \(p_{1} \rightarrow\) as in the example chaf carntah＂being siz．＂A queation bero arives as to where the angeost is to be pleoed，－with reference to which wo find the fol luwing direction．

\section*{आवकी टकिति 121218 है। \\ } Nom： 1

Na．103－0f whateoever the augments enunciated are distin．
 mececcingly．The angment of \(a\) ，enunciated in Na .102 ，is dietin． giolved by as indicatory（（Na．5）；the angment in therefore to pre－
code the a．The \(f\) is elided by Noa． 5 and 7，and the vowel by Noa． 36 and 7，and，the dh being changed to \(t\) by Na．90，we got shaft－ eantah，or，without the augment（Na．102），ahafsantah＂being six．＂

\section*{}

No．104－Of KA AND Ma respectively，wate fas pollowe， there are optionally the augments IUX and TOE．The indicatory \(k\) shows that the augment follows the letter（Na．108）．Erample， prón＇，sluektha or prdiikshashtha＂sixth anterior，＂sugap chack－ tha or suyantshashtha＂sixth numerator．＂

\section*{नखじにほぽ！}

नान्तात् परस्य सस्य धुर्वा । बन्त स्स： 1 बन्त् ह：।
No．105．－And of the dental s，Aftien what made \(D X\) ，the augment dhuf（No．102）is optional．

Example，san toak or san sak＂be heing．＂
fि तुद्याCIß। ही।
 सश्रुचम्न्र： 1 सज्यम्म्： 1

No．106．－Of \(n\) final in a pada there is optionally the aug－ ment TUK，when the palatal 6 rollows．Example，can \(+t+\) ham． bhu＝a ainchichhambu（Nom 92 and 76），which，by the optional elision of the ch（No．89）may become eanchhambu（＂the good Sambiu，or Siva＂）．Suinchéambliu（No．92）．Without the ang－ ment，we have sainiambik by No． 76.

इस्वात् बरो यो उम्म तदन्तो यत् घदं तर्मात् परस्माचे किर्यं


Na．107．－Whem a vowis comee afrex a pada eoding in kix preceded by a chort vowel，the augment fixut shall miva－ Rusly be applied．

The name of this augment is derived from the pratyathara sem, \(\infty\) that (by No. 30) it is understood to imply the reduplicatice of the namel.

Brample, pratyani + atmá=pratyaririátma "soul evidently cidecon", sugay + fía = sugannifia "the lord of an excellent class," an+achyncta =ammachyuta "existing Vichupu".'

यमे स: घुटि ।
Na. 108-In place of the particle sax, when sof rownows, there in mar

For exampla, haviog got cam + suf + kourtta, this rule, after the indicatory letters (by Nom 36 and 7) have been elided, givee antothartik

चथानुनासिकः पूर्बस्ब तु वा। द।ß। २।


Na. 109.-BOT HERE, in the division of the grammar where Tre is the eobject of diecomion, TEE MABAL POBM is OPTIOMALLT the subutitute OF WHAT FRECEDES mm

Thes, in the example under rule Na. 108, the a of oar is optionilly maal, and this may be indicated by the mark chandravimile (ITa 85).

घणुनासिभात् परोझनुखार: 1 द18181 .

Na. 110-Arrea what precodes rus if we omit to subetitute
 anll be the agrment

Thua, in the example under Na 108, if we do not subetitute the meal by No. 109, wo muat write anusudira as an augment.

बंस्तानें \(\nabla\) बदान्तम्म रस्म बियर्ग:।

No. 111. -Instead of the letter \(r\) final in a pada, there is VI SABGA, WHEN YHAR FOLLOWS OR when there is A PAEGE (Na. 144).

So the \(r\) in the example under Na. 108 is changed to sileat \(h\); thus sanh \(+8+\) loartte

सम्पड्ञानां को घतुष्य: 1 सँस्कता 1 संस्सरता।
No. 112." Instead or sax (No. 108) and also of the words PUY and KKN, the substitution of a (for vieargor by Na 122) sHOULD BE STATED to be invariable (to the exclusion of the optional retainment of visarga suggested by Na. 123)."

Thus the example under No. 108 bocomes aaneakartta (" oce who completes"), the \(n\) representing either the sign of mamlity (No. 109) or anustodira (No. 110).
पुमः खय्यम्परे। |С। है।
बम्परे ब्ययि पुमो रु: । पुस्सोकिल: । पुस्सोकिस: ।
No. 113.-Instead of the word PUS; wHix ciat rownowed BY MY Fowlows it, there is ru.

Example, pum + bokila =punskokila "a male cucko0", where the \(n\) represents either the sign of nasality (Na. 109) or anuevoina (No. 110). See also Now. 111 and 112.

\section*{}

\section*{बम्परे खिि नान्सस्य पदस्य रू:।}

No. 114,-Instead or 8 final in a pada, ExCEPTMra the \(x\) in the word prasix, whix chaiv rollows, followed by aven there thall be rin.

For example, chakrin+trayaswo-here \(n\) is final in a pada, und chhav ( \(t\) ) follows, followed by am (r); beace the \(n\) becowes p, which by No. 111, becomes viearga before a hand consonant, the preceding vowel being either nasal, according to Na. 109, or iollowed by anuorofina, according to Na. 110.
विसर्तनीयस स:|ट|₹|₹8|
 तोेकत्त 1 फ्वस्योति किम 1 प्रन्ति ।

Na 115.-Instead of visaran, let there be the letter s, when Lhar (a hard consonant) follows. By this rule, in addition to No. 114. chabrin + tniyaswa becomes chakrinstráyaseoa " Oh discusarmed! preserve", where the \(n\) represents either the nasal (No. 109) er eaturofina (Na. 110). Why did we nay, in No. 11t, "excepting the \(n\) in the word praidn \(?^{\prime \prime}\) Because that rule does not apply to sech an inctance as prasidn tanoti "the quiet man spreads." And why "final in a pada \(?^{\prime \prime}\) Because it does not apply to such a cace as han + ti = hanti "he kills," where han is not a pada.


Na. 116.-Instead of the \(n\) of the word mpix, wher the letter P pollows, there is optionally ru.

\section*{}

अमैं पषमैं च बिसरंस्य \(\times\) बХपी स्त: 1 चाद्विसर्ग: 1


No. 117.-And aleo when a consonant of the guttiral class os of the masulul clase follows, there are, instead of visarga, optiocally Jifwinotifa axd upadhyixira (No. 15). The optionality of viearga is implied in the word "and," (No. 111). Thus the words netn palki ("preserve thou men)" may be written (as exthibited above) in five ways, eitber simply, or with the nasal subtitute (Na. 109) and upadhmaniya (No. 117), or with the nasal and visarga (Noe 109 and 111), or with the substitution of anuanire (Na 110) followed by either upadhmaniya or viaurga.

\section*{तस परमाबेडितम्| IC। ₹ । P।}

No. 118.-Of that which is twice uttered, let the iattrir be called 1 eesuplicatiox (4nredita).


\section*{बान्वकारस्य हरामेडिते । काँस्कान् । षांस्कान् ।}

No. 119.-Instead or the \(n\) of the word x . x , let there be run, when a reduplication follows.

Example, kän + kán =kanskán "which of them 2"" where the \(n\) of the firat syllable is either the nasal ( Na .109 ) or anconains (No. 110). For the 8, 800 Nos. 111 and 112.

\section*{ \\ इस्बस्य क्ष तुक्त । चिबद्धाया ।}

No. 120.-AND WHEN the letter CBHA rollows, the augmeot of a short vowel is tuk (Na. 103).

Example, öiva+chhdyd=sivachchhiyy " the shadow of \&i-va."-(Na. 76).-

\section*{पदान्ताद्या है। ? 1 ह्ड़।}

दीर्घात् पदान्ताधे तुग्बा । लब्मीच्छाया। लज्मीइयाया ।
No. 121.-When chica comen ATriz a long vowal final in a PADA, the augment tuk is optional.

Example, lakshmí+chhayá=lakshmichchhoyy or labaimof chháyá, " the shadow of Lakshms"-(No. 76).-

So much for the combination of consonanta. We now come to

> the changes or visaral.

विसर्जनीयस्य स: |C1₹।₹8।
बिप्यास्त्राता ।
No. 192-Instead or visazod, there is 8, when a hard cone0pant followa ( खीरि)

Example, vishnuh + tratid= vichnuatrutd "Vichequ the proserver."



Na. 123.-Wher far (a sibilant) rollows, vicarga may op rrounlis be inetead of viearga-or, in other worde, it may re. mian unchanged.

Erample, harik éte or harifiote "Hari sleepa"-(Na. 76).

\section*{ससजुष्षा T: ILI२।ईई!}

Na. 12t-Inetead or \&, final in a pada, AXD Or the word cusurig, let thane be D .

\section*{चनो रेराुताद्युते है। 121 श2 है।}

Nia. 123.-Inetead or RU, coming ATTER AN UIPRROLATED AT (bert E), let there be ס, WHEs AX USTPBOLATED at aloo FOLLOWs.

Erample, iivar +archyak = Siva \(+u+\) anchyak = íioo'rchyak "Sine to be worshipped" (Nom 35 and 56).

तसा 1 जितो सम्व: ।
Na. 123-And whin has (a soft consonant) -rowlows, ru chll be changed to \(w\), when it is preceded by short \(a\)

Erample, sivar+randyah=fivo vandyaki" "Siva to be worshipped"




Na. 127.-Inetead or evo, preceded by bio biaco acho a or \(\mathcal{L}, \mathrm{Y}\) in arbetituted, wHEx Aś rollows.

Erample, devili + iha = doosyita, or (by Na. 88) doud iha "the deities bera" - Bhos bhagos and aghor are interjections ending in a. When \(y\) has leen subetituted for their 94 (derived from Na . 12t), it may chacce to come uider the operation of the rule here following

हीि सर्वेषाम्।ट।₹।२२।
भोभगोषघघाषपूर्बंस्य यस्य लोप：स्याद्वालि। मे देबा： 1 मोो नमस्ते। घघो या़ि ।

No．128．－Let there be elinion of the Y OF ALL these，viz the words in which it is preceded by bho bhago agho a or \＆（Na．127）， when a consonant follows．

Example，bho dovah＂Oh deities l＂，Ghago namacte＂ohl sdor－ ation to thee I＂，agho yahi＂oh I coma．＂

\section*{रोर्मुपि｜CIPIきくし}

बहूो रेफादेशो न तु सुणि । घहर्ट： 1 घहर्ग्य：।
No．129．－ B is the substitute of the word ahan，but sor when a Cast－affix（No．187）pollows．

Exemple，ahan＋ahak＝aharahak（Na．211）＂day by day，＂ ahan + gana＝ahargana＂a class of daya＂

\section*{文代に1き1281}

रेकस्य रेफे परे लिए：।
No．130．－There is elision or B ，when a rollows
द्रबोगे पूर्वस्ट दी
ऊरफयोलॉौौपनिमितयो：पूषंस्याये दीधं। पुना रमते । हरी स्म्य：।
 कृते हैि चेत्युल्बे हो रीति लोपे च माफे ।

No．131．－Wher pha or b，clubing an elisiox，followe instead of a precempra Ay，there shall be IT8 Loma vowol

Erample，punar＋ramats＝pund ramate＂he again eports＂ （No．180），harir＋ramyah＝harf ramyah＂Vishnu is beautiful，＂ sambhur＋rajate＝iambike rajats＂Siver is reoplendent．＂

Why＂of an f＂Because the rule doen not inolude any pther vowel．Example，trinh＋dha＝tridha＂dectrojed，＂vri＞h＋tha \(=\) vridha＂raved．＂

In the cace of manas+ratha, the change of s to ru (No. 120) haring taken place, giving manar+ratho, two conflicting reles precent themeal res-the one (No. 126) directing that the \(r\) shall be chaoged to \(x\), the other (No. 130) that the \(r\) shall be elided. The doabe, which rule shall take effect in such a case, has given cecation for the maxim here following. .
 कुल्यकस्सबवरोधे परं बायं स्यात्त 1 इति प्रापे पूषंबायिद्वामिति दो तील्यम्यास्द्विल्वाडुत्वमेब। मनोरय: ।

NIa. 182-Whitr roles of equal force prohibit rach other, LT THE LASt (in the order of the Ashfadlıyáyi) tAKE EPFECT.

According to this maxim, in the example manartratha (under Ma. 181), the elision of the \(r\) ought to take place, by rule No. 150 which occurs in the eighth Lecture. But bere the maxim (No. 29) interfores, which enjoins that a rule ocourring in any of the three lect Chapters of the Grammar shall be either as if it did not erint or as if it had never come into operation, no far as coucerns say rule that occurs carlier; and therefore No. 126, as if No. 130 ind sot exint, proceede to sulatitute \(u\), and thus we have nana \(+u\) +relha = masnoratha "a wish." (No. 35).





Na. 182-These in ELisiox of the 80 (the cace-affix of the scminative singular, No. 137) or the pronouns ETAD AND TAD, provided they are wITHOUT the augment i (No. 1821), WHEN \(\triangle\) comerant roulows ; EUT not if they are IM \(\triangle\) COMPOUND WITR the poivative particle rall (a).
 Qien 898 aod 109), sas+hambkuh = sa dambkuk "that Siva" (Ala 835)-Why "without the augment if \(7^{\prime \prime}\) Witnese cahabo rudrele "thet Sima" Why "not if they are in a compound with the
privative particle nan̆ (a) ?" Witness asas+sivah=asabsivah "not that Siva." (No. 76.) Why "when a consonant follows?" Witness eshas + atra=esho'tra "he here." (Nom 124 and 125.)

\section*{}

स दूत्यस्य सोलौाप: स्यादचि पादस्चेल्लोपे सत्येब पूयँत । देमामबिड्डि प्र प्रृतिम् । खेष दाखरथी राम: ।

No 134.-Let there he elision or the su of sAs, even wims a vowel follows (No. 133), if by the elision alone the verse CAN BE COMPLETED.

Example, ( \(8 a+i m a m=\) ) semám aviddhi prabhritim "do not separate this collection," saisha dásarath ramah "that Rdma, the son of Daśaratha."

So much for the changes of Viearga. We now come to the declension of

MASCULINES ENDING IN VOWELS.

\section*{- चबन्तथुंलिल्ग: ॥}

ग्रर्थवदधातुरमत्ययः मार्तर्पद्कम्। १।२।8y।
धातुं प्रत्ययं प्रत्ययान्तं \(\mathrm{\square}\) बर्नोयित्वार्थषच्छघ्वस्बहूपं प्रातिपदिकहंत्ञं स्यात् ।

No. 135. -Let any significant form of word, not being \(A\) verbal boot (No. 49), an affix (No. 139), or what ende with an affix, be called a Crude fory of word (pratipadika).

\section*{ कृत्तड्डितान्लो समापश्च तथा स्यु: ।}

No. 136.-And let forms of words ending in the affixes called kpit (No. 329) and taddeita (Nos. 975 and 1067) asd coxpounds (samasa, No. 961) also be called crude forms (Na. 135).

\section*{ उसोसाम खोंस्तुप।81श1२1}

पु को बस् शति प्रयमा 1 षम् बोट् घ्् प्रति द्वितीया। टा

 श्र एलि खममी।

Na. 187.- [In this aphorism the case-affires are enunciated.The cesen, exclusive of the Vucative which is held to be a peculiar expect of the nominative, are eoven-lat Nominative, 2nd Accuseive, 2td Inetrumeatal, 4th Dativa, 5th Ablative, 6th Genitive, 7th Locative The cavo-affixed, with their significations, are as fol-low:-]
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1at & Singular. © & Dual ar & Plural jas & - \\
\hline 20 d & am & auf & das & - \\
\hline 20d & 1 & bhydm & bhis & " by." \\
\hline 4th & te & bhyams & bhyas & "to." \\
\hline Sth & tani & blyyam & blyas & "from." \\
\hline Cuh & tae & \(\infty\) & dm & - "of." \\
\hline 74h & ti & 0 & sup & "in" \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
[Ater the clision of the indicatory letters, these affixes appear 3 sollows:-
\begin{tabular}{lll} 
1st e & aus & as \\
2nd ass & ane & as \\
2ed ci & bhyam & bhis \\
sth e & bhydim & bhyas \\
sth as & bhyam & bhyas \\
och as & os & am \\
7th is & os & su
\end{tabular}

The reader who enters upoo the study of the Laghu Kaumudf without asy previous acquaintance with Sanskrit, will find the recollection of the rules more eany, and his apprebension of their import more dietioct, if be make himself familiar with the moat mon signe of the 7th, 6th, and 5th caces, for information respecting which he was referred (at Nom 22, 27, and 87,) to the present se0tion. When the uninflected mord ands in a comsonant, the affix in
generally attached unaltered. Thus the 7th case singular of the word ach, in No. 21, is achi ; the 7th dual of omdth, in Na. 54, is omdinon; and the 7th plural of etyodhatyrith, in No. 42, is etyedhatyíthou. So again, the 6th case singular of its, in Na. 21, is ibas, which, by Nom 124 and 126, becomee ibo before a soft consonant; the 6th dual of sajush, in No. 124, is sajuahos, which, by Nom 124 and 130, becomee eajuaho when followed by \(r\); and the 6th plaral of jhah, in Na. 95, is jhalam, which, by No. 94, becomee jhaléh. So again, the 5th case singular of eh in No. 86, is otrae, which, by Nos. 124 and 111, becomee ofrak; the 5th dual of a tarm coding in a vowel occurs in No. 78, vis. rahdbhydim, which, by Na \({ }^{4}\), changes its final to \(n\).

When the uninflected torm ends in a vowel, the caco-afixes are liable to several variations. \(\Delta\) mong the moot notiosable modifications are the following, which take the place of the final a:-
\begin{tabular}{lcc} 
Singular. & Dual. & Plural. \\
5th di & dbhydm & - \\
6th asya & - & dndm \\
7th & - & edha
\end{tabular}

Exaraples of these terminations occur in No. 35, where at becomes ad (by No. 82); in Na. 73-wahabhydim; in Na. 88sanyogantasya; in No. 30 -amandm; in Na. 31-pratyays ;and in No. 44 -cihodhodhyeshaishyeaku.]

\section*{साप्प्रातिपदिक्षात् 1812121}

No. 138.-AFTER what ends with the feminine terminations
 135 \&c).
[This aphorism is one of those which are said to exerciee an authority (adhibara) over other aphorisme, inamuch as they consist of terms which other aphorisme, in ordor to complote their cence, are under the necescity of borrowing. (Na. 5.) Some aphorisme, such as the present, coasist solaly of worde which, taked by themsalvea, convey noitber a definition nor a direetion, and which are enunciated coldy for the porpoes of aroiding the seconeity of repeating the same worde in a number of amocesding aphorieme.

Sech aphoriems are anid to be kevaldadhikdra，or＂intended simply to regulate the sense of others．＂On the other hand，in No．21， enly a portion of the aphoriem，via，the word achi，exercises adhi－ Wher，which it does over the sense of Na 35 \＆a．］

\section*{म्रत्यय： 1 है। 121}

\section*{No．189．－Ax AFFIX．}
［Thin，like Na．188，is an aphorism intended solely to regulate the sume of others．］

\section*{परख1き1？1き1}

सल्यक्छुल्य I इन्तादाबन्तात् प्रातिपदिबान्ध करे स्वादय：प्रत्यया： E．i． 1

Na．140．－AKD subsEquert．
［This，like Nom 188 and 189，is an aphorism intended solely to segulate the cence of others．The sense of the three aphorisms combiced in as follows ：－］

Int the affixee su \＆oc．（No．187）come after，or be attached to merde ending in \(A\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { or } \\ d p \\ p\end{array}\right.\)（that is to say，words with feminine termi－ antiona）and after crude forme（Na．185）．

\section*{सुपः1218120き1}
 표： 1

Na 141．－Or sup（which is a pratyahdia formed of su the finst of the cave－affixer，and the final \(p\) of the last of them，）let the three expremions in each ancoessive eet of three be severully tramed＂the expreasion for one＂（singular），＂the expression for two＂（dual），and＂the expremion for many＂（plural）．

\section*{ \\ }

NIa．142．－The DUAL AXD the aImaULAR cano－affixee are to be engloged soverally Dit the rense of DUALITY AKD UXITY．

\section*{बहुषु बहुवष्षनम्1१181२श।}

बहुत्वष्विबज़ायां बहुबचनं स्यात्।
No. 143.-IN expressing xoltity, let a plutal canoeffix be employed.

\section*{विरामेगऽबसानम्|श18।2?•1}

धर्यानामभावेडबसानसंघ: स्यात् । रात्वधियगों। राम:।
No. 144.-Let crssation, or the abeence of succeeding letters, be called a PAUSE (arcadina).

We now proceed to decline the word rama (the name of an incarnation of Vishnu). -Attaching the case-affix of the lat cano singular, after removing the indicatory vowel (No. 36), we got rámas: then the s becomes ru by No. 124, and finally vicargas by No. 111, giving ramak.

\section*{ \\ यकबिभत्तो यानि घदुपायेष दृष्टानि त्तेषामेब यब चिष्मसे।}

No. 143.-Is any individual case (vibhakti) there is but one retained of the words, always gimalar im pork. [That is to say, the dual, which means "two Ramas," implies "Ráma and Ráma;" and the plural, which means "more Bámas than two," implice at leant "Rdma, and Rdma, and Rdma ; "and of these words, similar in mense as well as in form, wo are to retain but one, when adding the affixes of the dual and plural. It would be otherwise had we to attach a dual affix to an aggregate aignifying the two opponents "Rarma and Ravania," or the two which, in some of their inflections, differ in sound as well as in sence, matri "a mother," aod matri "a meacurer." But when the worde pever differ in form, though they do 50 in sense, this rule may apply. Thus fre signifies "beauty" and aloo "wealth "—and "beauty and wealth" may bo implied in the dual friyas.]

In the lat case dual, then, we have ndma \(+a k_{\text {, }}\) which might appear to furnich occusion for the operation of the rule here following to the exclusion of Na. 41, which givee way in accoedance with Na. 182.

\section*{प्रबमयेः पूर्बसवर्यः । ई 1 १ । २०२।}

जா: प्रखमाद्वितीययोरचि पूषंसबर्यदोंब एकादेग: स्यात् । श्रित घघ ।

Na. 146.-When ach or taE first or second case follows ch, be the Loxa vowel hoxoansious with the antecidint be the sabeatitute singly for both. By this rule ndma + au would bocome rdma, but the rule here following interposees.

\section*{यारिणि। है। 119081 \\ }

Na. 147.-When Ice rollows \(\perp\) OR \(\mathcal{L}\), the subetitution of the loog vowal homogencous with the antecedent ( Na .146 ) shall nor take plece. Then, by Na. 41, thus freed from the obstruction of Na. 146, we have rdma \(+a u=\) ramau "two Ramac."

\section*{层行18101 \\ घस्ययायी छद्य इतो स: 1}

Na. 148.-Palatal (chu) or crrrbral (fu) letters initial in as affix are to be alided. Therefore, in the affix of the lat case pheral, the \(j\) of \(j\) an is to be elided, leaving as.
विभात्तिब \(121812 \circ 81\)
सुपेक्षे किमितिंत्रो स्ती।
No. 149.-And oup (the case-affixes-No. 187) and tiń (the vibal affixes enunciated in No. 407) are called vibBakti.
न विभत्या तुसाः 1918181
किमितिस्यास्तबर्ग्र्मा नेस: 1 ₹ति बस्य नेस्खस् 1 ामा: ।
Na. 150.-T0 (the dentale ta tha da dha na) and sand \(x\), manding Ix \(\Delta\) vibancti (No. 149) ane rot to be elided Therefore the fieal \(s\) in jas is not to be olided, notwithetanding Noa 5 and 7 ; trimice, by Nce 124 and 111, beoomeen rimalk "RAmas"-more thas twa

एव्रवषनं सम्बुद्वि:।२।₹।8ट।
घंबोधने प्रथमाया खकबचनं घम्युद्धिसंघं स्यात् ।
Na. 151. -In the sense of the vocative, let the surounce of the first case be called saycbuddil.

यसात् प्रत्ययविधिस्तद्रादि मत्ययेडजम्। श181श₹।
य: प्रत्ययो यस्मात् क्रिय्ते तदादि यस्बस्बत्रंत्रिन् प्रस्ये परेड़ंद्न स्यात् 1

No. 152.-AFTER WHATsoEvER there is AR AITII (pratyaye) exjoined, let what beans tardewith, in the form in which it appears when ter affix rollows it, be called AX IMTLECTIVE basz (añga).

For example, in the first case siogular it is enjoined that the affix su (No. 137) shall follow the crude form of a soun-for instance rama. Then this word rimo, if it remain unchanged whea the affix follows it, is called ahga


No. 133.-After an inflective base (Na. 152) eading in at OR IN A 8HORT VOWEL, a conmonant is elided if it be that or sur. BUDDAI (Na. 151). Hence the \(s\) is elided in he rama "Oh Boma \(f^{\prime \prime}\) In the dual and plural the rocative is the same as the lat cace; © he vamau "()h two Ramas /" he ramak "Oh Ramas /" We now come to the 2nd cace, and we find Ramatam, where we might expect Na .53 to take effect. But this is prevented by the rule here following.
च्रमिपूर्वः 1 ही \(1212 \cdot 01\)

No. 154-wHisy the rowel of \(\mathbf{M X}\) (the affix of the ged cace singular) rownows ak, the form of TEE paiOR is the single sab-
titate for both. Hence ráma+am=xdmam "Rámu", rama+ can=rimase "two Ramas" (No. 141). In the 2nd case plural we fad nimatias and the rule here following.

\section*{घघघानिते।श। ₹ ICI} तद्विलअर्षमस्यम्याया लखक्षवर्गा हत: स्य: ।
Na 133.-The letters \(\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{K}\), AND IX (that is to say, ka kla ga gha \(\kappa\) ) are indicatory in Ax Arfix nor belonging to the class tadparts (the clame employed in forming nominal derivatives No. 1067). Thus the example under consideration becomes nima +as; thea Na. 146 comes into operation, and the rule here following enjoins a subatitution

\section*{
}

Na. 136.-Arter that long vowel homogencous with the prior (Na. 146), \(x\) is aubutituted in place or the s of sas, is THE yAscolure Thus we bave ramdn: a form which might seem to give cocerion for the rule next following.

\section*{घदक्ञषान्नुम्यवायेडपि।С18।२।}
 बअधानेडिि राभ्यां परस्य मस्य ख: बमानपदे। श्रि प्रापे ।

Na. 157.-Evex whex a separition is caused by the intervention of the pratyindira \(\triangle T\), KU, PU, (the five gutturals and five mbials), ift (the particle d), AND XUX (anuouadia), singly or combieed in aay poseible way, the subetitution of the cerebral for the dratal \(\pi\) following ror ah in the came pada (No. 292) shall take phece.

By this rale the final \(n\) in rdman would be replaced by a comben, but the rule next following prohibite the aubetitution.

\section*{पदानस1ट181₹०1}

वम्यो तो 1 रामाम् ।

No．138．The cerebral \(n\) shall not be subetituted in the room or dental \(n\) FINAL II \(\triangle\) PADA．Thus finally we have rimede＂the Rámas．＂

In the 3rd case dingular we first find rdma \(+1 \alpha\) ，but the ralo next following enjoins a subatitution．

\section*{टाङसिङसामिनात्स्या：｜৩｜१ १२। \\ बादन्ताट्टादीनामिनाद्य：स्यु： 1 बस्वस् 1 एमेब।}

No．159．－Let nNA ít AND sYa be subetituted in the room or TR（ 3nd singular）GrAsI（5th sing．）AND GrAs（Cth sing．）aftor what ends in short \(a_{a}\)

Thus wo have rima＋ina，which after the cerebral on hae been culstituted by No．157，becomce rimoula＂by Rama＂（Na．35．）

In the 3rd caso dual we first find rdima＋Lhydim，which calls into operation the rule following．

\section*{ \\ यखादो सुप्यतोडन्ऩस्य दीर्धः । रामाभ्याम् ।}

No．160．－AKd wack 1 CAsc－ampIX beginning with yai roLLows，the loug vowel shall be subatituted for the final of an inflective base（Na．152）ending in short a．Hence ndimdbhyims ＂by two Ramase＂

In the 3rd plural we find rima＋Uhie，and here alo a sub－ stitution is enjoined．
क्षता भिस ऐसें।णاきしく।
बन्साप्त जित्र बबंस्य । राये：।
No．161．－Afres what ends in short 4 ，let there be AIs in the room or bars．From No． 88 we learn that thim subutitute takes the place not of the first letter meroly（Na．88），but of the whole term（bhie）．By Nom 124 and 111 we thue get rimaih aby． the Remas．＂

In the 4th singular，we find nimat the，and agin a subetiter tion is enjoined．

\section*{ \\ }

Na. 162-Let TA be the cubatitute or fre after an inflective beoce ending in short \(a\).

Thus we have rima \(+y a\), an instance which the rule next cited tribes eognimance of.

\section*{}

बादेख: स्यानिबत् स्यान्न तु स्यान्यलाम्ब्यविधो। श्रित स्यानि-


Na. 163.-A sUBstituTE Is LIEE (or succeeds to all the titles and lisbilition of that whose place IT 8UPPLIEs-BUT yot in the caee of \(\triangle\) nOLE the occasion for the operation or which is furginced by the LETYREs of the original term.

Accoeding to this maxim, the ya subetituted for he, by Na. 162, in, like it, entitled a caco-affix (oup-Na. 137) ; butit is not lald to concint of the ame letters as the; hence, as it begins with the letter \(y\) (of the pratydihdia yair), it furnisbes occasion for the operation of Na. 160, by which the ahort a of the inflective heo is leagthened. Thus we have ramdya "to Rdman" The 4th del ndmablyuim "to two Ramas"-is formed like the 3nd.

In the the plural we have firet rima + bhyas, which calls into equation the rule nast following (and not Na. 160).

 जuag I

Na. 16h-Wama plotal camoafix beginning with Jial nousiow, \(\Sigma\) is the sabatitute for the final short \(a\) of an infleotive bea.

Thes we have nimobilyak "to the Romas." Why do we say - cmerefx f Becence the rule doee not extend to the verbal arseer B. pache + divaan = paohadhwam "do yo cook"

In the 5th sing. we have first rama +hasi, and at is eubetituted for hasi by No. 159, and we get rambet (Na. 55), a form to which the rule next cited bas reference.

\section*{ \\ बबसाने भरां धरो बा। रामात् । रामाद्ध । रामाभ्यास्त् । तमे} भ्य: । रामस्य ।

No. 165.-Weren \(\triangle\) padsi (Na. 144) mensurs, char may oftrovally be subetituted for jhal. So we may write ndmadt or by Na. 81) rámdd "from Rama."

The dual and plural of the 5th case are like those of the 4th:ramabhyam "from two Ramas", ndmoblyah "from the Rémar"

In the 6th sing. we have first rimathas ; and, on making the substitution enjoined by Na. 159, we got nimarya a of BC ma." In the dual wo have firat nima \(+\infty\), which bringe into operetion the rule next following.

\section*{ \\ बता}

Na 166.-And when 08 rollows, then \(s\) is subetituted for the final short \(a\) of an inflective bace. Thus wo have nfine \(+\infty=\) ndmayoh " of two Rdmace"-(No. 29).

In the 6th plural we have first rima + dim, which calle into operation the rule next following.

\section*{इसनसापो मुद्र। 1 १ १ू४।}

\section*{सस्वान्ताहयन्तादाबन्ताध्रुन्नात् परस्यामो कुडागम:।}

No. 167.-Not shall be the augment or WHAT comes ArTER an inflective base ending in 4 8HORT vowel, OR in radi (Na. 21b) OR in ÁP (Na. 1341).

From Na. 108 we learn that this augment is to be prefixed. We thus got rdma + nom, to which the rule following has refermes
बामि।द्ध|8|₹।

पब्धन्तार्ञास्य दोर्घ: । रामाखाम् । रामे। रामये: 1 एत्बे कृते ।
No. 108.-When mix pollows, the long vowel shall be usbetituted for the final of an inflective base which ends in a vowel. Thus we get ndmandm "of the Ramas." (No. 157.)

In the 7th sing. we have rdma \(+n\) ni, which, by Nos 156 and 23, becomes ndme "in Rama." The dual is like the 6th-ndmayoh "in two Romace"

In the 7th plural we have rdma+su, which, by No. 164, hecomes ndime + sur, and this calls into operation the rule following.

\section*{झाद्वेशम्यययो: |モ|₹। पूट।}

पलुक्या चरस्याष्टान्तस्यादेच: प्रत्ययाबयकरच य: घस्तस्य मूंब्न्यद्देश: । छसद्विदृतस्य बस्य तादृश एब घ: । रामेषु। एबं कृत्वयोडव्यद्ता: ।

Na. 169.-The cerebral substitute ahall take the place of the dental a, when the \(s\) is part or 1 substitute or or an affix following in or km , and is not the final letter of the pada.-Of the cerebralk, the fohadvierita sh ( Na .16 ) most resemblos the o, and ix therefore the proper aubatituta. Thus we get nameaku" in the Remace"

In the asmo way arc doclined kriekna and other words ending in chort a.
[Having explained this declension very fully, wo shall indicate the atepe of the process as they recur in the sequel more concisely.]
सर्वाड्रीनि सर्वनामानि 1 १ 1 शं२७।
 त्व नेम यम सिम 1 पूर्वपराबरदनियोतिराणराधराएि ब्यकस्थायाम




Na. 170.-Sarva \&c. arc called proxoxinals (earvandima).

This class of words consists of the following :-arva "all", visioa "all," ubha " both," ubhaya " both," datara datama (affixes employed in the formation of such words as latara "which of two?" and katama "which of many!") anya "other," anyatara "cither," itara "other," twat or twoa "other," noma "half," eama "all," sima "whole." The seven following are pronominale whea they imply a relation in time or place, not when they are nameeviz, pirva "prior, east," para "after," avara "pusterior, weet," dakshina "south, right," uttara "inferior, other, north," apans "other," adhara "inferior, west;"-so also swa when it signifiee "own," not when it signities "a kinsman" or "property ;" antars when it signifies " outer" or "an under garment ;" tyad or tad "be, she, it, that," yad "who, which, what," ctad "this," idam " this,' adas "this, that," cka "one," droi "two," yuchmad "thoon," acmad "I," Uharatu " your honour, your axcellency," kims "who 1 what \(T^{\prime \prime}\) -

\section*{जसः घी। |१ ใ ใ Ө।}
 सबैं।

No. 171.-After a pronominal onding in abort \(a\), let \&f be the subetitute or JAs (lst case plur.). As the subatitute coasises of more letters than one, it takes the place of the whole (Na 38). Rr earva \(+\{=\) arres ("all"-Nos. 156 and 35).
सर्व नाम्नः सै। 121281
षत: घषंनाम्नो छे: स्मे। षबंस्मे।
No. 172-AFTER \(\triangle\) PROMOMUSAL ending in abort \(a\), sMal is the substitute of he (sth sing).

Example, earvarmai "to all."

凶त: घबंनाम्ब यतयोरोतो सत: 1 बंब्मात् ।
No. 172-After a pronominal coding in short as sxít AxD smix aro the substitute or fiss (4th sing.) AXD fir (7th sing.) Examplo, carrasmat " from all." (No. 160.)

\section*{धामि सर्वनामः सुट्। । । १ । २२।}

जब्बोन्तात् परस्य घर्षनाम्नो विछ्षितस्याम: घुडागम:। यत्वे
 बन्ता: 1 ब्मयबो नित्यं द्विषधनान्त:। ठभो २। ठभाभ्याम् १। ध्भ्यो: २। तस्यें पाठोगकफर्थ:। हतरखतमो पत्यत्यो। । प्रत्ययम्रूये तदन्तरहबमिति तद्वन्ता याहा:। नेम छत्यuँं। घम:


Na. 174-SUT is the augment of dm (6th plur.), whes in comes Afrie 1 Proxomiral ending in \(a\) or \(\alpha\). Example (Nos. 164 and 169) sarvecham "of all" In the 7th sing. (Na. 173) sarvacmine "in all" The rest of the declension is like that of rama. In the ame way are declined vifwa and the other pronominals (Na 170) cading in ahort a. The word ubha " both" tukes invariably the dual afixer. Ex. ubhaw "both," ubhdbhydm" by, to, or froes both," mbhayoh "of or in both." The object of ite being inearted in the list of pronominale (whilst ite declension does not differ froen that of rima) is ite taking the augment aloach (No. 1321, which it could not take if it were not a pronominal). The terms deatans and ductama are affixer. "By citing the affix wa cite that which ende therewith:"-(says Patanjjali) so the words that end with theme afises are to be reckoned pronominala. The word noma is a prosominal when it signifies "half." That sama, which is a promominal when synonymous with sarva "all," is not so when sysoaymoses with tulya " like" wc learn from the expression samdnhin "of equale"-in No. 30 -(which would have been samesham, if the woed, in that sense, had been a pronominal.)

\section*{पूर्वपरावरद्यियोणरापराषरायाय ब्यवस्थायामसंघाबामा२121₹8।}


 Fिए बालan: 1 छु

No. 175.-The name of pronominal (No. 170) belonge to púrva "prior," para "after," avaba "poeterior," daksemạ "south," UTTARA "inferior, other, north," APAra "other," ATD ADHLRA "inferior," WEEN THEY DISCRIKINATE RELATIVE POBTIOY, wot when they are muxres.

The designation of pronominal assigned to thees in every case by the aphorism Na. 170, which implies the list of words caumerated in the commentary thereon, is optional when jae (lat plural) follows.-Ex. parve (by Na. 171) or pirvah (Na. 151).Why do we say "not when they are names?" Witnees uettordil (not uttars) when the word is used as a name for "the Kurma."

That there is "a specification, (niyama, or tacit implication, of a determinate point (avadhi), with reference to which something is to be deecribed by the word itself" is what we mean when we say that "a relation in time or place (avastha) is implied,"[For example, we wish to deacribe Benares as being southern (dabckina). To do this, we may specify some point -ay one of the peaks of the Himallaya-with reference to which Benaree may bo described as "a place to the southward." Agnin, we here may thos apeak of the people to the south of the Vindkyd mountrins, as being "southern," not with reference to the inhabitanta of Coylon, but with reference (as every one bere underatands, by tacit implioation) to wesis ourselves who live to the north of the Vindhyd range]. Why do we say, "when a relation in time or plece is implied \({ }^{4}\) " Witaces dakehindk (not dakehine) gathaksik, meaning "clever singern"

\section*{}

घातिधनान्यवाचिन: स्वय्सस्य प्रभा संता धहि बा। बे। स्व: 1 घात्मीया घात्माज ₹ति बा 1 चातिधनवाषिक्तु स्व:। घ्वातयोजर्या धा।

No. 176. The decignation, as a pronominal, of the word swA
 or properery, optionally obtaine when jae (let plural) followe Thus we have cither sues ( \(\mathrm{Na} . \mathrm{171}\) ) or suodi ( \(\mathrm{Na.151)}\) in the seove of "own" or "ealven," but crafl alowe, in the sense of "kinemen" or "articlee of property."

 चरें जनता हा गृरा: 1 बाहा द्यत्यः: 1 घन्तरे बन्तरा हा घाटเI: 1 बरियनीया इत्यर्थ: ।

Na. 177-The designation, as a pronominal, of the word antare (Na. 170) WHEM IT sigmifies "OUTER" OR " A LOWER ancorer," optionally obtains when jas (lst plural) follows. Thes we may write antave or antardh, when speaking of houses "eacternal" (for inatance to the walls of the city); and 80 also whea speaking of the petticoate worn under the upper garment.

\section*{}

खल्यो बडिलो: स्मात्सिमो धा स्त: ! पूंस्मात् । पूष्वात्।


Na. 178-Áatcr tere nire beainmina with púrVa, (that i to eny, after pivra, para, arara, dakshnna, uttara, apara, allana, swa, and antara) the subatitution of amat and amin for taci and ti (Na. 173) is OpTIOzal.

Thes we may write either prirvasmat or priredt, priveaamin or prives:-and so of parce \&c. In other respects the declevion of these words is the same as that of sarva,

\section*{प्रबमचरमतयास्पार्धर्कातययनेमाश्र 1श1१।₹३।}

बते बस्यत्तसंध्या धा स्यु: 1 प्रयमे । प्रयमा: । तय: प्रत्यय: ।


Na. 179.-The worde pratiunce "firit," cinculu "last," IAYA (which is an affir, reqpeoting which sco the maxim citod ender Na 174-), ALPA "fow," ardaa "half," yatipaya " some," eod mena "half," shall be optionally tormed pronominal (Na 170) whea jas (let pl) followe.

Thee we may write practhome or prathamadi Of the afix tyye we have an example in dioitage or dhoitagaik "socood." The rut of the decleosion is like nimak The word roma is ennmerated
among the pronominals in No. 170 -therefore, though by this rulo the nominative plural may le like ramia, the rest of the declension is like sarron
तीयस्य कित्वु षा 1 द्वतीयस्मे । द्वितीयायेत्यादि । यवं तुतीय: । निर्ण: ।

No. 180.-WHEN CASL-AFFIXES WITH AN mDICATORT 自 Fowiow, (such are the 4th, 3th, 6th, and 7th singular) the term pronominal (No. 170) is OpTiosally a name or what ende in Tfys.

Example, droitfycomai or droitfydya "to the recond," and \(\infty\). on.-So also tritfya "the third."

We now come to the declension of the word inirjana "imper-ishable,"-which is derived from the feminine word jand "decrepitude."

\section*{}

घखादो बिभतो। पदातुगधिक्षारे तस्य तदन्तस्य - 1 निधिश्यमानस्यदेया भर्तनि। स्कदेथबिकृतम मनन्यषदिति जरयम्बस्य धरस् 1 निर्षरसी। निर्षरस इत्यादि 1 षबे घलादों \(\nabla\) रम्बक्त। विख्वपा: 1

No. 181.-Instead or jarí there is optiorally jaras, whee a vibhakti (Na. 170) beginning with a vowel followa

Where a rule refers to a pada or an ahga (No. 153), the rule, if it apply to a particular word, applies aleo to what ende with the word. Hence this rule, which applies to the word janth applies aleo to nirjara, just as, in English, the subatitution, in the plural, of "geese," for "gooes," appliee also to the case of "wildgecea." But here a queetion might arise, suggestod by No 58, as to whetber the sabatitute abould not take the place of the whole word - \(\infty\) that the plural of "wildgoose," abould become "greee"" simply. To goand againat this, it is deciared that "Subatitutee take the plece of that only which is exhibited (whea the subatitute is eajoin-od)."-Thas, in nirjorran the subectitute takee the place of the jars only, for jawd ooly was exhibitod when the subatitute jowas wee
ajoied. Here another objection may be raised, for jaras was enjoind to take the place of jard, with a long final, not of jara, the fand of which is short. This objection is met by the maxim that -What in partially altered does not thereby lecome something quite differeot," (and this is illustrated in the Mahabhashya by the cave of a dog, which, having lost his eare, dioee not thereby lose his percosal identity.) : - \(\mathbf{\infty} 0\) jaras may be the substitute of the partially altered java. Thus we get nirjarasau "two imperishsbles," mirjanacah "imperishables," and so on.-On the other alternative, and when the affixes begin with a consonant, the word is dectined like nima

We now come to the declension of virroapp "the preserver of an"

\section*{दीर्षर्भास च (ई 1? 1? वपू}

\section*{विस्योम । विख्बा: 1 है विस्वपा: 1 विस्वपाम् 1 विख्वोो।}

ENa. 182-And when jas (let pl.) or ich (pratyaluara) Comes ATIE a Loxe vowel, the long vowel homogeneous with the prior in not subatitated for both (by Na. 146, any more than under the circumatances etated in Na. 147). We have therefore the lat deal vifruapase (by Na 41), and plural vifroapalk (by No. B5), 一 In the vocative singular we have he vifwapaik, the same ait in the mominativa. In the 2nd case sing. virroaphim (Na. 155); in the denk, \(x\) in the let cace, vifroapar.

\section*{छुडंनपुंसकास 121218 ₹}

- Na, 183-Let sUT (which is a pratyakdra formed of su the fat cen-afir, and aup the fifth, and which sarves as a jame common to the five), but yor Or a yeUTEs word be called arranndmaicthona.

सादिबसर्यनामसाये 1 १ 181201

 wish has (which occuss in the 7oth aphoriam of the 8rd Chapter

(Na. 183), let what precedes be called pada. [This is an exteacion of the application of the tarm pada as laid down in No. 14].

\section*{यषि भम. 19.1812 द1}
 मंबंघ स्यात् ।

No. 185-And wher affires, with an initial \(Y\) OR initial vowEI, beginning with su and onding with ka, follow, not being acruanomasthanca (No. 183), let what precedes be called 1 RiL
[The queation here arises, whether a word which gets the name of bha from this rule, and of pada from the ooe preceding, is to retain both names, or, if not, which name is to be retained. The rule next cited supplies the anower].

\section*{धा कड्डारादेषा संजा 1218191}

इत बध्र बडारा: बर्मधारय हत्यत: प्रागेकसेकेष बंच्षा केया।

\section*{या परानस्षकाया च।}

No. 186. -From this point (that is to say, from the let aphorism of the 4th Chapter of the lsi Lecture), \(\mathbf{T O}\) the aphorism " rapíríH karmadhdraye" (which is the 38th aphorism of the 2nd Chapter of the 2nd Lecture ) only ONE MAKE of each thing named is to be recognised-vis : that which comes last (where the claims are otherwise equal-( 500 No. 132) and that which, were its chim disallowed, would have no other opportunity of conducing to any result (see Na. 41).

\section*{घातो धातोः 1 ई \(18128 \circ 1\) \\ }
 द्य: 1 धातो: किस्म 1 हाखान्त्। दरि: 1 दरी।

No. 187.-Lot there be alision or the final letter of aa infleotive base, entitled to the decignation of bha (Na 185), whee it eade in \(\triangle\) DHítO ( Na .49 ) with lovo \(\mathbb{L}\) as its final leter.

The word visuraph ende in a dichtu, vis. pif (in the mase
of "preserving") which has long a as its final letter; and the word which, by No. 147, is called an inflective base (anga) when an affix follows, is, by Na. 185, entitled to the designation of tha when the case-affix (not being one of the five first) begins with a vowel. The long \& is then elided.

Erample, vifovapa + áas=viforapak (2nd case plural), viévapa \(+\boldsymbol{\mu}=\) vifroapd (3nd sing). Before the consonantal tarminations there is no change. Example, viswapabhyam (3rd dual). In the same way are declined eiafikhadhme "the blower of a conch ehbell," and the like.-Why do we eay, "when it ends in a dratur Because primitive worde, like hahd "w gandharba," do not come within the scope of the rule. Example, and pl. hahan (Noa 146 and 156).

We now come to the declension of a noun ending in short ihari "a name of Viehyun" lat a havih, let du. hari (No. 146).

\section*{}

सस्तनस्या हैस गुण: 1 हरय: ।
Na. 188-AND warer JAs rollows, guna, shall be the substitute of the short final of an inflective bace. Hence lat pl harit jas=hanayah.

\section*{ \\ सुर्ष । हरे। हरिम्ं। दरी। हरीन् ।}

Na 189. -The subetitute or \(\triangle\) sHORT final is oox̣a, when ambuddhi (Na. 132) follows. By this and No. 153, we get the vocative sing. he hare '2od a harim (No. 154), 2nd du. harf; 2nd PL harfin (Na. 130).

\section*{लेषे यहसि 1218101 \\ } 2 1

Na. 190.-With the Exceition or the word sarily, ter nerr of the woeds that end in ahort \(i\) or \(u\) are called OBL. The words "the reat" are mid to be employed here "for tho sake of dintimotoces"

\section*{য्राङो नास्त्त्रयाम्।७।३। २२•।}

घे：परस्याढो ना स्यादस्त्रियाम्। बार्बिति टांंच्रा। परिबा। हर्भि्याम् 1 हररीज：।

No．191．－Let Ní be the substitute or 人血 coming ater ghi （No．190），but Not in the frunning．The torm dit is the anciant designation of \(\ddagger a\), the 3 rd sing．caso－affix．

Exampla，havi＋fa＝harina（No．157）．8rd du havibiynim， 3rd pl．haribkih．

\section*{}

हिसंध्षस्य हिति सुप्यु गुष：। हरये ।
No．192－Let guna be the substitute or GBI（No．190），whir a caso－affix which rass an indicatory if roulows．Thus tha havi＋he＝haraye（No．29）．

\section*{}

यडो बसिब्दोरति पूषंध्दुपमेबादेश：। हर： 1 हयाँ： 1 हरी－ खाम्ब

No．103．－AND when the short \(a\) or sist axd sis，comes after eh，let the form of the prior be the single subetitute for both Thus，5th and 6th a．hari＋hasi and so also hari＋has＝havih （No．192）．6th and 7th du．haryoh（Nom 21 and 73）－6th pb harinám（Noa．167，168，and 157）．

\section*{चच घे： 101 ミ1 ？？己 ।}

Na．10t．－Let aut be the substitute of hi（the cace－affix of the 7th \(\varepsilon\) ），when it follows short \(i\) or \(u\) ，AND let short \(\triangle\) be the sub－ stitute or the GII（No．190）iteelf．Thus 7th a haras（Na．41）． 7th pl．havishu（No．169）．In the same way are dectined baci＂a poot，＂and the like．

\section*{चनट्र सौ। \\ }

Na. 193.-AssAf is the subetitute of the word sahki, wHEN sev rownors, provided it is not the sign of the vocative (No. 152).

The subetitute, though consisting of more letters than one (No. 50\%, is prohibited by No. 59 from taking the place of more than the late letter. Thus we have sakhan +8.
घलेगक्त्यात् पूर्व उपधा 1? 1? 1 हैप।
Fन्यमान: पूबाँ यो बर्या: स ठपधासंच्घ: स्यात् ।
Na. 196.-The letter bepore the last letter of a word is called tiEs pexultichte (upadha).

\section*{सर्षनामस्याने षासम्मुछै।}

Na. 197.-AND the long form is the subetitute of the penultimate letter (Na. 196) of what ends in \(n\), when a sarvanimusmiva (Na. 183), not being sambuddal (No. 152), rollows. Thus wo have oukhdn+e.

\section*{}

Na. 198-AN AFTIX consisting of A sINGLE LETTKR (excluive of indicatory letters) is called APRIETA.

\section*{}

हसनात् बरं दीजाँ यो ब्रापो तदन्ताह्ध परं कुतिसीत्येतदपृत्त


Na 199.-80 (the lat sing. case-affix) AND TI AND 8 ( the terminations of two of the persons of the verb) when reduced to a surore comsorant ( Na. 198), and when standing AFTER what ads is a comsonart on in the lona vowel deduced from the fominise terminations ifl (No. 256) AXD ip (No. 1341), are alided. Thes cablin +8 becomes calhorn.


Na. 200.-There in ELsBiOX OT X MMAL ix \(\triangle\) pada which is aniched to the doagnation of PRKTIPADIEA (No. 135).

The word sakhi is a prátipadika ; it becomes a pada (Na. 20) when the case-affix is added; and this name of pada it retains (by No. 210) after the case-affix has been elided. Thus cablinis is a pada. But sakhan is also entitled to the decignation of pratipadika, like sakki the place of which it occupies, accoeding to No. 163. Thus, by the preeent rule, the form of the word bocomes finally sakhd "a friend."

\section*{सस्युरसम्बुद्या lQ।? I民?!}

सस्य्युर्गत् परं सम्ब्बद्बिघबं घर्वनामस्याने निद्वत् स्यात्।
No. 201.-Let a carvandmasthina (No. 183) coming AFTis the word sakil, not in tais sense of the vocative suroulus, be like that which contains an indicatory in.

\section*{}
 सखे। सखायम् । सखाये। सखोन्न । सख्या। ससे।

No. 202.-Let vriddhi be the subetitute 0 an inflective bave ending in a vowel, when tant which has an implcatory in OR Ṇ POLLOW8.

Thus sakhi, when the lat dual case-affix is to be annexed, becomes sakhai (No. 201), and sakhai +au=sakhtyas (Na. 29), \(\rightarrow 0\) also lat pl. salhayah. The vocative sing. (by Noe 189 and 153) is he salhe. In the 2nd a. and du., sakhdyom and salkhyam, Noa, 201 and 202 again apply: 2nd pl. alchin (Noa 146 and 156), 3nd a salkhya, 4th a ealehya.

\section*{एयत्यात् परस्स है। १19१२।}
 सोरत ठ: । बष्य: ।

Na. 203.- Short \(u\) is the subetitute or the \(a\) of hasi and thas rownowrot the words Eil AND TI or khi and tif which have subetituted yan ( Na .21 ) for the final rowel.

Ehi and ti are the terminations of the worde ackhi and pati, which thoy are here employed to decignate. The long forme hil and \(t\) indicate certain derivative forms ; 200 Na . 224.

The words "which have substituted yan," are employed to show that rule No. 192 does not apply here; and the same object is attaised in the aphorism by writing not khi and ti but lehyo and tyan, the \(e\) in which is intended merely to facilitate pronunciation.

Thus we have 5th and 6th s. ealchyuk.

\section*{}

हल: परस्य हैरोत् 1 सस्थो। बों हरिषत्।
Na. 20\%-AUT is the subatitute or Kil after short i. Hence 7ill a aldhyom. The reat is like havi (No. 187).

\section*{पतिः समास सब ११। 8151}
 घूल्नोये। बतिय凶े नित्यं बहुषषनान्त:।

Na. 205. -The wond Piti is called ghi (No. 190) only when it ie ir \(\triangle\) coxpousid (eamása).

Hecos in the the a patye "to a master," No. 192 does not apply; is 3th and 6th a patyuk, No. 203, not No. 193, applies ; and in 7th a patyam, No. 204 applies, but not 194. The reat is like havi Bet in a compound, as in bhripatays." to the lord of the earth," pati in treated as ghi (No. 191 \&ec.).

The word bati "how many" takes the plural terminations any.

\section*{}

Na 206.-Let the worde BABC, and OASA, and those which ad in VATO and PATI be called sarkhyed

The word lacti is ose of thoee which end in dati, the \(\$\) in which ans is indicatory.

\section*{उसि स1?121₹पू1 \\ लस्पन्मा अंख्या ब्ट्यंध्या स्यात्त।}

Na 207. - Axd let a carkhyd (Na. 206) which ende in patI be called chaf (Na 824).

Thus the word kati is called shaf.

\section*{घद्यो खुष्र।Ө।२। २२।}

बर्याये: ।
No. 208.-Let there be Elision (luk) of jae and has Arris words tormed sHat (No. 207).

\section*{}

No. 209.-Let the disappearance or AX AFIIX when it is caused by the worde LUK, 8LLO, OR LUP be designated by theee terme respectively (to distinguish it from the ordinary elision tormed lopa-No. 6).-
प्रत्यय
प्रत्यये सुलेजि तदाम्यितं बायं स्यात् । इति बसि चेति गुशे प्राले।
No. 210.-When elision (lopa) of ar afrix has tartir PLACE, THE AFTIX shall still exert its influence, and the operations dependent upon it shall take plece as if it were present.

The word lakehance, in the aphorism, signifies" that by which a thing is recognised." A caco-affix is recogrised (Na. 152) by its causing that which it followe to take the name of ahga. In accordance with the prosent rule therefore the word leati retains the name of anga, though the affixes jas and icas have beea clided by No. 208; and, in virtue of its having the name of ahgen it ought to take a gurna subutitute through the operation of Na. 188. But the rule following debars this.

\section*{}





No. 211.-When an affix is elided BY the enunciation of one of the three terms (in No. 209) containing the letters LU, the Ciet which it is competent to cause in respect or AN Afian or infective bove shall nor take place.

In the let pl. of loati, the affix jas in elided by the enunciatice of luke (No. 208), and therefore the substitution of gunea which the clided jae would otherwise (by Noa 210 and 188) have beeu competent to cause, does not take place.

Thuse we have lat and 2nd pl. kati "how many f" 3rd katiWing, sth and 8th bactilhyak, 6th katimím (Nos 167 and 168), Thi butiches (Na. 169).

The worde guehmad "thou," asmad "I," and the words called chaf (Nom 32t and 207) retain the same form in all the three gredora.

The word tri "three," is always plural.
Erampla, let pl. trayak (No. 188), 2ad trin (Noe 146 and 150), Eed tribkik, the aod 5th tribkyah.

बेखबः 101 श। द्रा

Ma. 212-Trara is the subatitute or TRI, whed fom follows.
Erample, 6th pl. trayandin (Noa. 167 and 168), 7th trialice (iva 169).

And this rule applice also when tri in final in a compound ediectiva.

Erampla, prigaterayondim "of theee who have three dear fivecte"

\section*{बड़ादीनाम: |O|叉1२०२।}



Na. 218-Short A in the subetitute OT TTAD de. when a caso-
affix followa "TYAD \&a." (seo Na. 170) implies "tyad, tad, yad, etad, idam, adas, abo, and droi" The Mahelbheshya directe that the list ahall not extond boyond dwi. That this is the direction of Pataingali (the author of that "Great Commentary," on the aphorisms of Pdenini) is indicated by the form of expression "it is the wish," or "it is wished," (ichith or ichyata. Compare Na. 14.) Thus we have lst and 2nd du. droau "two" (No. 147) 3rd 4th and 5th droibhydim (No. 160), 6th and 7th draagoit (Na. 166).

We now come to the declension of papi "the mus," (the "cherishor of the world," derived from pha, "to cherish").

\section*{}

दोर्धाष्बसि शचि च परे न पूर्षसबब्यदीरी: । षप्यो। ष्व: । हे


 यस्य स बहुषेयेयदी।

No. 214.-AND whex JAs or ich (pradydidira, Na. 147) comes Arter a love vowel, the long vowel bomogeneous with the prior is not substitutod (No. 146).

Thercfore (by No. 21) 1st du. papyau, 1st pl. papyach vocalivo sing. he papik, 2nd s. papim (No. 15t), 2od pl. papfin (Na. 156), 3rd a. papyd, 3rd 4th and 3th du. papibhydim, 3rd pl. pappbhih, 4th s. papyo, 4th and 5th pl. papibiyah, 5th and 6th a papyak, 6th and 7th du. papyoch. There is not ruf (No. 167) for the vuwel is long-hence 6th pl. papydim. When ti is added, thea by Na. 54, 7th \& pupf, 7th pl. papisku.

In the saune way aro doclined vilaprami "an antolope", and the lika

Wo now come to the doclension of bahuireyaref "a man who has many excollent qualition"

\section*{घूस्मासाँ नदी।? 181इ।}



Na. 213.-Worde ending in long fand \(f\), always reocrinse, and baving no macculine of the same form, (as the word gramanis men) are callod nadi (the word nadf "a river" being a type of the claca) "Aod ite original gender is to be taken" into 20-comet:-that is to say, it is \(t \omega\) be spoken of as retaining its chameter an a madh oven when the word which was at first feminine comen to sorm part of a compound epithet applied to a male.

\section*{}

\section*{सम्दुस्व्रो। बहुप्येयषि।}

Na 216-The short vowel shall be the subatitute or certain worde stamiryisg "MOTHER," AND or words called MADI (Cle 215), when the affix of the rocative singular followa.

Rrample, he bahuincyasi (No. 153).

\section*{}

बयन्तात् बरों कितामाडगम्म: 1
No. 217.- \(\Lambda_{T}\) is the angment of the case-afixes with an indicatory th, when they come ATTER \(a\) word anding with a MADf ( 14.213 ).
घाठच द्वाश। है।
 बडुए्येसीजम्व 1

Na. 218-And when ach comen AFTER \(\mathrm{C}_{\text {T, }}\), viddhi is the single mbecituse for both. Thus in the 4th a. bahutreyaref + af the =bahubreyragain 3th and 6th a. bakubroyarydik, 6th pl. bakutionyndinion (Na 167)

\title{
 \\ 
}
 बत् । प्रधी: ।

No. 219.-Lx is the substitute or fir Artis words coding in NADf (No. 215) AND in the feminine termination in \(^{P}\) and the word st. Hence 7th 8. bahufroyasyim. The reet of the declowsion is like paph (No. 218).

The word atilakskmi is, in the let a, atilakakmak "who has surpaseed Lakekmf" the ou not being alided by Na .199 , becases tho word lakehme (the name of one of the goddecees) is a primitive, and is not formed by a feminine affix at The of the declension is like bahufreyat (Na. 214).

We now come to pradhl, lat \& pradhak a man of auperior understanding."

\section*{श्रणि স्नुषातुतुवां घोरियङुवऊँ।}
 स्तोडबादो पत्यये परे। इति भाशे।

No. 220.-IYAS AND UVAK are the subetitutes or what ends with the pratyaya 8su And of what eods in a vianal ROOT IR I OR U (whother long or short), AXD of the inflective bace bHRG, WHEN an affix beginning with \(A\) VOWEL FOLLOWs.

This rule should include the cace of pradirs (which in formed from the verbal root dhyai "to meditate"), but the rule following reatricts it.

\section*{एरनेकाष्षाडसंयोगपूर्वस 1 है 181 टर।}
 बन्तस्यनेकाचेकड़स्य यखबादो प्रत्यये। प्रध्यो श 1 प्रध्म्त। प्रध्य: 1 प्रध्यि । घों बणीबत् । एवं याम्बी: । नो तु । बम्यम्यम्त ! बनेकाज: निस् 1 ती: 1 नियो। मिय: । बमि याि च षरत्वाद्धि-
 घुन्वियो। घक्षसियो।

Na. 221.- Yan is the substitute or I OR \(f\) torminating a verbal root final in an inflective base or MORE VOWELS TBAN ONE, provided the I OR 1 in Hot PRECEDED BY \(A\) COXPOUND CONSONANT forming part of the root, when an affix beginning with a vowel followa.

In pradlh; which is a diseyllable, the final \(f\) terminates an insective bece of more vowcls than one, and it is not preceded by a comporad consonant. The rule therefore applies, and we have 1st and 2ad du. pradhyau, 2nd s. pradhyam, 1st and 2nd pl. prediyath, 7th a pradhyi (No. 53 being debarred). The rest of the decleceion is like that of pap! (No. 913). In the same way gramar!ith "a fermalo beed of a village"; but, in the 7th a this makes gramaugkin (by Na. 219, being derived from the root ni "to lead)." Why "of more vowels than oner" Witness nif "a leader," which makee, by No. 220, lst and 2nd du. niyou, lst pl. niyuh, and in the 2nd a and pl. niyam and niych (Noa 154 and 146 being apperseded by Na . 220, which occupies a later place in the Achpsolyniy_-me Na 132). In the 7th a niyam (Na 213.)Why "provided the vowal is not preceded by a compound consomant Fitaces lst du. sufriyar "two prosperous men," and ymaleriyase "two purchasers of barley," where the final \(i\) is preceded by a compound consonant, and to which-thorcforo not this rale but Na. 220 applies.
[ It may be worth while to review the steps which rendered mecenary the enuociation of this rule with refarence to the word prediyame The word might apparently have been formed at cece from pradhítar by No. 21, but that rule was supirseded by a sabeequent rule Na. 146. By Na. 214, however, this rule was pocitively forbidden to take effect, and as it therefore departs, with all its cficetes, Na 21 reappears, but to be again superseded by Na 220, to which the preference attachos on the principle stated meder Ma. 41. Na. 221 then suparnedes No. 220, but as it does this sot by positive probibition, but by usurping a portion of its aphere of application, Na. 21 is not again roetored. Had it been ea, the prohibitory rules would also have reappeared in an endless egch]
बतिस 12181 - 1

प्रादय: क्रियायोगे गतिसंज्घ: स्यु: । गतिबारकेतरूपष्वपदस्य यय् नेष्यते । 1 गुद्धधियो।

No. 222.-AND let pra dec. (No. 47), in combination with a verb, be called Gatt (as well as upasargu).

It is not wished (by the author of the Mahabhashya) that yan (enjoined by No. 221) should be the substitute of 2 word to which is prefixed any thing elso than a gati or a karaka (meaning by kuiraka a case which is in grammatical relation with a verb). Therefore in the example suddhadlizyau "two men of pure minds," the substitution of yar does not tako place, but No. 220 applies, because the word fucldhadhi means "one whose thoughts are pure," and here the word "pure," is in grammatical relation with the verb "are," in respect to which it is therefore a karaboa, but it is not so in regard to the verb "to think," from which the word dla is derived.

\section*{न भूसुधियोः |ह्| |8|띠।}

एतयोरणि सुपि याये न। सुधियो। सुधिय इत्यादि। सुख्यमिछकतीति सुखो: । सुतो: । सुस्थ्या । सुत्या । सुस्यु: २। सुत्यु: २। चेषं प्रधोषत् । यम्भुर्छरिबत् । एवं भान्यादय: ।

No. 223.-When a case-affix beginning with a vowel comes AFTER these two viz. BHU and sUDHf, there shall Not be yans. (This debars Nos 232 and 221, and gives occasion for No. 220 to come into operation). Hence, lst. d. sudliyar, " two intelligent persons," lst. pl. sudhiyah, \&c.

The word sukla signifies "one who loves pleasure" It is declined like sutf "one who wishes a son:" thus-l st. s. sulchik, sutih; 1st. d. sulchyaru, sutyau; 5 and 6. s. sukhyuh, sutyuk (No. 203). The rest is like pradht (No. 220 \&cc.). The word fambkw "Śiva" is declined like hari "Vishnu," and in like manner bhens. "the sun," \&c.
तृज्वत् ほ्षोष्टु: 101 १اعり।


Na. 224.-With the five first caso-affixes (Na. 183) excluding the case where the sense is that of the vocative singular, Krosatu in LIEE what ends in TRICH. That is to say, krookfri is emplojed inctoad of the word krookis "a jackal."

\section*{ \\ }

No. 223.-Whiar ifi (7th sing.) \& the five first cassArrixe cone 4 TIER what ends in short RI, guna shall be substitweed for the inflective beee that ends in ri. This being obtained, (another rule presenta itself).


Na. 226.-When ow, not in the sense of the vocative, followe, let enal be the angment of what ends in short ti, and of ubanas "the regent of the planet Venus," purulasione "Indra," and anoLas "time" [This gives kroohf + an + e.]
 \$18122



Na 227.-When the first five cavo-affixes, excluding the care Where the sesee is that of the vocative singular, come after the wood AP "water," what ends is TBIX or TRICH, BWABRI "a cister," rurfa "a grandson," mesetri "a prient who officiater at a sacriEen," Tw pient who recites the Rig-Veda at a sacrifice," POTRI "a priest who ciscieter at a sacrifice," and PRASListrit "a ruler," the penultimate letere (Na. 190) ahall be leagthened. Thus [we get kroehtionta, bat the \(s\) is elided by Na 199 and the \(n\) by Na. 200-jeaving] lat ciac kroalifon lat du. kroalfinax, (the ri becoming ar by Na 225, end being lengthered to bo by Na. 227). Let p. kroaipárak. In the end \(p\) the form kroeltifn is derived from krowhtw by No. 146 and 136 .

\section*{विभाषा तृतीयाद्रिध्षच।
}

No. 228.-Kroohtu may optiosally be as if it ended in trich,
 WITH A VOWEL FOLLOWs. Thus, 3rd sing. keockithe the sing kroshtre.

\section*{ \\ करता हसिद्योरत्युयेबादेश: । रार: 1}

No. 229.-When the short a of hasi and has (5th and 6th sing.) comer APTER 8HORT RI, then 8HORT 0 , followed by \(r\), is the single substitute for both. [Thus we get knowhiur + a]

\section*{}

रेफात् षंयोगान्तसस्येब लोयो नान्यस्म । रस्य बिस्गे:। छेष्टु: । क्षेश्ट्रो:

No. 230.—There is elision 0r 8, but not of any other letter of the alphabet, when it comes at the end of a conjunct consonant Arter \(\&\). Visarga is then substituted for the r, by Na. 111, and we get kroshfuh,-6. and 7. du. kroohfroh.


 बतिषम्बा: श 1 बतिचमूनाम् । खलपू: ।

No. 231.-"BY \(\perp\) PRECEDING RULE's OPPOBITTOX, (contraty to Panini's direction \(-\infty\) Na. 132) the augment xUT (Na. 167)
 sca." (No. 249), and THE resmobrunce 70 what ende in zpacin (No. 228) [the enunciation of each of which in euberquent to NF .197 in the order of the achifalinytisi]
 7th sing. kroehfari On the alternative (of the woed's mot being
conidered an ending in trich), and when the caso-affix begins with a comonant, the word is declined like 'ambku.

Eurek "a celestial musician," lst du. huihwau, 2nd sing. huihime bee In the word atichamí "victorious over armies," the diference (from hulhi, as regards declension), consists in its being treeted as nadf (No. 215). Hence, voc. s. he atichamu (No. 210), 4th sing. atichamroai (Nos 217 and 218), 5th and 6th sing. etichammafh, 6th p. atichaminaim.

We now come to the declension of khalapui "a sweeper."

\section*{}




Na. 232-Whim 4 anss-AFFIX, beginning with a vowel, FOLLows, ther yays shall be the substitute for an inflective base containing more vowele than one, if the base ends with a verbal root anding in \(\delta\) or \(\begin{gathered}\text { not } \text { preceded by a conjunct consonant forming }\end{gathered}\) part of the verb.

Thue we have lst du. Khalapevar, lst \(p\). khalaproak. In the mane way ouli" "who cuts well," \&c. [But this does not apply to amale "the Solf-existent," because of the prohibition by No. 298-1 let a swoubhih, lat du. swabhurau, lst p. swabhurah.

We have next the cleclension of varahabhi.
बर्यम 1 है। 81681
जस्स यह्ड स्यांदि सुपि 1 बर्षाम्ब्वाबित्यादि। दृन्म: 1
Na. 283.-AmD the subatitute or vabseíbí̛, "a frog-rainbern." chall be you when a vowel follow, [in apite of No. 220.] Thes we have, lst du. varchabhsaaw and 10 on.

Neat we have to consider the declension of drinbhu" "a anake."



No．234．－＂Yax should be mentioned as the cabetitute 0 OT bHot when PrECEDED BY DRIN，KARA，AND PURAR＂

Thus Ist du．crinbhwark．In the same way karabili \({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{a}\) fin－ ger－nail．＂

The word clhátri＂the Cherisher，＂makee lat aing．dhette，vo－ cative sing．he dhuitah（Nos 199，223，aud 111．），lat du．dhdifiomes （Nos． 225 and 227），lst pl．dhátárah．
 यदां व्युत्पतिपषे नियमार्थम्न 1 तेनेह न 1 पिता 1 जितरो पितर：। पितरम। घोषं धातृबत्। एवं आामापादय：। ना । घरे।

No，235．－＂It bhould be btated that the cerebral â is substituted for the dental n arter bi and ri．＂Thug 6th \(p\) dhitrindm．In the same way naptri \＆ca（ Na 227）．If the al－ ternative view be taken，that these words are formed（by the afixes mentioned in No．227），then the citing of naptri \＆a．（in Na．287） detcrmines that these alone（of the words \(\infty 0\) ending that come un－ der the head of Undidi No．901）are amenable to the rula．Heece （as pitri＂a father，＂is not cited，and is formed by an médidi affix） the rules do not apply to the example following via．let sing．pite （No．221），lst du．pitarau，1st pl．pitarak，2nd cing．pitamain． The rest is like dhaitri（No．234）．In the same was jomelici＂a son－in－law，＂\＆e．

Tho word nui＂a man，＂makee lst sing．nd，lst du．naram

\section*{नृणद्ध181！}

बस्य नामि बा दीर्ध： 1 मृबाम् 1 नृबाम् 1
No．236．－AND NRI optiodally subatitutes the loag vowal， when ndom followa．Hence mprydim or wrixdien．

\section*{गोनेा सिताजしたしで}

Na．237．－Placed Arrez a word anding in 0 ，ench as \(000^{\circ}\) a cow，＂each of the firnt five cavo－afixce is 18 IT IT END AM DrDF－ CATORY cerrebral 8 ，（the effect of which－\(-\infty \mathrm{Na}\) 202－is to cerb－
titute qiaddis for the preceding vowel]. Thus 1. \(2 . g 0+8=g a u h\), 1. d grian, 1. p greak. [The \(t\) in the alitra shows (No. 34.) that the rule speake of the vowel 0 , not of the word go.]

\section*{}
 बत्वा गो: श 1 हत्यादि 1

Nia. 208-Wher the vowel of AK OR sas comes \(A\) FTIER 0 , the cingle subetitute of both is long i. Thus-2 a \(g o+a m=g d i m, 2\). den (cee Na 287) gruam, \& p. gath. The 8rd and 4th \& gave and gum are formel according to the general rules for the permutation of rowis. In the 5. and 6. an (by No. 193) goh. de.

बस्यक्जरादेशो हलि खिमतो। ता: । रायो। राय:। राम्याजिल्यदि 1 हो: 1 सावो। स्राव: 1 स्लोम्यामित्यादि । 1 घूत्यजन्ता: पुंधिक्राः 1
Na. 289.-OT Las "wealth," whix a caso-affix beginning with \(\triangle\) comsomaxr porlows, loog a whall be the subatituta. Thus 1. a raits=rik, 1. du. riyate, 1. p. rayak, 8. d. rabkyom, de.

Glaw "the moon," is declined regularly-thue-1. a glauk, 1. 4. glivan, 1. p. glivah, 3. d. glaubliydin, de.

80 mech for masculines ending in vowela.
OF FEmine words midici us vowrls
The fint crample is rame which, by Na. 199, takee the form rame in the lat cave sing.

\section*{1 घबन्तस्नीषिए्रा: ।}

\section*{रमा 1}
*
-बलन्तादूह रमे 1 रम्य: 1
940.-Let \(\mathbb{d}\) be the subetitute or AUM Arrire an infective base ending in \(\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{P}}\). This aut is the name of whatover caco-afix begins with arn Hence, 1. d. (rama + dff \(^{\prime}=\) ) rame, 1. p. ramalk.

\section*{}

बाप एकार: स्यात् घम्बुद्धो। यन्र्स्वदिति खम्बुद्धिलोए:। है रमे। शे रमे । हे रमा: । रमाम् । रमे। रमा: ।
241.-AND WHEN SU FOLLOWS IH THE 8ExsZ OF THE VOChtive singuiap, let a be the subatitute of ap. By Na. 158 there is elision of the case-affix following e in the sense of the roa sing. Thus he rame, voc. d. he rame (No. 240), voo p. he ramal, 2 a ramám, 2. du. rame, 2 p. ramah.

\section*{}

थाख्योषि चाप घकार:। रमया। रमाभ्यम्स् है। रमामि: । 242-And If \(\mathrm{K} \mathrm{s}_{\text {( }}\) (No. 191) or 08 Fowiow, \(a\) shall be the anbstitute or AP. Thus, 3. 2 (rame \(+\mathbb{A}=\) ) ramayid 3. 4. and 5. den ramábhyám, 3. p. ramabhik.

\section*{याडाप: । Ө। ₹। १२₹।}

बायो जित्तो याट् । चृद्धि:। रमाये। रमभ्य: श। रममया: २। रमयो: । रमान्बम्। रमायाम्। रमाडु । एवं दुर्गाम्बिकादय: ।

No. 243.- \(\Lambda^{4} T\) is the augment of whatover cavo-afix, roLLow. nsa Áp, has an indicatory in. Thus, vriddhi being obtained from Na 61, we have 4. 2 (ramd + ydf \(+6=\) ) randyai, 4. and 5. p. rama blyah, 5 and 6. a ramayah, 6. d. ramayok ( Na .242 ), 6. p ramarion (No. 167 and 137), 7. a. ramaydm (Na. 219), 7. p. ramifor.

In the anme way are declived dunga "the godden Druys" ambike "a mother" and the like.


 बाबन्ता: 1

Na 24s-Lot syif be the augment of whatever case-affix, with an indicatory in, comes AFTER 1 PRONOUN ending in \(\alpha p\); AID let \(\triangle\) sioner vowel subetitute take the place of \(\alpha p\). Thus the L \& \(£\) of sarva "all," is (earva + syaf. +e=) sarvasyai, 5. and 6. s. acruagat, 6. p. carviedim (No. 174), 7. \& sarrasyam (No. 219). The rest in like rama. In the came way are declined viśwd "all," and the like, ending in \(6 p\).

\section*{fिभाषा दिक्समासे बहुत्रीदेग । १। १। २С।}

बंश्यामकता बा। ठसरपूषंस्ये। उतरपूष्वाये। तीयस्येति का संखा 1 द्वितीमस्ये। द्वितीयाये। खं तृतीया। घम्बार्थंति द्वस्ब:।
 बे रमाबत् 1 गोषा विस्वपाबत् 1 मति: 1 मती:। मत्या।

Na. 245.-In \& compound, of the kind termed babuvriti (fla. 1034), witi a word signifying directios (No. 175), the procominal character in optional. Thus in the 4. a we may have cither uttanappirvasyai ( Na .244 ) or uttavapirvayai ( Na . 243) - Soer what liee to the north-east."

According to Na . 180, the name of pronominal is optionally given to what ends in thyo Hence, 4. a droitiyaryai or dwitiyayai "to the second." In the same way tritify "the third"

According to Na . 216, a short vowel is substituted in the voc. cing of words signifying "mother." Examplo, he amba, he alkea, ise cllar

In accordance with No. 181, we may have 1. \& jard " decrepitride" 1.d. jarcease or jare doe. On the altarnative of ite not boing coneidered pronominal, the word is declined like rame Gopa "a cowberdens" in declined like virroapd (No. 182).

Metik "engncity," 2 p. ratik (Na. 156), 8. z matya (Na. 191).

\section*{}


वर्याषर्यो। स्वियां षा नदीसंक्षो स्तो सिति। मत्ये। मरसे। म त्या: २ । मते: २ ।

No. 246.-Words, always feminine, ending in long \(f\) and \& with the exception of the word strf "a women," being euch as admit iyań and uvah (No. 220); and aleo words eoding in short \(i\) and \(u\) in the feminine, are optionally tormed nadf (Na. 215) when a caso-affix with an indicatory \(九\) followa. Hence 4. a. (by Na 218 mati + af \(+e=\) ) matyai, or, altarnativoly (No. 192) madager b. and 6. a. matydk or match (No. 198).

\section*{}

घदीसंच्चकाभ्यां परस्य हेराम्। मत्याम्। मतो। चें ररिक्त। एबं बुद्रादाय: ।

No. 247.- \(A m\) is the subatitute of hi ATTER sioart ion 0 , when these are termed nadf ( Na 246). Hence 7. 2 matyim ( Na 219, or, on the alternative of the name nadf not being takee, matau (Nos. 246 and 194.-The rest is like hari (No. 187). In the same way buddhi "intallect," and the like.

\section*{ \\ स्बीलिङ्ञयेयेरो। स्तो विभत्तो।}

No. 248.-TIspI AND CiEATABRI are instead of TRI "three," and chatcr "four," ir taz racinase, whea a caco-afix follown

 नामभाष: । तिस: २। तिस्टूभ: । तिस्टुभ्य: २। बासि घुट्।

No. 249.-Wexs \(\perp\) vowel rownow, then 2 shall be the substitute or the plo of tiefi and chatasi. Henco there in neither guna (No. 225), nor prolongation (No. 146), nor the subetitution of 4 (Na. 229). Thus 1. and 2 p. tierah, \& p. tiefibhih, 4. and 5. p. tieribhyah. When am (6. p. follown nuf is obtained from Na 167 ; and theo the preceding vowel ought to be leagtheoed by Na . 168, bat the next rule forbide thin

ग तिसृषतसृ 1 ई 18181
 वृ्ये: २। गोरी। गेर्या। गोर्य: । है गेरि। गोर्यांबित्यादि! एबं बन्वाद्व: । लजी: । चें गेरीबत् । खंब तरीतन्त्यादयः।四 1 है 祖 1

Na. 250. -ITERI \& CHitaspi arz wot lengthened, when nam follown Thas, 6. p. tiefindim, 7. p. tierishu.

The word dvoi "two." becomes, in the feminine, 1. and 2. d. dive (Noa 218 and 240), 3. 4. and 5.d. drodbhyam, 6. and 7.d. droyoh (Na. 242).

Gawf "the brilliant (goddeas Parrati)" is dealined as follows :-1. 2 gawf (Na. 199), 1. d. gauryau, 1. p. gauryah, voc. 2 the gowri (Na, 216), and co on. In the eame way nadl "a river," and the like.

The word lakelms " the goddew of prosperity," not being a dacivative, doee not fall under Na. 199, and therefore makes in the 1. a lakelmosh. The rest is like gauri. In the came way tari "a boat" taxtor "a guitar-atring," and the like.

The word ard "a woman" makee 1. a dri (No. 199), voc. he ari (Na. 210).

\section*{सिखाः 1 है \(1810 \mathcal{I}\)}

जरमेयक्जादो फलयये षरे। स्बियो। स्र्खि:।
Na. 251.-Let igat be the subatitute or strif, when an affix beginning with a vowel followa Thum 1. d. driyam, 1. patriyah.

\section*{}

 Fare 1

No. 232-Optionallis is iyat the aubetitute of atri, whax ax OR \({ }^{2}\) as follows. Thus is a striyam or drfm (Na. 154), \(2 p\) striyah or etrih (No. 146), 8. a striyd, 4. 2 atriyai (Noa 217 and 218), 6. a striydh. In the 6. p. nuf is obtained, becanee Na 167 is a eitra pooterior to No. 251. Hence dermam, 7. p. dotalam

The word fre " prosperity," makes 1. 2. froh, [not being formed by the feminine termination. No. 198.] 1. d. triyesk, 1. p triyah.

\section*{नियडुण्वड्सानावस्तो। 1 18181}

इयक्षुछ्ध: स्थितियंयोस्ताबीटूतो नदोगोंघो व सो न तु ब्बी। है मी: । मिये । लिये । किया: । म्रिय: ।

No. 253.-The words ending in \(f\) or i wHich admur the substitutes IYAK AND UVAf, (No. 220) are NOT called nadf (Na 215); but sOT 80 the word sTrf, (which is called nadr nurwithstanding its substituting iyat). Hence, voe at he frit (No. 216 not applying here), 4. a triyai (Noa 246 and 217) ar triya, 6. a. triyah (Noe 246 and 217) or triyah.
वामिश181め1



No. 254 -When ix rollows, theo feminine words eoding in \(\{\) and \(\dot{r}\), which admit iyah and urah (No. 220), are orr1osALLY termed nadf; but not 20 the word atr (which is always nadf). Hence 6. p. trinam ( Na 167) or triytm, 7.2 Eriyi or triydm (No. 219).

The word dhenk "a milch cow" is declined like mati (Na. 245).

\section*{दितयां च।}

स्सीवाषी ल्लोप्टुस्तृष्नलब्टूं लमते।
No. 255.-AND IX THE FBucurnis, the word kroahfa as juckal" takee a form like what ende in trioh (Na 224).
सक्षेश्येग नीप्रा81? 141
 1 स्वयूमू: पुष्त्त् 1
Na 256-AFTER WORDB Ending is RI, and after worde ending in \(n\) in forming the feminine, the affix is fisp. Thus is formed lowelfry, which in declined like ganuof (Na. 250).

The word birct "the eyebrow" is declined like ofrt (No. 252), and croayachble as in the macculine (No. 232).

जीप्टायो ग।

यहता मातेति ख्येत स खसादय छदाहूता: ।
स्वा 1 स्वसातो। मात्ता तितृष्त्। यहि मातू: 1 घोगाषत्। व: ఫुक्त्ड 1 नोस्साँबत्ड 1

\section*{1 इूत्यजन्तर्नोषिद्नाः ।}

Na. 257.-NOT ATER BEAT (No. 824), MOR AFTER SWABPI tes, is the feminine termination thfp or fopp affired. By "swosti fas" are meant the following eoven vis swasd "a sister," tierah "threa," chatacrah "four," nandinda "a husband's sistar," dulite "a daughter," yuti "a husband's brother's wife," and maide "a motber." Thus we have 1. a. surued (No. 227), 1. d. macolocem

The wood matri is declined like pitri (Na. 235), only that in the 2 p it makes madrith ( Na .156 ).

The word dyo "the hearen" is declined like go (Na. 257), rai "mealth" as in the maculice (No. 289), and naw "a boat," Tre glem (Nia 829).

80 moch for faminines coding in vowele.

OF NEUTER WORDS EMDETG in VOWRE


\section*{}
 घान 1

No. 258-AFTER a neuter inflective bace eoding in short \(A_{1}\) there is \(A X\) instead of ou and am. Hence jindnatow=gianame "knowledge." The 2nd as is the same. In the roo an by Na. 158, the consonant \(m\) is elided-thus he jiadina.
नपुंतक्ञाच।
कीबादोड: घी । भंख्यायाम् ।
 240). As that which precedes this affix is termed bha (Na 185), the following rule precents itwalf.

\section*{यस्येति ब1 ह18128С1}

No. 260.-Wrere long if follow, AND whon a taddiita afix followe, there is elision or the 1 or \(f\) or \(\triangle\) or \(\&\) of a blan. The elision of the \(a\) haring thue precented itealf, \(\boldsymbol{R}\) \&yyyama interpoese

\section*{बोह: घयां प्रतिलेधो बाध: । घाने।}

Na. 261.-"It should be mantioned that the rule is dobarred in the cace whers af is the subatitute of am" Hence 1. d. jiminat ás=jińna.

\section*{}

कीषात् ।
No. 262-Instead OF JAS AND \&iss, lot there be \&i afice a neuter.
कि सर्वनामस्थानम । १ 12 18२1

Na 263.-Let if be termed sarvaxínastaína.


No. 26t-Let num be the augment or what being NEUTER ands in JHAL OR \(\triangle C H\), when a sareand misthána followe.

\section*{fमद्चाधम्यात् परः 1 १1१18७।}

बचां मच्ये योगन्त्यस्तस्मात् परस्तस्येबान्ताबयवो मित् स्यात् । बधद्धोर्ध 1 धनाजि । पुनसतद्वत् । शेषं पुषत् । एबं धन-


No. 263.-Let what has ax indicatory M come apter. the unt or the vowncs, and become the final portion of that (which it aggments). Thus the \(n\) (of num, No. 264) is aniexed to the find a of juirina, and is regarded as a portion of the word. Then the new peaultimate vowel (by No. 197) is lengthened, and we lave 1. p jinfinini Again in the accusative case it is the same. The rest is like the masculine. In the seme. way are declined thane "wealth," vana "a wood," phaks "frait,". and the like.

\section*{चद्रद्रतरादिभ्यः पष्नभ्यः \(10 \mid\) १ | २ू ।}

श्व: हीक्षेम्य: स्वमोरद्डादेय: स्यात् ।
Na. 266. - Lot \(\triangle D p\) be the sulntitute for an and am 1 PTER THE FTVE, pATARA \&c. vis, (ditara, detuma, anya, anyature, and iteva-see Na. 170) when neuter.'

\section*{}

 वा. 1 Шन्यतममस्य त्वन्यत्मममित्येष।

Na. 267.-Wheo that which has an indicatory \(\$\) follows, there in elinion or the 71 ' the lact rowel with anything that follow! it8ia. 32) of a bia (No. 185). Hence in the case of katara "which of the two \(1^{\prime \prime}\) formed by the affix datiana (Na. 170), when 'add is
substituted for ou or am by No. 266, we have let and 20d a ker tara + add=katarat (No. 165) or leatarad, lst and Ind d. batars, 1st and ind p. katardini, voci e. he batarat. The reat is like the masculive. In the same way katamat, itarat, anyut, and angetarat. But anyatama makes anyatamam (like jińnasn Na 258), because the citation of anyotara, in No. 170, showe that anyotens and anyatama are not held to be formed from angra by the affixes dutara and datama included in the liat there given.

\section*{एकतरात् प्रतिषेच: 1 यकतरम् 1}

No. 268. - "There should be a prorisirior of the cubatites tion, directed by No. 266, for the affix that comes Arriz reataz" Hence let and 2nd a chataram.

\section*{इखो नपुंसदे पातिपदिद्यूस । P1P। \&O। घन्तस्सेलेब। गीरी घानबत्त।}

No. 269.-Theisaizt vowel shall be the embetitute, IT THE neUTER, OF 1 CRUDE FORM provided it end in a rowel Heace tripatsu=tirfpam " having wealth," like juina (No. 258).

\section*{}

\section*{छुल्ड स्यात् 1 बारि ।}

No. 270.-OT SU AXD AM AFTER 1 MEUTER, let there be the elision called luk (Noa 209 and 211). Bance unitan=wiri "water."

\section*{}

इगन्सस्य हीवस्स्य नुमचि बिभक्तो। बारिबी। बारीब । न हुमने त्यस्यानित्यत्वात् पबे घम्ब्बद्धिनिमितो गुख: । हे बारि। है बारे।

 बारीजाम् । बारिबि । छलादो धरिबत् ।

Na. 271.-Let num be the angment or a peuter coding in 1K, WREN \(\triangle\) CASE-ATFIX beginaing with 1 CB FOLLOWE. Heace 1.


As the rule No. 211 is not invariable, we have, alternatively, the grana caused by cambuddhi ( Na .189 ). Hence either he vari (Na. 271) or he vire. [That the rule is not invariable, Pataùjali declares in the Mahabhdekya.]

When the affixes with an indicatory \(h\) are to be added, guna in obtained from No. 192; but num takee effect to the exclusion rot colly of guma bat of viddhi ( Na . 202) and the substitution of as (Na. 194) and the being regarded asending in trich (No. 224) the prior rule bere debarring the subeequent (contrary to the general principle laid down at No. 132). Hence 4 a varine, 8. and 6. 8. winimak, 6. and 7. d. varixph. In the 6. p. according to the vartiha Na. 231, there is nuf, and thea the preceding vowel is lengthenad by Na. 168-thue varifinm. In the 7. a. (by the same rulee as the 3 th and 6 th) verini With the affixes beginning with consomats, the word-is deolined like hari (Na. 187).

\section*{}

\section*{टदार्बचि।}

Na. 272 -Instead or Astri "a bone," DADHI "curdled milk,"
 scurasy accerrind, when fa follows, or any of the suleequent terminatiose beginning with a rowel.

\section*{घहोगेडनः 1 है। 1812 ₹81}

बन्माष्यवेड़षंनामस्यानयज्यिस्यदिपरो योडन् तस्यांबारस्य श्रे: 1 दया 1 दमे। दस: श 1 दओो: \(P 1\)

Na. 278-There is elisiox or the \(\triangle\) or \(A x\) followed by one of the affisee on \&c. beginning with \(y\) or uch, thow mfixes called arnandmachina being excepted, and the an boing a portion of
 5. and 6. a. dadinah, 6. and 7. d. dadhnoh.

\section*{fिभाषा निक्याः 1 ई 181 १₹ई्!}



\section*{गुधि। सुधिनो। सुधीनि। हे सुधे। हे सुधि। सुधिनेत्यादि 1 मधु।} गधुनी। मधूनि। हे मधो। हे मधु I सुलु। सुलुनो। सुलूनि। घुलुने चादि । धातृ। धातृयी। धातृयि। धातुयाम्। है धात: । एवं घाषादय: ।

No. 274.-When fi and sff pollow, the elision is opttomal if the \(a\) of an, that being a portion of the ahga, and followed not ) 1 a aarvanamasthana.

Example, 7. 8. dadhni or dadhani. The remainder is like vari (No. 270). In the same way asthi, sakthi, and akshi.

The word sudhf "intelligent" makes 1. s. sudhi (Nos. 266 .nd 270), 1. d. sudhind, 1. p. sudhini, voc. s. he sudhe (No. 189) or ve sudhi (No. 211, see No. 271), 3. s. sudhina, and so on. So 1.2 nadhu "sweet," 1. d. madhunf, 1. p. madhuni, voc a he madho is he madhu, and so sulu "which cuts well," 1. d. sulunk, 1. p ulüni, 3. s. suluná, and so on. Again, 1. a dradtri" fostaring," . d. dhatrini, 1. p. dhatrini, 6. p. dhatretnam (Noe. 167, 163 \& 135), voc. s. he dhattah (Nos. 186 and 110). In the zame way j̀ictri 'intelligent," and the like.

\section*{एच दूग्घखार्वेशे। १1?18टा}

प्रद्यु । प्रद्युनी। प्रद्यूंन । प्रद्युनेत्यादि। प्ररि। प्ररियी। प्ररीयि। रिएा। एकदेशविकृतमनन्यवत् । प्रराभ्याम्। प्ररोयाम्। छुनु। गुनुनी। सुनूनि। हुनुनेत्यादि ।

\section*{। दूत्यजन्तनपुंसबरिकाः ।}

No. 275.-Or ece IE is the substitute, whers short \(\perp\) is ubstrtuted. Thus, 1.s. (pra + dyau + su=) pradyu "beavenly," . d. pradyunf, 1. p. pradyini, 3. \& pradyuna, \&ea; 20 too (pra+ ni \(+\pi u=\) ) prari "possessed of great wealth", 1. d. prariní, 1. p marrni, 8. s. prariṇ \&ec. In eccordance with the maxim hat "what is partially altered does not become somothing quite ifferent," though the ai has been changed to \(i\), yet No. 239 applies 0 the 3rd d. giving prarabhyam, 6. p. prarinam. In the same
mey (ns + rax + su=) sunu "possessed of good boate," 1. d. sunuar L p cmaini, \& a sununa, and so an.
\(8_{0}\) mach for neaters ending in vowele.
whsculdics emping in comsonamis.

\section*{1 Eसन पुंल्डित्रा: ।}

\section*{शो : IG1P1821}

घंति घ्वाने 1 लिद्ध 1 लिख़ 1 लिखो 1 लिद्ध 1 लिद्धाम । जि्द I Fि्द्ध

Na. 276-Inatend or a let there be pa, when ghal follows, or at the ead of a pada. Thus lih + ox=lif or lif (Nom 199, 82 and 163)" "who lioks" 1. d. lihau, 1. p. lihak, 3. d. lidthydim (No. 185), 7. p. Lifor or littow (Na. 102).

दाऱेर्षातेर्षः। |C। २। ₹२।

Na. 277.-When ghal followe, or at the end of a pada, OB in the erbetitute Or the H OF WHAT verbal root, in an upudeta ( 800 ILa. 8 , bere reforring to the grammatical list called didupatha), 2001s, WITE D.

\section*{}
 जुस 1 दुछो । दुर: 1 धुम्थाम् 1 धुणु 1

Na. 278-Bunce is the subetitute OT Bus being part OF WHAT wibl root Ius bat OXE VOWEL AND EIDS DA JBABE, WEEN I OR piw sorrows, or at the end of a pada. Thus duh + out = dhuk or crag "who mille" (Na. 277), 1. d. duhan, 1. p. drinak, 2. d. cragitymin (Na. 184), 7. p. dilubelen (Na. 169).

 द्रुछो 1 द्रुद्द: 1 ध्रम्भ्याम् 1 धुछ्याम्य 1 धुज़ 1 धुट्ड 1 धुटात्पु। यबं मुछ्ड़ 1

No. 279.-When ghal follows, or at the end of a pada, gh shall be optionalir the substitute or Drue "to hate," wuI "to be foolish," sNUH "to be sick," AND BNIB "to be unctuona."

Thus druh + su \(=d h r u k\) or dhrug, or, alternativoly, dhruf oo dhrud, "who hates," 1. d. druhau. 1. p. drubik, 8. d. dherugbhyam or, alternatively, dhrudbhyam, 7. p. dhrukehu or dhrutom, or (No. 102) dhruftom. In the mame way muh.

\section*{}

 moor. Thus the root cited in No. 979, which in the grammetical list appears in the shape of chnuk, becomen, when at the eod of a word, in the 1. a onuf, onud, onuk or smug. In the mame way onik.

\section*{}

No. 281.-Let IX substituted in the place or YAY be called satprasíraṇa

\section*{}

भस्य बाद्ध: घंग्रहारबमूठ् ।
No. 282.-U'fB is the eatpprodirana (No. 281) of whth, when this is a bha (No. 185). Thue we should have \& + dh.

\section*{}

No. 283.-And Aftre 1 sNiprasírax̣a, if ach follow, the form of the prior is the single sulatituta. Thus wo have (No. 285) itak=ah. Then (by Na. 42) there is vriddhi, whence we bave


\section*{घहुरणनुपोरामुद्रातः \(10 \mid\) १ 1 टर।}
 is the augment, (when a awroandimasthana followa). [Thus we get amahoth. No. 265.]

\section*{सावनटुद: IVI?1ER1}

भुस् 1 घन्द्वान् ।
Na 285.-Wame su pollows, num is the augment or andwill The word baving been previoualy altored by No. 28t, we heve anatuak +nuns +os =anadiodn "an ox." [The elisiou of
 nis not elided.]

\section*{ \\ }

Na 286.-When su aives the sense of the vocative, the sogmeot of anaduk and chatur is AK. Thus he anadwaan, lat and 2nd d anabualram, Iod p. anaduhah.

\section*{बसुवंसुध्वंखनडुपां ६: ICIP।৩२।}

घन्तस्य धस्वन्तस्य घंसादेख द: स्यात् पदान्ते। घनडुद्यामिसयदि 1 घन्नोति सिम्। बिद्वान्। धदान्तोति किम्। बस्तम्। धस्तम्।

Na. 287.-At the end of a pada, let D be the subatitute or that which, formed by the affix YABU, ende in \(c\), and of sRairsu "to fall downe" DEWAtis "to fall down," AND AXADUE. Thue, 8rd d. cachuchbyein (Na. 184). Why if it "ande in of" Witnens vidnaite, the let in m. of vidroas "loarned," (where the pada, thougb sormed by vack, does not ead in 8 ). "Why "at the end of a pada r" Witnens aractom, and dhroadtam, "decayed" (where the final of the root is not the final of a pada).

 तुप्लहो । तुप्सह: 1 त्रुपणद्बामिस्यादि ।

No. 288.-Let there be a cerebral subatitute in the room or the 8 or the root shaina in the shape or síp. Hence in the 1. a of turdsah. "Indra," we have turdiehaf or turdehed (No. 276). Wbea the \(h\) is not changed to \(d_{h}\), the present rule does not apply-thus lst d. turdsaihau, lat p. turdsahak. In the 3rd d. again turachet bhydm, and 80 on.

\section*{दिव जित्र 10191581}

दिविति प्रातिपदिबस्येत् स्यात् को। सुयो:। छुदिवो।
No. 289.-Let \(10 T\) be the substitute or the crude form Drv, when su follows. Thus sudiv becomes (oudi +an=) sudyax, and let a. sudyuruk "pacsing pleacant daya." In the let d sudiecion.

\section*{}

No. 290.-At the end of a parda, let UT be the subatitute or DIV. Thus 3. d sudyubhyiom, and 80 on.

We have now to consider the doclension of chativer "Sour." By No. 284 this word takes the augment am in the let \(p\). chetwairah. The declension then goes on regularly-2od p. ahaturah, 3nd p. chuturbhih, 4th p. chaturbilyah.

यम्य थामो नुडागम: ।
No. 291.-Let nuf be the augment (No. 105) of dim (6th p) coming AFTER sHAT ( Na .824 ) AND CHATUR

\section*{रषाभ्यां नी खः समानपद्धे. 1 |18191}

Na. 292.-Let \(x\) ̣ be subetitutal in the room or \(x\) coming \(\Delta r\) TIR R OR BR IM THE BNXE PADA.

चतुर्य्याम् 1
No. 298.-There are optionally two in the room of the pre-
ty fina your coming \(\triangle\) IFTER \(R\) OR H AFTER \(\triangle\) VOWEL. Thus we have ath \(p\) chaturynom.

\section*{ \\ रेरेब दिध्रो: हुणि 1 बत्वम् 1 घस्य द्वित्वे प्राे ।}

Na. 204-Instead or aU only (\& not of the \(r\) which has not an indicatory \(x\) ) there shall be visarga, when sup (7th p.) FOLLOWs. Heace the sabetitution of viourgu does not take place in the case of chatrer. In the 7th p. the change of a to sh is obtained from Na 169 ; and then the reduplication of the ah offering itealf in No. 208, wo look forward.

\section*{घंतिष 161818 है।}

घंि करे यरो च हे हत: 1 घतुर्ष ।
Na 295.-TMrere are not two in the room or 4 8IBILANT, wHins \(\triangle\) vown pollows. Hence chaturshk.

\section*{मो नो धातेः । С। २। ई्ठ।}

\section*{बदन्तो। प्रथान् ।}

Na. 293.-At the end of a pada, \(x\) is the substitnte or the \(x\) or 4 VERELL moor. Thus let a prabion + ou = praidin "tranquil."

\section*{ \\ }

Na 297.-Wheo a cace-affix followes EA is the subelitute or the interrogative pronoun Eix. Thus lat a kah "whor" lat d. hem, let p he ( Na .171 ), and so 0n, like sarra (No. 172).

\section*{}

\section*{}

Na. 208-When su follows, let \(\mathbf{x}\) be the subutitute of the prosom mar "thin" Thin direction, to subatitute on for m, debars the cabetitution of a by Na. 218.


इदम छदोडयू सो पुंि 1 बयम् 1 त्यदाद्यत्बे ।
No．299．－When ou followe，ix the masculame，ay is the substitute or the ID of the pronoun idam（ Na .298 ）．Thus lat a ayam．In the other cases \(a\) is subetituted for the final by Na． 212.

\section*{ \\ जपदान्तादतो गुये पर्वप्मेकादेश：।}

No．300．－Ir GUỴA come ArTer ebort A dot final in a pada， the single subatitute for both is the form of the subeequent．

Thus，when a（by Na．218）is subetituted for the m of idem， we have ida＋a＝ida．

\section*{दఖ्ष।ज1マ1？゚ぐ।}

एदमो दस्य म：स्पाद्विमत्तो। इमो। हमे । स्यदादे：अम्योष्यं नास्तीत्युत्पर्ग：।

No．301．－And let \(m\) be the substitute or the \(D\) of idam， when a caso－affix followe．Thus let d．imas（Na．218），1et p．ime （Na．171）．

It is a peculiarity of the pronouns tyad de．that they are not used in the rocative．

\section*{}

बक्यकारस्येदम चद्योग्राणि खिमतो। षाबिति मस्याहार：। बनेक।
No．302．－The substitute for the id or wrat idam is wrrm－ OUT \(x\)（No．1321）is AX，WEEM one of the caso－afixes tormed is rollows．This \＆p is a pratyahera formod of the a of the sed ane sing．and the \(p\) of the 7th pl．and denoting theve and the interme－ diate casee－（Compare No．183）．Thus we have Ird as amema．
पषि चाप：101ק12？₹।
 विधिरमम्याज्वषिकारे।

Na．808．－Whim op（No．302）that begine with a comsoxarr

Foncows, there is elision of the id of the idam which is without 4 (Na. 1821). According to No. 27, the elision should be only of the final, and not of the whole id-but we are told that No. 27 dose not apply to what (like id) has no meaning, except in the case of chaoges connected with the reduplication of verbs (No. 457). Thua, there remains of the word only a

\section*{घाबन्तवद्रेर्दस्मिन्।? 1?।२?।}

अदूस्मिन् लियमाल्य बार्यमादाविषान्त श्र स्यात्। सुणि चेति दीㄷ: 1 घम्याम् ।

Na. 504.-Let an operation be performed ox a smraLE letter 15 UROM AB MITHLL OR UPOX A FINAL.

Por Example,-by Na. 160, it is directed that a final \(a\) is to beloegthened before a cace-affix beginning with yain-but is cavillar might olject that the solitary a obtained from No. 303 is initial and canoot therefore be final. The present rule therefore declases that it is to lie regarded as either the one or the other as the ame may requira. Hence we have \(3 \mathrm{rd} \mathrm{du}(a+b h y a m=)\) abhydm.
नदमद्यारको: 101 १। १२।



Na. 203.—Ais (Na. 161) is nor subatituted for bhis AFTER the promonas idAY OR ADAS wITHOUT X (No. 1321). Hence 3rd p. chith (Na. 164), the a. umai (Nou. 303 and 172), 4th p. ebhyah, Eth a. acmat (No. 175), 6th a asya (No. 139), 6th and 7th du. ameyoh (Nos 202 and 166), 6th p. cacham (No. 174), 7th as asmin (iNa. 178), 7th p. ashe (No. 169).

\section*{}

खदमेन्दोरन्बददेशे। निंचित् बार्ये बिधातुमुपातस्य बार्यान्तरं




No. 306. -When an affix of the 2nd cass on fí os os Follows, let ENA be the substitute of idam and atad, in the case of its re-employment (anwadeba) in the subsequent members of a sentence in which the pronoin has alrendy been used. By "reamployment" (amrobidafa) is meant the employment agaic of what has been emplojed to direct some operation, to direct another operation. As, for example, "The grammar has been studied by him (anena), now set him (onum) to read the Voclas." Or agaia "Of these two (anayoh) the family is illuatrions-and their (ancyoh) wealth is great." The casee in this form are 2od a crame 2nd. onaru, 2nd p. onan, 3rd n. onona, 6th and 7th de. anayok.

We now come to the declension of rojes, which makee lit a raja "a king" (Noa. 197, 199, and 200).

चस्य लोपो न हो षम्बुद्यो च। हे राषन्।
 (No. 151), Follows. Thus he rajan "oh king."

\section*{}

No. 308.-According to Katyayana there is a a Prombertion of Na. 307, when there is fil and \(\triangle\) subscoutert trien forming a compound." Thus brakman + niehhha \(=\) brahmanichthah rabifing in Brahma." In the lat and 2nd d. rajanaw, lot p. rajamah, 2od p. rajinah (Noo. 185, 273, and 76).

न
 राबाष्व स्यादाबित्यबिद्धात्वदात्वमेत्वमेस्त्वं च न। रास्यम्यम्। यं्वा। यं्वानो। यण्बान: ।

No. s09.-ThE ELisiox OF M (No. 200) shall be as if it had not taken effect (Na. 89) ix so far as regands zULEs directing the application or Case-artixes, OR relating to \(10 C\) mitoation oz the attribation of xAXES (as in Na. 324) OR the augmeat TOE whrer trime is \(\triangle\) Kprt-Afrix (Nom 816 and 8827), but the dision shall
not be so regarded elsowhere．Hence the actuality of the elision is recognived in such instances as raja＋aóva＝rajaóroa＂the king＇s boses，＂where the rule that presents itself（in this instance No． 55）is not ove of those just enumerated．On the other hand，from the clision＇s not being regarded as having taken effect，there is sither prolongation of the vowel（Na．160）nor the change of a to ©（1la 164）nor the sulvatitution of ais for bhis（No．161）．Hence Ind d．rijablyem．

We have neat to decline yajwan＂a sacrificer，＂which makes let 2 yajoun lat d．yajuainarn，lat p yajrodinah．

\section*{न संयोगाडमक्तात् 1 है। 81 १२७।}

बमान्तसयेगादनोडकारस्य लोगो ज। यब्वन：। यब्बना । यक्बभ्या E1 EWF： 1 日EFT 1

No．310．－There is nor elision of the \(a\) of an（No．273），when it comes ATTER \＆Consunct consonaxt Ending in v OR IL．Thus 2od p gajroanak，3rd a．gujround，3rd d．yajuoabkyam．In the mone way，from brukmax＂Brahma，＂we heve Ind p．brahmanah， Ied a bruhmungá

\section*{शून्डन्पूषार्यम्यां से । है। 1 । २२।}

Na．311．－The penult letter is lengthened（No．197）．of the arix in（indicating a poseemor），har＂to strike，＂PÚsBAx＂the sun，＂ ATD AEYAMAS＂the aun，＂only whix st rollows（Na． 262 and 283）．A prohibition thus presenting itwelf（to the lengthening of the peoult vowcl in the lat a．of the word vritrahan＂Indra－ the deatroyer of the demsua Vritra，＂we look forwand）．

\section*{解（1き181？？}

Na 312－Aud whis su rollows，not in the sence of the vo－ eative singular，the long rowel in the subatitute of the penult of in en（Na．311）．Thus let es vitrahe，voc．at he vritraham
इकायुपरपदे सः 1 E181？२।

एकाणुतरपंदं यस्य तस्मिन् यमाये पूर्वपदस्यान्निम्तात्ड फरस्य प्रातिपदिकान्ननुमूषिभ

No. 313.-In 4 COMPOUND the hattir tery or whice comTANS BUT ONE VOWEI, let there be a cerebral \(Y\) in the room of the dental \(n\) that follows anything which, standing in the prior tarin, is qualified to cause (No. 292) the change, provided the dootal \(n\) be at the end of a pratipadika, or be the augment num (Na. 284), or occur in a vibhakti (No. 150). Thus 2nd d. vituakemes (though the \(n\) is not in the same podda with the r).

\section*{}
 सत्थादि । खं घार्हैत् यर्यस्वित्रंमस् प्रूष्।

No. 314.-Ir \(1 \times\) AFTIX WITH AM midicatory it OR y yorion. OR if s follow, ku (i. a one of the gutturale ka kha ga gha tra) is the subetitute or the H Or the word Bas "to kill" Thus (Na. 277) ia the 2nd p. vritnaghnah \&o.

In the same way are declined sivitgin "Indra," yakeoncia "famous," aryaman " the sun," and piehase "the sua."

\section*{मघवा बहुखम्। है। \& 1 २ २EI}

मघबन्यष्दस्य बा तृ हत्यनादेघ: । हत् ।
No. 315.-Of the word marivaly "Indra," ti is ormoxalis the substitute. In tri the ri is indicatory.
जगिद्धां सर्यनामसानेग्रातेः 101१10.1

 मचबा । शुहि र्राषबत्त।

No. 816.-Lot num be the augment or tiat whiles, ror bema a verbal root, has an midicatory UK, and of the verbal
 (Na. 183) roLlows. Thus 1.2 maghavin (Nca. 199, 28, and 197)
1. d maghavantare (No. 265), 1. p. maghavantah, voc. a. he maghavam, \& d. maghavadbkyom. If tri is not cubstituted (No. 315) wo have 1. a maghove, and, with the five first affizes (ouf), the werd is doolined like the word rejam.

\section*{ग्ययुपसघोनामतब्विते।ई्18। १९ः।}

बक्वन्तान माभमेषामतड्ब्विते संग्रसारबस्। मघोग:। मघष्भ्याम्। यद्र हल्य युष्त्या

Na. 817.-Inctead of Śwaxi "a dog," YOVAx "a young man," Aro morivar "Indra," whem they are called bha (No. 185) and When a Taddarta affix (No. 1067) DOEs Mor rownow, there is the enypaciema (No. 281). Hence 5. a. maghonah (No. 288), 8. d. magivarablyioin. So far in like manner froan and yuran are doclined

\section*{न संमसारतो संभ्रसारयस्। है। श ₹०।}

Na. 218-Let there not be a suíprabíraỵa, whisn a 84\%prefinuy rownows. Heace in 2. p. yínah, where the of of groen is repleced by the sathpradirana, the preceding \(y\) is not to be chenged to. 2 nowel.

So again 8. a. yina In the 8. d. ywoabkydm, and so on.
The word arvas "s horse" makee 1. s. arva, voc. a. he arran.

\section*{}



NTa 319.-Tyi is the subetitute or the final of an infective beo coding in AETAM WITHOUT the privative prefix MAh, bat zor



效 1

No. 320.-Or the words Patius "a travellor," murimir "a aburner," AND pibibussinas "Indra," long \(\langle\) is the subetitute, when su follows. [In the estitra the finale of theee three woede do sot appear by reason of No. 200.]

> पूतोडत् सर्षनामस्थाने। १। १।
> पथ्यादे: ।

No. 821.-Instead or the short I of pathi \&a. (Na. 890) there is short 4 , whim a sarvaghenstilisa (Na. 183) rollown

\section*{}

No. 322-NTE is the subetitute or the TH of the woode pathin and mathin, when a sarrandmacthana followa. Thue 1. \& panthah (No. 821), 1. d. panthánaw, 1. p. panthdnah.

\section*{भस्य टेलैपः | \(\mid\) |श।}
 चभुजिन् ।

No. 323.-There is ELIsION of the 7I (Na. 52) of pathin \&a. (No. 320), whex the word is a sin (No. 185). Heace 2 p pathah, 3. s. patha, 3. d. pathibhytm. In the mome way mathin and ribhukshin (No. 320) are dealined.

\section*{घ्यान्ता षट्। १ । १ । २४।}



No. 324.-Let a numeral, Empime in si 0 I \(x\) be called 8847. The word paichan "five" is alwaye plural:-1. p peik cha, 2. p. parioha, 8. p. pariakabitin, 4. and 8. p. paisializich In the 6th p. the augmeat nuf (No. 291).

خोपषायाः ।\& \(1810 \mid\)

825.-Wheo nam follows, the long vowel is the subatitute 01 ser fervir herrez or that which ende in 8 . Thus 6. p. pain chencion, 7. p. parichacos.

\section*{चEन क्रा विभस्तो। \\ खसादो बा स्यात्।}

Na 326.-Whisx a cabs-aprix beginning with a consonant rocsow, bet \(\mathcal{L}\) be optionally the subetitute or the word 48 BT as "cight"

\section*{घटान्य तीस 10191821}

कृतात्यारादष्टनो जरणयेरोग्। घम्टूभ्य क्रति घत्मष्ये कुतात्वनिद्दैशे।



Na. 827.-A0S is subetituted for jus and was coming ATrsR the woed ceatax, whoo (in accordance with the option allowed by No. 280) it hes tukea © as its final.

As (it might have bean oxpected that) achlabhyah (with a chort a) was to bo anounced (in the alitra), the axhibition of the word with the long \(\&\) (ackifabliyah) informs us that the subetitation of loag © (Na. 326) takee pleco in the ceso of jae and íne (alHeugh theve afiises do not begin with conconanta).

Thus 1. and 2. p. achlacu, 4. and 8. p. achiabhyah, 6. p. aehifamem 7. \(p\) achitsom. On the alternative of the change to \(d\) (No. 231) sot being made, ackfan is dedined like pariohan (No. 819).

\section*{}
 पम्यक्ब निषात्यक। । बनाषिती।


 "to appronoth," there shall be the affix kvoin.

This affix comes after añchus only when a word ending with a caso-affix precedes it in composition. It comes after yyior and lerwichas when these are uncombined. The noo-alision of then \(n\) (by 368) of kruincha is an irregularity.

The lettors \(k\) and \(n\) are indicatory in the affix bwin.

\section*{}

बत धात्बधिष्कार तिश्निच: प्रत्यय: दृत्संच: स्यात् ।
329.-In this portion of the efftras in which there is a rwfervece (No. 138) to varbal roote, let any affix ExCert inf (Na 407) be called rpit.

\section*{}

लोप: 1
No. 380.-Or Vi when reduced to a smane heitic (Non 198 and 86) there is elision.

\section*{}

 च्यत्विक्याम् ।

No. 381.-At the end of a pada, a letter of the curtulur clase is the cubetitute for the final or that aftor which THES APTIX IWII comed.

As this estrax is non-axiatent in the aight of Na. 888, the \(j\) of ritwif is (by No. 888, though the Sidilhinta Kamenudf traces the change through Nos. 884 and 82, back to Na. 881) abnaged to a guttural, and wo have 1. a. ritwig or ritwit, 1. d ritwiping \& d ritwigblyyim.

\section*{युध्रेरसमासे 101 १ 10 १ 1}



Na 832-When a sarvandmasthdna (Na. 188) follows, bet num be the augment or YUJ NOT IN A COXPOUXD. In the 1. a whea wo have yuj+on, the ou is elided by Na . 199 ; then the \(j\) is ebided by Na .6 ; and then the dental \(n\) is changed to the setteral \& by No. 331, giving yun "who joins," lat d yurjau, let P ymijach, 3nd d. yugbhydm (No. 833).
*ो: डु: |C1R18०।
बंगस्य बबर्ग: स्याउमलि घदानो च। छुयुक्त 1 छुयुजो।


No. 233.-When jhrul followe, or at the end of a pada, instead of the Palatal cleme of leters, let there be 1 gutrural.

Thue in the compound formed of au "wall," and yuj "to jois," wo have let a suyuk "who appliee himeolf woll," letd. cryujate, 3nd d. ouyugbhydm.

The word khan "who limpe" (from the root khaji Na. 497) mikee let d. khaijau, 3rd d. khanbhydm.

 वपम्ब 1 घवं विभाट् देवेट् विख्वसृट्ट 1

Na. 284. When jhal follow, or at the ond of a pada, let 8B be the sabetitute or venscra "to cut," bienasja "to fry," spijs "to create", xplJA "to rub," YASA "to worship," plisA "to shine," mainA "to ching," AXD of what eode in the letter CBE OR \&

Thea, by Nou. 82 and 163, we have lat a. ndif or ned "a ralac, let d rajame, let \(p\) rajah, 8 rd d. ndidhyym. In the same way siblundf "who shines much," deves "a worehippere of the gode," and vihocarif" the creator of the universa.

\footnotetext{
 जदनें बत्वमाजि। परिव्राट्ट। परिख्वाजि।

Na. 236.—" Wricr pish (No. 48) is the firat member in the compored, the afix kvip shall come Arrise vRes, the rowol
}
shall be lengthened, and sE shall be subetituted AT THE EID OF A PLDL." Thus lat a parierdf "a.wandering meadicunt;" lat d. parierdjare.

\section*{विश्वस्स बसुराटोः ।ई्। ₹ १ १PC।}

No. 836.-Ur Viśwa, wher vasu "wealth" or rít (Na 384) roLiows, the rowel is lengthened. Thus lat a. vifuefifif or vifrodind "a universal ruler. In the let \(d\). the vowel is not lengthened, because the word is not in the form of reff:-thes inswardjas. In the 3nd d. again we have vifuoindibligion.
सोः संयोगाबोरक्ते च।

 त्यद्दायात्बं परहपस्तम्न ।

Na 887.-AT TEE MOD of a pada, or when ghal follows, there
 mart.

Thus bheraj (by a special rule) is changed to burigi, which by the present rule beoomes bhrij; it then becomes bhich by Na 884, bhrid by No. 82, and optionally birif by No. 165. In the 1at d. as the word is not at the and of a pada, the a does not drop, bat it changes to a palatal by Na. 76. Then, by Na. 25, the 6 beoomes \(j\), giving bhrijoun. In the 3 rd d. Whidbhydm.

Now as regards the pronouns tyad \&oc, there is the semetitution of a (Na. 218), and the arbetitution of the form of the sabenquent (Na.800).

\section*{}
 ष: 1 तो। ते । घ: 1 यो। ते । यक:। सतो। घते।

No. 888.-Wrim 80 roLcows, let \(s\) be subetitated in the room or the \(T\) OE D, xor being PwaL, of.tyad doa

Thus tyad "that" makes in the lat a. syah (Na. 218):-lst d tyam, let p tys (Na.71). Tad "that" makee lst a. sah, lst d. tam, let \(p\) ta. The relative yad doee not change ita \(d\), because it is finl It makee lets yak, let d. yark let p. ye:-etad "this"


\section*{}

युल्मदस्मदूरां बरस्य हे इत्येतस्य मरथमाद्वितीययोश्रामादेख: ।
Na.830.-AX is the subatitute or fre (4. a) Ard or the affree of THE FIEST AND 8BCOND CASEs coming after the pronouns greimad "thon," and asmad "L."

\section*{}

 fir as the mof these two (yuchmad and acmaci), wink su roulows. That is to nay, twee is subatituted for yucher, and aha for com.

\section*{}

अभ्योष्टिलोए:। त्वम् 1 घडस् 1
 tuted a by No. 848, nor y as by No. 848) there is nlisiox of the hat vowel and what follows it (Na. 52) of these two (yrechumad and cemad). Thus the ad of yuchenad being elided, and troa subetituted for the otber portion by No. 840, and am aubetituted for ou by Na. 839, we have lat a troam "thoo" (No. 300). In like momer aham "I"


STa 848-When a coco-affix follow ME THE DOAL, TOVA AKD SVA aro the cubetitutes of theee two (yuchmad and acmad) as fir sa the m .
म्रबमाबाब्त किषषने भाषायाम्| \(\mid\) PIEC।

\section*{घ्रेख्येतयोरात्बं लोके। युवाम् 1 घावाम् ।}

No. 343.-AND there is the subetitution of long a In criz first case dual of these two in secular haygoage (bat not in the Vodas). Thus lst d. yurdm and dodim. [The 2nd \(\alpha\) boing the same as the lat, the author employs auth which (eee Na. 240) denotes both. But, according to Ponini's view, the 2nd d. would be formed by No. 346.]

\section*{ \\ बनयोर्मपयंन्तस्य 1 यूयम् 1 बयम् 1}
 ted for thees two (yushmad and armad) as far as the m. Thim let p. yrigam (Nos. 339, 341, and 300) and vayamer.

\section*{त्वमावेद्यवषने।O|२।عO। \\ एकस्योत्ताबनयोर्मषयेंस्तस्य त्वमो सतो बिमतो।}
 AND XA are the subatitutes of theee two (ynaimad and aemad) as far as the \(m\).

\section*{ \\ बनयोरात् स्यात् । त्वाम् ! माम् ।}

Na. 346-AND IX THE sECOKD CAsz the subatitute of theme two (yushmad and acmad) shall be long \& Thus 2od a. twaine and mam.

\section*{}
 सेत: । दुप्मान् । बस्माश् ।

No. 347.-The letter \(x\) is the subetitute or fis coming atertheee two (yuchenced and armad).

This debars No. 839. Then, an the change in dirseted by a term in the 5th caso (No. 87), and the subetitute takee the plece (by Na. 88) of the firet letter ooly of what followe the termin in the 5th
case, the word would end in ne, but the \(s\) is elided by No. 26, and thea the subetitution of long \& being obtained from No. 346, we have 2nd p. yuchman and asman.

\section*{}

जनयोयंसाराे़: स्याबनादेशेडजदो परत: 1 त्वया। मया।
Na. 348.-Let the letter Y be the substitute of these two (yushmad and asmad), WhIE an affix beginning with A VOWEL, and not having a subetituta, FOLLOWs.

Thus erd a. troayd and mayd.

\section*{घुष्मसंतरनाऐशे। Q1ק।E\&।}

घनयोपन स्यदनादेये इलाओ । युबाभ्याम 1 धाषाभ्याम । झुष्मामि: 1 चल्वामि: 1

Na. 849.-Lot long \(\&\) be the substitute of theee two, YUsiWD AID ASKAD, WHEW AN AFFIX FOLLOWs, beginning with a consomant and yot havisi a substitute. Thus 3rd d. yuvdbyham (No. 242) and dodbkydin, 3rd p. yuchmabkik and cismáldih.

\section*{}

Na. 250.-Tubeya axd marya are the substitutes of these two (yuckmad and asmad) as far as the m, WHEN fis POLLOWs. The lact of the rowels with what follows it is elided by No. 341, and them, by Na. 839, we get 4th a tubkyam and makyam.

\section*{अ्यसिड्यन् \(101 \% 1 \% ० 1\)}

सम्यों परस्य । युप्मय्यम । सस्य्यम ।
Na. 281 - ABETAM is the subetitute or bhyas coming after thee two (yuakmad and asmad). Thus sth p. yuchmabhyam and comabhyavo [The affix being a subatituto; the long \(\&\) of Ila 240 does not appear here.]

No. 352-AND also of hasi, the affix or The surgunar in the fifth case, coming after these two (yuahmad and armad), the sabstitute is at. Thus 5th an troat and mat (Nom 345 and 500).

\section*{पश्नम्या श्रत्| (१) | ₹? ।}

बाल्यां पझ्रम्या भ्ययोडत्त स्यात् । युप्मत् I खस्मत् ।
No. 353.-Let AT be the subetitute of bhyce or tar MIFI CLse, when it comes after these two (yuchmad and asmad). Thmes 5th p. yushmat and usmat (Na. 341).
तवमसै ऊसि। Ө। २। ट§!
थनयोर्मपपर्यंन्तस्य ।
No. 354.-When fles follows, tava AXD wura are the sabstitutes of theee two (yushmad and asmad) as far as the m.

\section*{युष्मदस्सन्मां ऊसोऽश्र। २। २ २७।}

तब । मम I युषयो: 1 बाबयो:।
No. 335.-AFTER YUsincad AND A8MAD, 18 is the sobetitute or fas. Thus 6th a tava and mama (No. 354), 6th d. ywayait and dvayoh (Nos 342 and 348).

\section*{साम श्राकम् । १। १ । ३३ ।}
 गुषयो: । घाषयो: । युष्माबु 1 बस्माबु ।

No. 356.- Kkax is the subetitute or six (the affix of the 6th p. of most pronominale, see Na. 174) coming aftor theoe two (yuckmad and asmad). Thus 6th p. yushmakosm and aomaibeme, 7. a. troayi and mayi (No. 346), 7th d. yruayoh and dergoh, 7th p yuchmdou and aemdou (No. 349).
छुष्मद्मद्रःः घष्ठोचतुर्बी कितीयास्ययोवाँनाबँ।に। 1 P०i
 देयो हत: 1
 ABND ATITADED BY THE AFTIXES OF THE SIXTH, FOURTH, OR SEcond anse, provided they stand after a pado, and not at the boginsing of a bemistich. [This form is reatricted to the dual by the three rules following.]

\section*{बहुवपनस्य वस्नसी। C। १।२२।}

छहजिधयोरमयो: षष्टादिबहुषध्नान्तयोर्बह्नसे। सत:।
INa. 858- VAs AND NAS are the substitutes of those two falling under the deecriptions above given (in Na. 857) when in the Ch anco dea or THE PLURAL

\section*{तेमयावेक्मवषनस्य। С1 १। २P।}

Na. 859.-Tz axD ye are the subetitutes of those two falling ander the deceriptions above given (in No. 857) in the 6th and 4th ames or tize emachur

तनजि द्वितीयायाः । С। १। २श।
 घीयक्ष्वाबतु मापी दत्तात् ते मेऽणि खम्म स: । खामी ते मेऽणि क ₹रि: पातु धामपि नो बिमु: ः छुर्य बां नो ददात्वीय: पतिर्वामणि नो द्वरि: ।

Na. 860 -TW \(\mathcal{L} \triangle N D X S\) are the subetitutee or these (yushmad and cemad) in TEI 85COMD CAsz singular. Examplea,-" May the Loed preserve thee (trad) and me (ma) aleo hero-may be give to theo (to), ard to mee (mes) alco, folicity! That Eari in thy (to) lond and mine (me) alea May the Omniprecent preserve you two (mm) and aloo us two (naw). May God give folicity to you two (Nim) aod to us two (nan). Hari is the lord of you two (vam) and aloo of wis two (nax). May be preverve you (rah) and us (rah) may be give prooperity to you (rak) and to us (rah). He in the object of wocship here of you (vah) and of us (nak)."

एक्षवाबये युष्मदस्मदादेशा बत्तव्या: 1 घन्aदेये तु नित्यं स्यु: । धाता तो मत्योडस्ति धाता तब मत्तोरडस्त। तस्मे ते भम क्येष। घुपात् 1 सुपाद् 1 छुपादो ।


 ployzd." For axample-we may say "Brahma is Thy (te or towa) worshipper," but, in the nequel "to Thee (to) that art cuch, our reverence is due," the form "to" alone is admiseribla.

We now come to the dealension of the word supft or anpdd "having handeome foet,"-lst d. oupdidam

\section*{पाद: पर्। है। 81 १₹०।}



No. 362-Pat is the substitute or the word píd wheo part of an inflective breo onding in the word pad and eatitled to the name of bha (No. 185). Hence 2nd p. supadah, 3rd a. expoda but 8 rd d. oupdidhydm.

The word agnimath "who kindlee fire" makees lat a agnimet (Noe. 199, 82, and 165), Jat d. agnimatham, 2nd a agnimathome

\section*{}

इसनाजामनिदिताम ह्गाणामुप्धाया भस्य होष: द्यिति हिति।
 प्रात्वे: 1

No. 868.-Whin that whice has an ibpichtory \(x\) or
 letter (Na. 190) or inflective basee anding in comsomurrs and yot havira an indichtory shoit 1 . For oxampla, the word prainok "cestern" is formed from the root aiche" "to go" (tbe indicatory rowel in which is not \(i\) but \(\psi\) ) by the affix kroim (Na 828) which has an indiontory \(k\). Thut in forming the 1. a after
crifing the affix (by No. 109) we have, by this rule, prach. Then by Na 316 num is directed, which, by No. 265, makes pranch, thea there is elision of the final consonant (No. 26), and finally, the \(n\) having been changed to a guttural by Na. 331, we have prath. In the 1. d. prdirichau, 1. p. prarichak.

\section*{}

हुपमक्बारस्या I्रतेर्मस्याबारस्य लोप: ।
Na. 304.-There is elision of the letter a OF ACH (i. a. of the soot aischu) of which the \(n\) has been slided, when it is entitled to the name of bluc (No. 185).

\section*{}



Na 365.-When unchu, having ite a elided (by No. 364) and its \(n\) (by Na. 363)-and thus reduced to CHI, i. a. ch,-pollows, a loog vowel is subutituted for the an (or short vowel) that precedes. Thes in the 2 p . the vowel of the prefix pras ( No .47 ) being leagtheoed, we hare prichuch, 3. d. pragbhyam (Nom 18t and 331).

The word pratyarich "western" (in which the prefix is pruti) in like manner (Na. 361) makes lst a pratyaf, lat d. pratyuincham and p. protichuch (No. 363), 8rd d pratyagbhyaim.

The word udainch "northern" makes 1. a udaht, 1. d. mdainchan

\section*{}
 -swar I

Na 266.-Loxa f is the suluritute of the letter \(a\) of the root cicher, deprived of its \(n\) and called bha (No. 185), when it comer Artise the word UT (No. +6). Thus and p. udichaik, 3nd d. mougGuydin.

\section*{}

No．367．－Instead or the prefix sax（No．48）there is suna， when aichu follows not onding with a pratyaya（es，for camples， when the affix kwin is elided by Nos． 330 \＆tc．）．Henco let aces－ myath＂moving equally，right，＂lst d acmyanichover 2nd p．amas chah（No．365），3rd d．samyagbhydim．

\section*{सहस सधि：｜\＆｜₹।}

\section*{तथा । सध्यह् ।}

No．368．－Under the same circumatances（No．267），there is sADHRI instead OF 8AFA．Thus I．a sadheryate＂moving with．＂

\section*{निरसस्तिर्यबेपे। ह1き।を8।}

भलुप्राकाये ज्रतावप्रत्ययन्ते तिरहस्तियोदेघ： 1 लिर्यंज्ड। तियंश्र्र । तिरशच： 1 तिर्यंग्याम् ।

No．369－Tiri is the subetitute or tirus，whiss avickm，whowe \(a\) is not mlided（No．364）and which doee not end in a visible afina （see No．367），followa Thus 1．s．tiryati＂moving crookedly，＂ 1. d．tiryanchav，2．p．tirabchah（the a of anichu boing bere elided by No．364），3．d．tiryagbhyám．

\section*{नार्ने：पूझायाम्। है। 81 ₹०।}

पूसार्थस्यात्रतेतुपधाया कस्य लोयो न 1 प्रा巨् 1 प्रास्त्रो। मलोषा－

 मुभ्य्याम् । ठगिस्साद्नुम् ।

No．370．－There is not elision（see No．363）of the penaliti－
 Thus the word prifich＂a worahipper＂makes 1．s．podén（Nom 199， 26，and 331），J．d．prdichark．As the \(n\) is not elided，the elision of the a（Na．364）does not take place，and we have 2 p．pritiokak， 3．d．prátiblycion（No． 26 and 331），7．p．prifitahe（Noa 26，281， 104，and 169）．In like manner are pratyan dea decliced when the aignification relates to＂worahip．＂

The word lrurich "a curlew" makes, in like manner, 1. a. Lomer, 1. d. krwichan, 8. d. krunbhydim.

The word payomuch "a cloud" makes 1. a. payomuk or payo\(\operatorname{mang}\) (Noa 283 and 165), 1. d. payomuchar, 8. d. payomugbhydm (IIa 893).

In consequesce of its being formed by an affix with an indicatory \(\%\), the word mahat "great" takee num by No. 316.

> सान्तमझतः संयागस्य 1 § 181 १०।
> यान्तस्योगस्य मषतर्ब यो नकारस्तस्योगधाया दोछँजडम्बुद्योग बर्बनामस्याने । मक्षान् । मषान्तो। मष्षान्त: । दे मषन्। मरद्धमाम् ।

Na. 871.-Whea a earrandmasthdna, the affix implying the rocetive singular excepted, follow, the long vowel becomes the elbatitute of that which immediately preceden .the letter in or a concround commozaft ending in 8 OR tHat of the word mablt. Thes 1. a mahdin (Nom 816, 871, 199, and 26); 1. d. mahdintar, 1. p mahdutah, voo a he mahan, 8. d. mahadbhydim.

\section*{चत्वसन्तस चाधातोः 1 है 181281}

बत्वनस्योपधाय दोधा धातुभिद्धाषन्तस्य चासम्बुट्वो। धीमान्त।

 मष्श् 1

Na. 872-The long vowel is the subetitute of the penultimate letter or what cods in ATO, AND OT WHAT, not berma 4 VERBAL zoor, erps IF As, when the lat singular case-affix, not with the seres of the rocative, follows. Thus in the cuce of the word dhfmat "intelligeat," formed of dus "intalleot" and the affiz matup, me find 1. a dhimdin (Noe 316, 199, and 26), 1. d. dhemantank 1. p
 ing alises follow, it is like makat (Na. 871).

The breocife prosoun biavat "Your Honour," is formed of bhd "to shise" aod the affix duection. From rule No. 267 wo learn
that an affix having an indicatory \(\$\) causes the alision of \(t i, i\) a of the final rowel and what may follow it, in whatever in called bha (No. 183), and the alision of ti (here the final vowel of the root) takee place in order that the possossion of an indicatory \(\phi\) by davatu may not be nugatory. Hence 1. a. bharan (Nou. 872, 316, 199, and 26), 2. d. bhavantarn Of the word bhavat, when it ends with the participial affix catri and significe "being" the 1. a is bhavan.

\section*{}

बाप्रद्वित्वयकरणये ये द्वे विछ्विते ते हमे षमुदिते खभ्यस्तयंजे क्त:।
No. 373.-Where reduplication is treated of in the Sixth Leeture, the two which are directed, BOTH taken together (not either separately) are called Abry

\section*{ \\ बम्यस्ताच्छतुनुन्नुम श। ददत्व। ददतो।}

No. 374-OF ÉATRI ATTER A REDUPLICATED TERIE there shall sor be the augment num (No. 316). Hence dadat, the precent participle of dd "to give," us it is a reduplicato, makes 1. a dadeat, 1. d. dadatur.

\section*{गक्षित्याद्यः पद। है 1.\(\} 1\) है।}
 जबत् । घबती। छबत: । यबम धायत् । दरिद्रत् । घासत् । चकासत् । गुप । गुपी। गुप: । गुक्याम्ं ।

No. 375.-Let JAEsEITI \&c., sII verbe, with jabehiti itself as the seventh, be termed "reduplicate." Their being so termed bringe them uader No. 374, and we have 1. 2 jakehat "eating," 1. d. jakehatas, 1. p. jakshatah. In the same way jagnat "waking." daridrat "poor," cheat " raling." chabibat "ehining."

The word gup "concoaling" makee 1.2.gup, 1. d gupars 1. p. gupah, 8. d. gubbhydim (No. 82).

\section*{}

\section*{}

Na. 876.-And Ià̀ shall be the affix ATrikr Dpig, not sicmintime "pRbcIption," werim trad ic. (No. 170) procede it in combination. By the word "and" in the sitra, we are remindad that the affix kevin may be employed; and it is this latter that will be employed in the precent instance.

\section*{चा सर्वनाब्बः है। है। है।}

दृग्टचबतुप्र। तादृक्त । तादृथो। तादृशः । तानृम्भ्यम्। घ्रसचेति


Na. 377. Whea the word drig or drif, or the affix vatu, follow, Loxa \(\mathcal{A}\) in the aubetitute or 1 Provoun. Thus tad + drif (Nioa, 27 and 55) beoomes thdrid "such", and 1. a tadrik (Now. 199, 2ith 81, 531, and 165), 1.d thdridau 1. p. tadriath, 8. d. tadrig-


In the examplo vif "who eatora" the final is changed to ah by Fo. 284, and thea, by Noe 82 and 163, we have 1. a vid or if Agrin 1. d. vilam 1. p. vilah, 8. d. vidbhyam.

\section*{}

बके: बवगौड नादेयो बा पदान्तो। कह्ठ 1 बट्ड 1 घथो। नख:।


Na. 878.-A guttural lettor is ortionaluy the subatitute or the final of \(x\) Hif at \(^{2}\) the end of a pada. Thue 1. a nak or, alternantively, naf (Noa 834, 82, and 165) "who deastroys" 1. d. nalau, 1. p radah, 8. d. nagbiydim (Na. 878) or nadbhydm (Nok 334 da).

\section*{}





Ma. 879-The afix IWIR chall como AfTER the root appan

WHEN the preceding member of the compound is an inflected word othen thas udaka. Thus the word ghritasprif atho touches clarified butter" makes 1.2. ghritasprik (Nos. 199, 884, 82, and 831), 1. d. ghritaoprisau, J. p. ghritaoprisah.

The word dadhrich "arrogant" makes 1. a. dadhrit (Nom 199, 82, and 831), 1. d. dadhrishath, 8 d. dadhrigblyam.

The word ratnamush "a ntealer of gems" makee 1. a rutnamuf (No. 109, 82, and 163), 1. d. ratnamuchan, 8. d. ratnamudbhyam.

The numeral shash "six" makes 1. p. shaf (Noo 82s, 208, 82, and 163), 3. p. ahadbhik, 4. and 5. p. chadhhyah, 6. p. chaynám (Noe. 82, 78, and 84), 7. p. chatou (Noe 82 and 90).

In the case of pipafhiek " one who wishee to reed," the fact that this crude word onds in ah (caused by No. 169) is diseregarded by No. 123 (an earlier rule in the tripdif-300 Na 89) which directs 9 to be subutituted-making (after the alision of ow by No. 199) pipafhir.

\section*{र्बोंपषाया दीर्ष द्वकः।}

रेफषान्तयोरापधाया इबों दीघं: उदान्ते। निपटी: । लिपठिये। चिपटीर्य्यम् 1

No. 380.-The lova rowel is the subetitute or IE being the pemoltimate lettor or what ende in E OR V , at the end of a pada Thus 1. 2. pipafhel (Noa. 109, 123, and 110), 1. d. pipaphiakaen, 8. d. pipathfrbhydm.

\section*{}




No. 281.-And EvEn WBER there is 1 sepiritiox canem
 subetitute takes the place of the dental \(s\) coming atter in or lm .

Thus, when su (7. p.) is to be attached, then the word pipathish, by Noa. 123, 380, and 110, becomes pipathih; -the ou is then changed to chu by No. 169 ; and finally, by the optional rule No. 78, we have either pipathishohu or pipafhihshu.

The word chikirah "who wishes to do" makes 1. a. chikefh. Here the affix is furst elided by No. 199 ; then the final ah (regarded as 8) in alided by Na. 230, this rule (sccording to No. 39) regarding as inoperative the rule No. 160, which had changed the e to ch, and finally the r becomee viearga by No. 110. Then 1. d. chizfrcham, 8. d. chikfrbhydm, 7. p. chikfrahu. In the 7. p. the e in cided by Na 230, but the r is not changed to visarga by No. 110, that rale being debarred in this case by No. 294.

The word vidscas "wise" (formed by the affix vasu) makes 1. a vidroden (No. 816, 871, 199, and 26), 1. d. vidiwaisoar, voc. a ine vidroan.

\section*{}

बन्बन्तर्य मस्य दागयारखं स्यात् 1 बिटुष: 1 बसुमुंस्बिति द: । बिद्धाभाम् 1

Na. 882-Let the saitprasiraụa (No. 281) be the subetitute of a bing (No. 185) which ende in vaso. Thus in the 2nd. p. the \%, i a. w, of vidracs becomes \% (No. 285), and finally (by No. 169) mo heve vidushah According to Na 287, the e final in a pada is changed to \(d\), and we hare 8 rd d. vidroadbhydm.

\section*{}

य्बेनामस्याने । पुमाम् । प्रे पुमन् । पुमाँच।। पुँ: । पुस्थाम् । पड़ु 1 घुपुपनेत्यून् 1 ठयना I ठ्यनसा।

Na. 283.-Or the word POins "a male," Asvi is the cubstituta, when a savrandmachdina (Na. 183) followa. Thue (regarding the ameovairas as equal to \(m\) ) we got pumas (Noa 3, 86, and 30) from which come 1. a puman (Noa 816 and 871), voa a. he premars 1. d. pusmatrack Again 2. p. priticah, 8.d. pumBughen (Na. 20), 7. p. putiom

The word ufonas "the regent of the planet Veaus" by Na 226, subatitutes anah, when ou follow, not in the sense of the vocative. Thus wo have 1. a. uband (Noe. 197, 199, and 200\%, 1. d. ubanasar.

बस्य घम्बुद्वो घाडनस् नलोपर्ध बा धाच्य:। हे ठयन । है



No. 384.-"Or THIS word (ubanas), WBIB of Dr THE smess OF THE VOCATIVE FOLLOW, it sHOULD EE ETATED that Araft is OPTIORALLI the subatitate, AND OPTIOXALLI there is ELISIOX of the \(\mathrm{n}^{\mathbf{n}}{ }^{\text {n }}\)

Thus we have either he ufanc, or he ufanan, or he whanak (Nos. 109, 123, and 110), voc. d. he ulanasar, 8. d. ulanoblysion (No. 123 and 125), 7. p. ubancesu.

The word anehat "time" makee 1. a anche (Noe. 226 dee), 1. d. anchasar, roce a. he anchah.

The word wodhas "Brahmi" makes 1. \& valhaik (Noe 372 and 110), 1. d. vochasar, voc. at he vodhah, 8. d. vadrobingion

\section*{}

घद्य थोत् स्यात् सो छुलेपरच। तदोरिति ह:। घसो। त्यद्वायात्वम् 1 परहुपत्वम् 1 घृद्धि: 1

No. 385.-AU is the subatitute 0 ADAs, when su followe, 1 ID there is rision of 80. In accordance with rule Na. 838, the \(d\) in changed to a. Thus 1. a acauk "that." In the 1. d., by Na 218, there is subatitution of a for the final of adas; then, by Na. 800, the preceding a merges in the following-giving ada; thee, when the affix is attached, vriddhi is subatituted by No. 41 ; but thea the next rule interpoces.

घदसे Sसेर्द्रढ़ दे म: ICIPIE•।
 दुस्बस्य ध्वीघंस्य ख: 1 बमू । बस: थी। गुख:

Na. 386.-Short \(\delta\) and long \(i\) are the substitutes of what comes AFTER the D OF adas rot ending in 8 , and in the room or D there is in. The short is is substituted for a short vowel, the long \& for a long vowel, on the principle ( No. 23) that, of the substitutes that offer themselven, the one employed shall be the most similar to that of which it takee the place. Thue we have, instead of adas, amui In the lst p. long \(f\) is directed to be substituted for the affix by No. 171, and the subetitution of guna (which would give ada \(+\{=a d e\) ) being directed, wo look forward.

\section*{रा ईबहुवचने। CIPIE?।}

घ्वसे। दातु परस्येत छद्वस्य मो बह्ब्रथौत्तो। बमी। पूर्बजासिद्जु मित्रि बिभतिलमयं प्रह्त परचादुत्वमत्बे। घमुम् 1 बमू 1 घमून् । झुपे छृते चियंघ्घायां बाभाष:।

Na. 287.-IN THE PLORAL, LONG \(f\) is the substitute or the I (ATa 880) that follows the \(d\) of adas; and instoad of the \(d\) there in m. Thus 1. p. aml. In the 2. a. in accordance with No. 39, the soveral rules regurding the application of the caco-affix first take place, aod then we have the subatitution of \(u\) and \(m\) (by No. 389). Thres 2. a amasm (by No. 386) becomes amum, 2 d. ami, \& p. cmine (inetend of addin).

In the 8. a mas having been made (by No. 386), and consoquoatly the name ghi (No. 190) being applicable to the term, the cabetitate nd offers iteelf from No. 191. Thus we chould have cmestas; but here the queetion might occur, secing that the mu was derived from a rule (Na. 386) in the tripdill (No. 39), whether Vila 191 does not regard the mas as non-axistent.

The following rule refars to this point. न मुने

 अंमित्र 1 घुण्जिभ्न 1 घमी ।
र्रति ₹ष्बाः पुंषिह्राः ।

No．388．－When the production of wi is to taris price or HAS TAKEN PLACE，the existence of MO IS YOT to be regarded 15 IF IT BAD ROT BEEN EFFECTED．Thus we have 8．a amund．Thea 3．p．amuibhydm（for adabhydm， 800 No．386），8．p．amibhil（Na 387），is amushmai（Nos． 172 and 169），4．p．amsoblyach，5．\＆ amushmat，6．a amushyc，6．d．amuyoh，6．p．amiahion（Na 174），7．s．amuchmin，7．p．amishu．

So much for macculince ending in comenanta．

\section*{FEMININES ETDIXG IN COMBOXANTE．}

> । हलन्ता: स्वीलिझि़: ।

\section*{नछे घः｜モ｜२｜₹もし}

मूलि पदान्ते च।
No．389．－The letter DH is the subetitute for the final or the verb sARA，when jhal follow，or at the end of a pada．


 बो： 1 दिबो। दिब： 1 बुभ्याम् । गी： 1 गितो। गिर： 1 यंब सू：। चतस： 1 धतहृताम् 1 का । तो । का：। धबोषत्।

No．390．－Wher the verberaba＂to bind，＂verita＂to be，＂
 bear，＂\(A N D\) TAX＂to atretch，＂ExDNNG WITE XWIP，POLLOW，a loag vowel is the subetitute of the pada which precedes in the compocend

The word upanah＂a alipper＂（thus formed from upar＋mak＋ broip）makee 1．e updnat（Nou 380，199，and 839），1．d．apo nahan，7．p．updnator．

In the case of the word ucherike＂a metre of the Vedas，＂as it takes gh（No．881）in consequence of its coding in bwin（No 82\％）， wo find 1．a．maluik Again 1．d．welviham，2．d．malyightymen

The word divo the aky" makes 1. a dyauh (No. 289), 1. d. diean, 1. p. divak, 8. d. dyubkyam (No. 290).

The word gir "apeech" makes 1 a. gih (No. 199, 380, and \(110 \%\) 1.d.girask, 1. p. girah. In the same way pur "a city" makes 1. a pan.

The word chatur "four" subetitutes chatasic (No. 248) in the saminine ; and, by No. 249, the letter \(r\) is substituted for \(r i\), when a vowal followa. Thue we have 1. p. chutarnah. In the 6. p. chataringimen, the vowel is not lengthened- \(-\infty \mathrm{Na} .250\).

The feminine of kim " who" is like sarrd (No. 244).-1. s. MA (Noen 207 8ee), 1. d. ke, 1. p. kak.

चः सी
इसमो दस य: 1 इयम्त। त्दाएत्वस् 1 पर पत्वम् । टाए़। बल्वेति म: । छमे । इमा: । इमाम्। बनया। हलि हाप: । बम्यमाम् । बामि:। बस्ये। बस्या: २। घनयो: । बाहाम् ।
 म्या। त्ये। त्याः। शबम्। सद्य । यत्त् । बाक् । धाचे। बाम्भ्याम्।


Na. 891. -Insteed of the \(d\) of idam "this," there is T , wHEN so porlows. Thue 1. a iyam (No. 298). In the other cases No. 218 directs the anbatitution of short \(a\) for the final, and the preceding vowel merges in this by No. 800. The word being feminine, long \(\leftrightarrow(t \in p)\) ia added by No. 1341 ; the \(d\) is changed to \(m\) by No. 501 ; and, the bese having thus become imd, we have l. d. ime (Na. 240), 1. p. imah, 2 a imdm. In. the 3. d. and subrequent cues the id is changed to an by No. 802 ; and, in the 8. a., 6 is sabectituted for the final by Na. 842, giving anaych. By No. 303 thers in alision of the id, when the case-affix begins with a consomant, \(\infty 0\) that we have 8. d. dbhydion, 8. p. abhih. In the 4. \& by No. 24, agyai, 5. and 6. a agyet, 6. d. anayoh (Na. 248), 6. p. dedim (licen 174 aod 203), 7. a acycim (Nos 835 and 219), 7. p. dorn

The word sraj "a garland" makes 1. s. srak (Noe. 328, 199, 334, 82 , and 331), 1. p. orajuh, 3. d. oragbhyam.

The pronoun tyad "that" substitutes \(a\) for the final (Noa 218 and 300), and, taking the feminine termination fop, givee 1. 2. syd (No. 338), l. d. tye, 1. p. tydh. In the same way tad "that," and ctad "this."

The word vich "speech" makee 1. a vak (No. 333), 1. d vochav, 3. d. vágbhydim, 7. p. vakshu (No. 169).

The word ap "water" always takee the terminations of the plural. By No. 227 this word lengthens the vowel in the 1. p. Apah.

\section*{श्रये भि101818ट1}
 दिक्त 1 दिग् 1 दिश: 1 दिम्याम् 1 त्यदादिखिति दृये: फ़०ए

 घलूभ्य्याम् । बायी:। बाडिछा। बायीर्भ्याम । खसा। उस्कमस्वे। बमू 1 घमू: 1 घमुया । बमूभ्याम् 1 बमूभ्: 1 खमुष्ये। बमूभ्या। बमुष्या: श 1 बमुया: श । बमूषाम् । बमुष्याम् 1 बमूल्य दूति हसन्ताः स्रीस्चिজ्राः ।
No. 392-The letter \(t\) is the substitute or the word AP "was ter," wise a pratyaya beginning with BE rollows. Thue \& \(p\). adbhih (No. 82), 4. p. adbhyah Again 6. p. apaira, 7. p. apow.

The word dif "space" makes 1. 2. dig or dik (Noe 328 and 331), 1. p. ditah, 8. d. digbhyám.

Since it is directed (No. 376) that drif shall take the affin kuin when atteched to the pronouns tyad de, the word drif (thee falling under ralo No. 881) alsewhere also subetituter a gruttoral in the place of its final. Thus 1. a drit or drig "sight" 1. d. drifan, 8. d. drigbhyam.

The word twiek "light" makee 1. a twif (Na 82), 1. d twidhau, 8. d. twidohydim.

The word sajuch "a friend," by No. 123, substitutes \(r\) for its final at the cad of a pada, which the word is when, by No. 26, the am of the 1 . a has been rejected. The rowel is then lengthened by Na. 380, and the \(r\) becomee viearga by No. 110, giving caik, 1. d eajuchark, 8. d. ajirirbhydim. In the same way doish (for étio) "a benediction" makes 1. a defh, 1. d. disishau, 3. d. cicrobydion.

The pronoun adas makee 1. 2 asau (No. 383). In the other cace, the subatitution of \(m\) and \(m\) (by No. 386) having taken plece, wo have 1. d. aspi, 1. p. amilh, 8. 2. amuyt, 3. d. amibigim, 8. p. cmaibhih, 4. a amushyai (No. 244 and 169), 4. p. cmaibingah, 5 and 6. e. amuchydh (Noe 244 and 169), 6. and 7. d. cimugoin 6. p. ancichdim (Na. 174), 7. 2 amuchydin (No. 169), 7. p. candiker.

So mech for feminines ending in consonanta.

\section*{1 रसका भपुंसकबित्रःः।}


 meUters midima in consonants.
No. 898.-"In the cace of neuters we have Exision (luk) or Ev AID AX ( Na . 270)." In the case of anaduh (No. 287), there is the sabetitation of \(d\) Thus we have 1. a swanadud or swanadut "laving good cattle," 1. d. ecounaduhf (No. 259). In the 1. p., by Na 234, there is the angment \(\mathrm{amm}_{\mathrm{m}}\), and thus, by No. 264, we have masachiaithi Again the same in the 2. p. The reet is like the meculine (Nos, 285 da).

The word ver "watce" makee 1. a vak (No. 110), 1. d vari (ila 259), 1. p. viri ( Na 262), 2. a raind 3. d. virbhydm.

The word chature "four" (by Now 262 and 284) makes chotraivi

The interrogative lim "who, which, what t" makee 1. a. kim (No. 270), 1. d. ke (Nos. 297 and 259), 1. p. Kdini

The pronoun idam "this" makee 1. a idam (Na. 270), 1. d. ime (Nos. 801 and 259), 1. p. imani
 एनयो: । बह्ट। बिभाषा डिसयो: । घह्टी। घहनी। घसाजि।

No. 394.-"It 8Botid be mentioned (wee Na 806) that ix a subsequent proposition, mat is the subetitute fur idam ar ctad, IN THE NEUTER" Thus 1. 2. enat (No. 270), 1. d. ane (Noen 213 and 259j, 1. p. ondini, 3. a. onena, 6. d. onayoh.

The word brahman "the Supreme" makes 1. a. brahma (Nioe 270 and 200).

Aconrding to No. 274, the word ahan "a day" makes 1. d ahns or ahanf:-1. p. ahdni (Noa. 268 and 197).

घघन्, С। २। ह्टा
बहद्नित्यस्य रू: पदान्ते। घहोम्याम् । दरिड। दरिजनी । दर्तीनि। दरिजना। दरिक्भ्याम् । हुपथि । टिलोए: । छुपर्यें।
 ते। तानि। यत् । ये। यानिं । यतत् । यले। स्तानि। गबान् ।
 पन्वाती। घनृन्ति 1 ददत् 1

No. 895.-The word ABAx subetitutes ris at the end of a pada. Thus 3. d. ahobhyam ( Na .126 ).

The word dandin "having a stafi" makes 1. a dandi (Nice 270 and 200), 1. d. dandin! (Na. 259), 1. p. dandini (No. 268 and 197), 3. 2. dandind, 3. d. dandiblydion (No. 184 and 200).

The word supathin "having a good road" makee 1. a. supathi. By the dision of \(i\) directed in No. 388, and then, by Na 259, wo have \&. d. enpatikn In the 1. p. (Noe. 208, 821, and 82:) supanthdini

The wond iry "strong" makes 1. 2. urk (No. 333), 1. d. fing, 1. p. Mincji, the conjunction of the consonants being in the ocher of \(m_{1} r\), and \(j\).

The pronoun tad "that" makee 1. a. tut (Nos 270 and 163), 1. d. te, 1. p. tanii. So yad "who, which," makes 1. a. yat, 1. d. ye, 1. p. yaini, and etad "this" makee 1. 2. atat, 1. d. ete, 1. p. ctani.

The word formed of go "a cow," and anchu " to worship," and signifying "a worshipper of cows," makee 1. a gardk (Noe. 363, 39, and 338), 1. d. gochf (No. 36), 1. p. gavaichi (No. 264). Again there is the same form in the ind case. In the 3. a gocha 8. d. gavagblydin. [N. B. This word takee a great variety of shapea, belog in fact a mere grammatioal fiction.]

The word bakrit "ordure" makee 1. 2. takpit, 1. id bakritt, 1. p eakinats (Na 264).

The participle dadat "giving" makes 1. 2. dadat.

\section*{बा नपुंसकस्य 101 १।}

बम्यस्तात् परस्य बा कुञ घर्वनामस्थाने। ददन्ति। ददाति। fatd 1

Na. 396.-Num (No. 374) shall optionally be the augment Op the afix latri coming after a weUTER reduplicate, when a carrundmactidina (No. 268) follows. Thus 1. p. dadarti or dedati.

The participle tudat "paining" is next dealined.


 क्ता

NTa 297.-Nus shall optionally be the angment of that which ande with a portion (a) of the afifix butri coming AFTEX what onds


For example, the verbal root tud (No. 693) taking the affix botri becomes tuda; and then, with the participial affix, it becomes tudat (No. 300), which, by this rule, makee 1. d. tudants or tudati By No. 264, I. p. tudanti. And so bhat "ahining" (rook bhd), 1. d. bhanti or bhatif, 1. p. bhanti.

By the nadf, in this aphorism, the fominine affix thp (f) is intended.

The root pach takee the affix sap (No. 419), and its participle pachat "cooking" falls under the next rula.

\section*{}

घप्यश्यनोरात् पटोय: चतुरबयबस्तदन्सस्य नुस् यीनयो: 1 चष्ती। पर्धन्ति 1 दोव्य्यत् 1 दीव्यन्ती 1 दीव्यन्ति 1 धनु: 1 घनुती।


 उत्वमत्बे। बमू। बमूनि। बेंब पुंबत्. 1

\section*{दूति इखन्ता नपुंसकष्तिक्राः ।}

No. 398.-Num shall invariably be the augment of that which ends with a portion of the affix batri which comen attor the a derived from sap (Nio. 419) or GYas (No. 670), when 6 or a nadk follows.

Hence pachat (No. 397) makee 1. d. pachanti In the 1. p pachanti. In like manner divyat "sporting" (Na. 669) makes 1. d. divyanti, 1. p. divyanti

The word dhanus "a bow" makee 1. s. dhanuk (Nom 270, 128, and 110), 1. d. dhanushi (No. 169). In the 1. p, at the word eads in s (No. 871), the vowel is lengthened, and the \(s\) is changed to ah notwithetanding tbe interreation of num (No. 381), giving dhamiviehi. In the 3. 2 dhasuchio, 8. d. dhamuerbingim ( Na . 128). In like manner chakehue "an eye," havio "clarifod batter," \&a. The word payas "water" makee 1. 2 payak (Noe 270 dea,
1. d payask, 1. p. payarioi (No. 371), 8. 2. payasa, 3. d. payo. Hidyinn (Noa. 123 and 126). The word supuins " of which the men are good" makes 1. a. supum (Noe 270 and 26), 1. d. supurisf, 1. p. oupumaisi (Noa 383, 316, and 371). In the neuter of the prosoun adas "that," 1. 2. aduh, the various alterations of the caseafiree (directed in Nom 239, 262, 178 \&c.) first take place; and thea the arbatitution of \(u\) and \(m\) (No. 386) having been made, we get 1. d. amin 1. pamini. The reet is like the masculina.

80 much for neutars ending in consonanta

\section*{॥ घव्ययानि ॥.}

\section*{}

स्वा । षन्स् । प्रात्त् 1 पुन्त्। घनुत् 1 ठ्घेस्। नीचेस्।

 मू । तूम्पीस्। बहिए् 1 खबस्। षमया । निकषा । स्वयम्। कृषा । बत्रम् । बस्। होते। द्वा । बद्धा। घामि। बत्। आास्सबक्त् । बरियबत् 1 बना । ठ्धधा । तिरस्। घनत् । अ्वात् 1 बन्तरा। बन्तरे। ब्योक् 1 बम् 1 घम् । खछ्षसा। हिए 1 बाना । स्वस्ति । स्वथा। बलम् 1 बबट्ट । घोष्ट् । वोण्ट्ट 1 बन्यत्त 1 बस्ति 1 ठरांशु। बमा। विद्धयसा। दोषा।








 को । पशु । खुकम् 1 यथा। कथाच्ध । घाट् । प्याट् 1 बह्न । दे। है। भो: 1 बये । घ। बिषु। एक्रदे। पुत्। घात: । चादिए-
 घान्तेम्य: । बम् । बाम् I कृत्वोरर्या: । तरिषती। कानासो। एतदन्तमश्ययम् । षत इत्यादि ।

\section*{of indeclisable words.}

No. 399.-Swar \&c. and the Pabticles (nipdta) are called indeclinables.

These are swar "heaven," antar "midst, "prdtar " in the morning," punar "again," sanutar "in concealment", vahchasis "high," nichais " low," kunais "slowly," ridhak "rigttly," rite "except," yugapat "at once," drdt "far, near," prithak "apart" hyas "yesterday," swis "to-morrow," dive " by day," ndtraw "in the night," sayam "at eve," chiram "a long time," manat "a little," ishat "a little," joeham "silently," trishnim "silontly," vahis "outside," arces "outside," samayd "near," rikeche "near," swayam "of one's self," vritkd "in vain," naktam "at night", nani "not," hetau " by reason of," iddhd "truly," addhd "evidently," odmi "half," vat "like" (a g. brdhmaruavat "prieetly," kshutriyavat "like a Kshatriya"), eand "perpetually," upadue "division," tiras "crookedly," sanat or sandi "parpetually," antand or antarena "without, except," jyok "quickly," lasm "water, case," sam "ease," sahaod " hastily," vind "without," ndud "various," swacti "greeting," swadhd (interjection) "oblation to manes," alam "enough," vashaf, srauheaf and vruchat, (interjectioas) "oblation of butter," anyat "otherwine," asti "exiatence," mpainis "privately," kehumad "patience, parion," vihdyard "aloft, in the air," dochd "in the evening," mrishd and mithyd "falvely," mudle "in vain," pund "formerly," mitho or mithas "mutually," potyes "frequently," muhus "repeatedly," pravahuluam or provedhibs "at
the same time," dryahalam "violently," abhlkshnam "repeatedly," alkum or adrdham "with," namas "reverence," hiruk "without," dhit "fie l" atha "thus," am "quickly," \(d m\) "indeed, yes" pratdim "with fatigue," prabdn "alike," pratan "widely," mat or mat "do Dot"

The foregoing class of words ("swar \&a)," is one the fact of a word's bolonging to which is known only from its form, and could not have been inferred from its nature (see No. 53).

The following are particles (nipdta), viz cha "and," vd "or," ha (an expletive), aha (rocative particle), eva "only, exactly," cevam so, thos," nuimam "certainly," kusuat "continually," yugapat "at occe," bliyya "repeatedly," kipat "excellently," suipat "excelleotly," kuevit "abundantly," net or chet "if," chan "if" [the n in indicatoryl, yatra "where," tatra "there," kachchit "what if ?," "naka "no," hanta "ah l" makim, makikn, or nakih, "do not," Ulefm "indeed i", mán "do not," nain "not," ydvat "as much as," tevat "so much," twai, nwai, or dwai "perhaps," rai (disrespectfal interjection), trauchaf, vaushaf or swdhd (interj.) "oblation to the gode", suoudhd "oblation to the manes," vashuf "oblation to the gode," om (myatical ejaculation typical of the three great deities of the Hindé mythology), tum " thouing," tathadiz "thus," (introdocing an exposition), khalu "certainly," kila "indeed," atha "pow" (auspicious inceptive), sushfu "excellent," smu (attached so the present tense givee it a pest signification), didaha " fie !"

To the list of Indeclinablee belong also what have, without the reality, the appearance of an upasarga (No. 47), of a word with ooe of the terminations of case or person, and of the vowels. In the example araduttam "given away," the ava is not really an epacarga, for if it were, the word (by VII. 4. 47.") would be arattiase. In the example ahainyuk "egotistic," the ahan is not ideatical with the aham "I," terminating in a case-affix-because a prosoun, really regaried as being in the nominative cace, could not be the firat member in such a compound. In the example, actibahinh, a cow or the like "in which there is milk," the asti mast be regarded as differing from the word adi "is," which ends

\footnotetext{
 Eate to the Aderitiongh
}
with the affix of the 3rd person singular, otherwise it could not have appeared as the first member in a compound. The vowels \(a, d, i, i, u, u, e, a i, o, a u\), when, as interjections, they indicate various emotions, differ from the ordinary vowels. Other Indeclinables are paśи "well," sukcam "quickly," yathokkathacha "any how," paf, pyaf, anga, hai, he, bhoh, (vocative particlee), aye "ah !" (indicating recollection), gha (vocative), vishu "on all sides," elowpade "at the same moment," yut "blame," dtah "henca."

This list also ("cha \&c.") is one each of the various individuals composing which is to be recognised by its own shape (No. 53).

Words are indeclinable which have the following terminations viz the taddhita affixes (No. 1067) beginning with tasil (No. 1286) reckoning as far as (but not including) pdiap (V. 3. 47.) :-or the terminations bas \&c. (No. 1330) reckoning as far as the aphorism "samasaintah," (V. 4. 68.) :-or the Vaidika termination am or its equivalent \(d m\) (No. 1309):- or the terminations that have the force of kritwasuch (i. e. which give the sense of such and such a number of times) : - or the terminations tasi (equivalent to tasit) and vat "like," and na or ndin (V. 2. 27). For example, atak "hence" (which ends in tasil) \&c.

\section*{छुन्जेजन्तः 12 12 |₹天।}

कृद्योमान्त एजन्तश्च तदन्तमव्ययम् \(\mid\) स्मारंस्मारम्। जीबसे । पिबध्ये।

No. 400.-What ends in a krit affix (No. 135) meding in the letter \(M O R\) in ECR is indeclinable. Thus smáram smánam "having repeatedly remembered," jivase "to live," pibadhyai "to drink." (III. 4. 9.)

\section*{}

उतदन्तमव्ययम्। कृत्वा। उदेतो: । बिट्टप: ।
No. 401.-What ends in KTWí (No. 935) or TOsUs OR EASUR (III. 4. 9.) is indeclinable. Thus kritwd "having done," udeto "having risen," vioripah "having spreal."
श्रव्ययीभाषस्य 1 १1? 18? 1

\section*{बहिदर्रि।}

Na. 402-AND the kind of compound termed \(\operatorname{AVYAYfBEíva}\) (Ra. 266) is indeclinable. Thus adhihari "upon Hari or Viehnu."

\section*{}

 बन्नेपु च घबैप़ यद्ध ब्येति तावक्ययम् । बह्ह मागुरिय्लोपमबाप्योरणषगंयो:। बाओं चेब हलन्ताना यथा बाचा निया दियाः बस्वाह्: 1 बगाए: 1 षपिधानम् 1 विधानम् " प्रत्यव्ययानि ।
Na. 403.-There is elision (luk-No. 209) or Áp \(^{\prime}\) (the feminine trmination) \(A X D\) OF SOP (the caso-afizes) AFTER what is INDECLIranc: For example, tatra sallaydm "in that hall." Here the indeclinable tatina "there" doee not take either the feminine termination or a cuse-affix, although it is equivalent to taryom "in that" 80 thea "what changee not (na eryati), remaining alike in the three genders, and in all casee, and in all numbers, is what is trecmed an indeclinable (avyaya)."

The grammarian Bhaguri wishee that there shall be elision of the initial a of ava and api (No. 48), and that dp ahall be the terminatica of all feminine words which would otherwise end in concoasath, a.g. wiche "speoch" (inetead of vich), nikd "night" (not nio), disk "space" (not di). [But the rule, thus reeting on the anthority of a aingle grammarian ( 800 No. 38) is optional.] So wo have cither avagikah or magihah "bathing," apichencase or pidihinem "concemlment."

80 much for the Indecliaablea.


\section*{| भ्वादयः ।}

\section*{OF THE VERBS.}

लट् 1 लिट् 1 लुट् । ल्ट्ट । लेट् । लोट् 1 लं् 1 निं् । लु巨्। । स्टक्। बबु पज्ञरमो लकारझन्दोमाषगोषर:।

No. 404.-The terminations generally of the moode and temses of the verbe are denoted in the grammar by the letter \(L\). The affixes of each particular tense are denoted by the lettor \(l\) accompenied by certain indicatory letters as followe:-Precent Lat, 2nd Preterite LIT, lst Future LUT, 8nd Future Lirif, scriptaral Imperntive LET, Imperative Lof, lst Preterite Luf, Potential LIf, 3nd Preterite Lóg, Conditional legis. The firth aroma these (vie lef) occurs only in the Vedas.

ब: कर्मखि च भाषे चाद्मर्मकेय्यः 1 ₹ 181 द्दह।
लकारा: घकर्मदोम्य: कर्मंगि कर्तारि च स्युरत्रमेकमेये। माख कर्तरि \begin{tabular}{l} 
च \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 405.-Let the letters i (above dewcribed) be placed after transitive verbs in denoting THE OBJECT ALsO as well as the agmet; AND AFTER intransitives in marking ter comdition (i. a the action itself, which the verb importn), ALSO as well as the agent
[N. B.-The verb itself denotes the action: to be, or to do, generally; or to be, or to do, in a particular manner. In the active voice, the affix marke the agent: in the passive voice of a tranaiLive verb, it marks the object; but, in the pasaive form of an intransitive verb, the action itself.]

वर्तमाने छट्व।ः।?। २₹।



No. 406.-Lot LaT (No. 404) be pleced after a verbal root omployed in deooting parasirt action. The \(a\) and the if (in lan) are iodicatory. \(\Delta\) coording to Na. 155 the \(l\) aleo ought to be iedi-
antorg－but it is not to be regarded as indicatory hero，because nothing（in the grammar）is enounced without a purpose（and no parpose would be sarved by the elision of this \(f\) which therefore sumains）．

The verb buik＂to be＂is now to be conjugated．When it is wished to speak of an agent，the case（as far as we have yet soen） anding thos，vis：bhi \(+l\)（we look forward）．

\section*{fिप्तस्मिम्यि सिप्यस्य मिव्वस्मस् ताताक्क घासाथा－}


\section*{बतेग्हादच लादेया：स्यु：।}

Na．407．－Let theee eighteen be the substitutew of \(l\)（No．404）一in

Paracmai－pada． Atmano－pada
Sing．Dual Plural．Sing．Dual．Plural．
（Lowect）TIP TAs JHI TA LTKx JHA（he，they \＆cc） （Middla）sip thas tea this ithíx dhwax（thou，you\＆c．） （Higheat）XIP VAS LAS IT VABI MAHIS（I，we \＆C．）

\section*{च：परस्पैपदम।श181टくし}

Na．408．－Let the subatitutes of L （ Na .407 ）be called PAras－ mL－PADA－i a＂worle for another．＂
［Soch are the tarminations of a verb the action of which is ad－ dremed to another than the agent－i a of a transitive verb．］

\section*{तگनाबात्मनेपद्म 12181 ？००।}

Na．409．－Let the set comprised under the technical name I1f（i．a the second net of nine，in Na．407，from ta to mahit incluive），aod THE Two onding in irra－viz ：the participial affixes chnock（Na．883）and kinceh（Na．880）be called STMANE－PADA－ i．a＂words for ome＇s solf＂This supervedew（in regand to theso afses）the provious name（derived from No．408）．
[Such are the terminations of a verb the action of which is meldressed or reverts to the agent himself-as in the Midille Voice of the Greek.]

\section*{घनुदार्ञकित श्रात्मनेपद्य म । १ ₹। १२।}

घनुदातितो छितश्च धातोरात्मनेपदं स्यात् ।
No. 410.-Let the affixes called \(\operatorname{limane-pADA}\) (No. 409) be placed AFTER a verbal root distinguished (in the catalogue of roots called Dhatu-pdfhas) by 1 GRAVELY accented urdicatory vowel, OR by AN indicatory

\section*{}

No. 411.-Arter a verbal root distinguished by ar radichTORY vowel CIRCUMFLEXLY 1 CCENTED, OR by as imDICATOEI in, WHEN THE (direct) fruit of tee lction lCcRUES TO the lomt, let there be the dtmune-puda affixes.

\section*{भेषात् दर्तरि परसैपद्रम 1२1₹1051}

No. 412-AFTER THE Rest, i a after whatever verbal root is devoid of any cause for the affixing of the dimano-pada terminetions (Noa. 410 and 411), let THE PARASMAS-PLDA affixes be employed in marking the \(\angle G E\) Ert.


No. 413.-Let THE THREE TRIADS in both the sets (panamaio pada and dimane-pada) or conjugational artixis (comprived under the general name of tith-a pratyathdra formed of the furt and last of them vis. tip and makit-No. 407-) be called, in onder, the LOWEST, the MIDDLE, AXD the HIOHEST (permon).
- [Theee, it muat be borne in mind, correapond to the 8nd, 2ed, and 1at persons of European grammar.]


सख्यर्रथमाद्विंख्यान तिब्स्वीयि गीखि प्रत्येकमेक्षवधनादिसंघानि स्यु: ।

Na. 414.-Let thrss three triads of conjugational affixes, which (Na. 413) have received the namee of Lowest \&co, be called, (se regands the three expressions in each triad-tip tas jhi \&cc.) evithily, "THE EXPRESSION TOR OXE" (singular), "THE EXPREssOM TOE TWO" (dual), AND "THE EXPREBSION TOR MANY" (plural).

\section*{युष्मधुपपद्टे समानाधिकरये स्थानिम्यवि मथ्यमः। 21812041}

निल्ब्वाध्यकारकवाधिनि युप्मद्यार्जु्पमाने पयुष्यमाने ष मध्यम:।
Na. 415.-Warm the pronoun YUsimid "thou". understood, and \(4 L 50\) when the same EXPREBSED, Is THI \(\triangle T T E N D A N T\) WORD In caremant with the verb, and denotes the agent or object that in cignified by the verbal tormination, then let the verbal termination be THE MDDLE ( Na 418).

\section*{}

तबाद्बू
Na 416.-WHEx the pronoun AsMad "I" is in the same circumanances (as yuchmad in Na. 415), then lot the verbal termination be THE HIGHEOT ( Na .418 ).

\section*{शेषे प्रयमः \(121812^{\circ} \mathrm{C} 1\)}

\section*{मू कि क्षाति बतने।}

Na. 417.-Ir all otrer casrs (besidee those provided for in Noo 415 aod 416), let the verbal termination be thr Lowiss (Na. 418.

The expremion bhur \(+l\) (Na 406) having thus become bhü \(+t i\) (by the suberitation directed in No. 407, we look formand).



No. 418.-Let the affixer called TIf (No. 418) AXD those WITH AN INDICATORY \&, which are enounced in the division of the grammar pertaining to verbal roota, be called sipradiítuza (i. a "applicable to the whole of a radical term").

बषेचै घाब्षंधातुक्ष परे धाता: ग्या
No. 419.-When a sdruadhatuba affix (Na 418) followe, sicmifying an \(1 G E n T\), let bap be placed after the verbal root. [The 6 and the \(p\), by Noe. 155 and B, being indicatory, there remaine a giving bhi \(+a+t i\).]

बनयो: परयेरिगन्ताह्नस्य गुख: 1 बबादेग: 1 मषति। मषत: ।
No. 420.-When 1 sipvadiltura (No. 418) or ar AppiaDhíturi affix (No. 436) rollows, then let gwna (Na.83) be the subatitute of an inflective bace (No. 132) that ends in it

Thus bhui becomes bho, and, av being subetituted by Na 29, we have bhavati "he becomee". In like manner bharatal "ther two become."

\section*{}

प्रत्ययाबयवस्य मस्यान्तादेंश: । घतो गुये। मर्षान्त। मर्वि।

\section*{भषघ: । भवय ।}

Na. 421.-ANr is the subetitute or the letter Ji being part of an affix (as in the case of \(\mathrm{jhi}^{-407}\) ). By Na. 300 the a of ant suppliee the place both of itealf and of the preceding \(a\) of bhawa-m that we have bharanti "they becoma." Again-bhavasi "thow becoment," bavathah "you two become," bhavatha "you beoome"

\section*{}

बतोगडनस्प दीघौँ यबादो घाबंधातुके। मबामि। मबाब: । मबा-



Na 422-ThE losa vowel slinll be the substitute or an inlective base ending in 8BORT A, WHEN a sdrvadhatuka affix (No. 418) beginning with Yast roLLows. Thus (bhava \(+m i=\) ) bhavdmi "I become," bhardrak "we two become," bhavdmah "we become."

With the pronouns supplied, the present tense stands thus:Sing. Dual. Plu.
as blacuti.
travie bhavasi
ahai bhardmi.
tare bhavatah yuvdi bhavathah. Gudir bhavduak.
te bhavanti. yriyani bharatha. vayain bhavamak.

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Na. 423.-Let LIT (No. 404) come after a verbal root employed In sigaifying what took place bafore the current day and UNPERCasied (by the marrator).

Inetcad of the \(l\) (of lif, the \(i\) and \(i\) of which are indicatory), let there be tip da. (No. 407).
 हिए्टसिबादीनां बलादय: स्य: 1 मू ब प्रति स्थिते।
Na. 484-Let there be, in the room or the PARASMAI-PADA ansee, tip dra, subatitated for lif, nal \&a-viz.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Eing. \\
! AL
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dual. \\
ATUS
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Plural \\
©8
\end{tabular} \\
\hline THAL & athus & \(\wedge\) \\
\hline Hal & VA & \(\boldsymbol{\mu}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Proceeding to aubjoin thew affixes, (the \(n\) and \(l\) being elided by Nom 148 and 5) the case atanding thus-bhi+a-we look forward.

\section*{}
-
Na. 425.-Let VOE (of which the \(u\) and \(k\) are indicntory) be the angment or the root BiOf, WHM (a subatitute for) LOA OR LTT beginaing with a vowel rourows.

Thus bhi \(+a\) becomes bhiv \(+a\).

\section*{चिटि धातोरनभ्यासस्य | है। १|दा}

लिटि परेडनम्यादधात्वषयवस्येकाच: मयमस्य द्वे सा बाहिभूतादच: परस्य तु द्वितीयस्य । भूष्त भूष् च स्रति स्थिते ।

No. 426.-When lit rollows, there are two in the room of the first portion, containing a single vowel, of AY Uxredupricatiso verbal root; but, after an initial vowel, the reduplication in of the second portion (containing a single vowel) which followe it

Thus bhwiv \(+a\) having beoome bluurbluiv \(+a\), wo look forward.

बण ये द्वे तया:।
No. 427.-Let THE FIRST of thowe two which ase here epokea of (No. 426) be called THK REDUPLICATE (ablyaiea).

बभ्यासस्यादिषंल्य चिख्यतेगन्ये इलो लुप्यत्त।
No. 428.-Of the reduplicate (No. 427) tEE HREST COMs0MANT Is LEFT; the other coneonants are elided.

Thus we have blublturv \(+a\)

\section*{इस: 1Ө181पूट।}

\section*{जभ्याषस्याच: ।}

No. 429.-In the room of the vowal of the reduplioate there is the sHort vowel.

Thus we have blubhriv \(+a\).

\section*{भवतेरः \(101810 ३ 1\)}

No. 480. When lif followe, let there be \(\perp\) inateed of the \(\approx\) of the reduplicate syllable or the rerb mat.

Thus we have bhablifuta.

\section*{घम्यासे बर् च1E181481}

कम्याये भलां चर: स्यु श्रेश्य । मर्या जच: खयां धर शति Fिबेत: 1 बमूब 1 बमूबतु: 1 ब्भूवृ: 1

No. 431.-Ix a briduplicate ayllable, let there be atso canar aod jus instead of jhal:-chat is to say-let there be jus in the soom of jhat, and char in the room of khay-such is the distinction.

Thus biubhiveta becomes finally babhiva "he became." In the same way babkivatuh (Na. 424) "they two became," babhi. onk "thoy became."

\section*{}

Fिलबेखस्तिहाधंधतुक्तांघ:
No. 432 - AND let a conjugational affix substituted for LIT be alied ardinadhatuhas (Na 436).


Na. 433.-IT is the augment or AK ixdiladiátuka affix mounctice WITH VAL

In accordance with No. 103, the \(i\) (of \(i\) ) is prefired to the afir-giving bubhrivitha, "thou becamest" Then babhivathuh "you two became," babkiva "you became," babhiva "I became," and again babkiviva (Na 433), "wo two became," babkivima " \(\quad\) mo beama."

अबिव्यस्यनयतनेड़ैं धातोष्ष़ंट।

Na. 484.-Lot LUT (Na. 404) come after a verbal root IE THE eunes or what will happen but yor m THE COURES OF TEE CURETHT DAY.




No. 435.-When lbi and lut rollow, then theee two, sya AND Tisi, are the affixes of a verbal root. This supersedee the affix bap \&ec. (No. 419). Both lrin and lrif are included in the expression " lyi."

\section*{घ्रार्धधातुकं शेषः 181819281}
区्ट्र 1

No. 436.-Let the remainder, i. a affixes other than tif and those with an indicatory (No. 418), subjoined to a verbal root be called ardhadhattubo-(i. a "belonging to half the vart," -or to is of the tenses).

The augment if here presents itself from Na. 45s, and the word (through Nos. 420 and 435) attains the form bhasitis.
बुटः म्रथमस्य डारोरसः | २ 18 ICXI
हित्वसामर्याददभस्याणि टलाँच:। भविता।
No. 437.-Dí raU AND bas are cubstituted in the room or the affixee of THE LOWEst (No. 413) person OF LUT.

As the presence of \(\$\) as an indicatory letter muat not be mameaning, there is elision of the final vowel with what follows it (No. 52), although the word in not one of thoee called bia (Nom 185 and 187).

Thus bhavitas (from No. 436) becomes bhavit, and (with the \& derived from the de of this rule), bhavitd "be will become."
तासस्योर्षैपः 101814 •।
बादो प्रत्यये ।
Na. 488.-There is Eussiox or Tis ( Na . 420) ATD of the nob 18, when an affix beginning with sfollowa.
रि T101814又1



Na. 439.-And so (as directed in No. 438) when an affix begimning with e.roLlows,

Thus we have (No. 437) bhavitdrau "they two will become," Ghavit今vak "they will become," bhavitisi "thou wilt become," bhaviticthaik "you two will become," bhavitastha "you will bocome", bhavithomi "I will become," bhavittowak "we two will become," bhavitarmak "we will become."


 मविष्यष:। मबिष्य्य। मबिष्यामि। भबिष्याष:। भषिष्याम:।

Na. 440.-And in the recurme cases, i. a. whether there be or be not another verb (denoting an action performed) for the sale of the (future) action (No. 903)-let LRIT come after a verbal root emplojed in the sense of the future (indefinite or 2 nd ).

The augment sya being obtained from Na. 435, and if from Na. 43s, and the a being changed to ah by No. 169, we have bhevichyati " be will become," bhavishyatah "they two will bocome" bhavishyanti "they will become," bhavichyasi "thou wilt broome," bhavichyathah "you two will become," bhavishyatha "yoo will become," bhavikhydmi "I will become," Bhavikhydeak "we two will become," bhaviehycmak "wo will become."

\section*{}

विध्यायच्युँ धानोलांट्र ।
Na. 441_-ATD let LOT (Na. 404) come after a verbal root in the senee of command doo

\author{
 \\ Na 44-In the meno of binediction, Lif NTD LOT are employed.
}

\section*{इस: 1₹181㐌1.}


No. 443.-Let there be \(\bar{\sigma}\) instead or the I of an affix mabetitu ted for lot (No. 441). Thus bhavatu "let him become."

\section*{} थायिषि तुछ्योस्तातह् बा। परत्वात् चर्वादेश:। मक्तात्।
No. 444.-In benediction títast is ompiokaliy the cabstitute or TU (No. 443) AND HI (No. 447).

The affix, though containing an indicatory \(A\) (Na. 59), takee the place of the whole of the original affix, because it is ruled that No. 58, which is subeequent to No. 59 in the order of the 4 athedhydys, shall here take effect (by Na. 132). Thus bhavatét "may he become."

\section*{लेटो बस्त्व18181 लोटसामादय: घलेप: ।}

No. 443.-Let the treatment or LOT (Na. 441) be wire that of hafs (Na. 456), and so let there be the subetitution of tams ha (No. 446) and the elision of 3 (No. 435).

\section*{तस्थस्थमिपां तान्तन्तामः 1 ₹ 18 । १९१।}

जितशचतुर्यों तामादय:। मबताम् 1 मबन्तु।
No. 446.-Let tam dea, i. a. TÁM, TIX, TA, \(\operatorname{AXD} \mathbf{\Delta x}\), be inetend of the four subatitutes, viz., TAS, THA8, THA, AND MIP,-of any \(l\) which has an indscatory \(h\) (viz., luth, lith, lut, and licit). Thus bhavatdim (Na. 445) "let the two become," bhavantu "let them become."
हैंद्याप्याइ181001
लोट: येर्शः: बोगणिन्च ।
No. 447.-Instead or the sI, subetituted for Lof, there in mAKD this has mot ter midicatory \(P\) (of the oip).

\section*{}

हु 1 मब 1 मबतात् 1 मबतम् 1 मबत ।
Na. 448.-Lot there be elision ( \(3 \mathrm{lb}-\mathrm{Na} .209\) ) or in ( Na 447) AFTER what ends in 8HOET 4 . Thus bhaen or (Na 444) Hero
vectet "be thou," or "mayat thou become," bhavatam "do you twC become," bhavata "become ye."

\section*{मेरिं: 1 ह181年1}

जिए: 1
Na. 449.-NI is the sabetitate or \(M\) in the room of lof.

\section*{}
 घचानि 1.

Na. 450.- AT is the augment of the affixes or THE Huriest pesson subetituted in the room of lof, AKD the termination is as if it had An EIDICATORY P.

The hi (Na. 447) and ni (No. 449) do not undergo the change to \(s\) (by Na 443)-because in that cace the enouncing of the \(i\) in thece two subetitutes would be unmeaning. Thue we have bhavormi "may I become"-(Na. 103).

\section*{ते मात्यातोः 1 १ 181 CO}

ते गत्युण्यंसंधका धातो: प्रागेष प्रयोत्रव्यः: ।
No. 451.-Thess particles, termed gati (No. 222) and upaearga (Na. 47) ave to be employed bemar thz verbul root(that is to eas, they are prefixes).

> चनि सोट। 1 Е18। श़्त।
> ठ्यम्ंश्र्यद्विम्मितात् यरस्य लोड्डदेशस्यानीति चस्य च: स्यात् । पभुजि

Na. 452.-Let there be a cerebral \(\%\) in the room of the dental \(n\) of \(\operatorname{inr}\) (Nos 449 and 450), the subatitute or LOT, when it followe a latter competeat to cause such a change ( Na .157 ) etanding in an epacargas Thus, in consequecce of the \(\rho\) in pra, we have prabhowhici " lot me prevail."
.No. 453.-"It 8BOULD be 8tated that due (No. 48) is yoz bIDDEN TO SUPPORT THE CHARACTER OF AN UPABABGA, if 80 FAE AS REGARDS THE CHANGING (of a and n) T0 sH AYD M.." Thue wo have, without change, duhothiti "ill fortune," and durbharesni "may I be unhappy."

No. 454.-"It should be stated that the word axtar sUpports the character of ax upasaral ( Na 452), 80 far 18 megards tel moles for af (III-3-104) and II ( Na 917 ) Aid THE CHANGE of \(n\) TO a cerebral x̣." \(^{\prime \prime}\) Heoce antarbhardini "may I be within."

\section*{नित्यं कितः |₹181民と।} घकारान्तस्य ब्दितमस्य नित्यं लोष: 1 घलोडन्स्यस्येतित्ति घलोप: । भषाव । भघाम ।

No. 435.-There is ALWArs.elision of an affix of the Chiof person, substituted in the room of that \(l\) whicr has ar midicaTORY \(A\), provided it end in a. By Na. 27 the alision is ouly of the a, the final letter. By No. 445 this rule appliee to the cace of lot \(\rightarrow \infty\) that we have bhavdiva "may we two become," and bicurma "may we become."

\section*{}

थनद्यतनमूतार्थषृत्रोंतोलोलं।
No. 456.-Let maf (No. 404) come aftor a verbal root emo
 CORREAT DAY.

\section*{}

\section*{शख्बहुस्याट्र।}

Na. 457.-AT, \(\triangle\) CUTHLY \(\angle C O E M T E D\), is the angmeat of the inflective bace, WHET LUff (No. 468), walk (Na. 456), AXD Liff (Na 476) roLiow.

According to Na. 108, this augment is one to be prefixed.

\section*{प्रता 1 ह181?••1}

क्त्तो लस्य परस्मपद्यमिषारान्तं यत् तस्य लोप:। घभवत्।
 - मिबाब I खभवाम I

Na. 458.-ArD there is elision of that parasmaipada affix (Na. 408) ending in I (viz ti, anti, si, and mi,) which is the subatitute of an \(l\) distinguished by an indicatory is. Thus abhavat "he became," abharatiom (No. 446) "they two became," abharan (Na. 26) "they became," abhavak (Noe. 124 and 111) "thou bocameet," abhavatam (No. 446) "you two became," abhavata (No. 440) "you became," abhavam (No. 446) "I became," abhavava (Nl. 455) "we two became," abhardma "wo became."
fिषिनिमग्कयामग्र याषीष्टसंमग्रप्रार्थंकेषु छिए: ₹। ₹12気 1

यक्बयूपु धातोर्लिए।
Na. 459.-Lot LJs (No. 404) come after a verbal root in these someen, vis COMANDING, DIRECTING, INVITING, EXPREsSIOX or WREB, EMQUIRIRG, AND ABETMG FOR.

\section*{ \\ सिह: परस्मपदानां यासुडागमा हिच्च ।}

Na. 460.-When the parasxaipada substitutrs of lin NOLLOW, then YísUT (No. 108) \(\triangle C U T E L Y ~ \triangle C C E M T E D ~ i s ~ t h e i r ~ a u g m e n t, ~\) AID the termination is regarded as HAVING AX INDICATORY \&f.

\section*{}

Na. 461.-There is ELIBrox or the 8, mot being rinal, of a arvadrudtuba subetitase (No. 418) or LIf.

This having precented itself, we look forward.

\section*{}


No. 462.-Ir is substituted in the room of yde (No. 460) being part of a sarvadhatulas affix coming AFTER what ende in serorr a

Thus we have bhava \(+i y+t\) (No. 438); and, cubetitating guna, bhavoy \(+t\).

\section*{सोपे ब्योर्वसि। है। श हैई।}

भवेत् 1 मवेताम् 1
No. 468.-There is chsion or V Axd Y, when val (i, a amy consonant except \(h\) or \(y\) ) roLlows. Thus we have bhaud "he may become," bhavetion (No. 446) "they two may becoma."

みर्जुस्1₹1812・モ1
 अवेम 1

No. 464.-Instead or JHI, in the room of lih, there shall be jus (No. 149). Thus bhaveruk (No. 462) "they may become" bhaveh (No. 458) "thou mayit become", bharatam (Na. 440) "jou two may become," bhaveta "you may become," bhaveyome "I may become," bhaveva (No. 455) "we two may become," bhavina" we may become."

\section*{बिड्डाशिषि1₹18।?१ई!}

बारियि लिबस्तिहाधेधातुष्षयंघ: स्यात् 1
No. 463.-When the sinse is that of smiediction, let a termination of the set called tin (No. 418) subetituted in the room or LIf be termed drdhadhatuka.

\section*{ \\ }

No. 466.-When the shese is that of berediction, thea ydiouf, the augment of lift ( Na 460), is as if it were discmeursain EY AN INDICATORY E.

The s of yde (ybouf) is elided before tip, according to Na 357. दिनिति

नित्बिन्जिद्निमिते इम्नबये गुयवृद्धी म स्त: 1 भूयात्। भूयासताम्त I मूयासु: 1 मूया: 1 भूयास्तम् 1 भूयास्त । भूयासम् । मूयास्ब I मूलास्म I

Na. 467.-Axd there are not guna and vriddhi, whon indicatod by the term "ik," If THAT which would otherwise cause the change bis Am indicatory \(g\), or E , OR f .

According to No. 468, the augment ydeuf (which otherwise, acocoring to No. 420, would have caused the substitution of guna in the room of the \(u\) of bhi which is "ik,") is to be regarded as having an indicatory \(k-\infty 0\) that wo have bhriydt (No. 438) "may bo become," bhiydieddm (Na. 446) "may they two become," bhir ydouk (No. 46t) "may they become," bhingdh (No. 357) "mayst thoo bocome," bhiydistam "may you two become," bhiydota "may you become," bhriydeam " may I become, "bhriydowaa "may we two become, "bhuiydoma "may we become."


Na 468.-Let Lres (No. 40t) come after a verbal root in the seaee of what is pact (indefinitely).

\section*{}

अंज़ारापबाद: ।
Na. 469.-Wemen (the probilitive particle) xifis is mupiored, thea lot there be Lof. This nots aside all the other tenneer.



No. 470.-AND wame it (vis mah-Na 469) is rollowed by men, there may be wafi. By the word "and," it in signifiod that Ind (NJa 469) is equally admimible.

For axamplea, 000 No: 475.
f चुरि18121881

\section*{घबाद्यपषाद: ।}

No. 471.-Whens luf rollows, let chis be added to the verbal root. This sets aside bap (No. 419) and the like.

\section*{ఫे: सिच 18121881}

\section*{ह्चाितो।}

No. 472.-Instead of chli (Na. 471), let there be sicb. The \(i\) and \(c h\) in sich are indicatory.

\section*{गातिस्थाघुपाभूभ्यः सिचः परसमपदेषु। २181001}

\section*{लुक्त । गापाषिहेषादेयपिषती गुछ्यते ।}

No. 473.-When the paraskaipada affixes come artis the verbal roots \(0 \mathcal{A}\), sTHR " to atand," the six called OHO (No. 662), P 1 , \& BHƯ, there in elision (luk-No. 209) or sict (Na. 472). The roots gd and \(p d\) are here severally taken in the sence of the verb in "to go," and of pa "to driuk" (not "to praise," and "to protect")

\section*{}
 सभूषन् 1 मूू: 1 घभूतम् 1 घभूत 1 घभृषम् 1 घभूब I स्ूम ।

Na. 474. -Wher 1 sdrvadhatuka TEIsL-AFTIX comee AFTER these two, BaÚ "to become,". AND sBƯ "to bring forth," guna ie not subetituted (by No. 420). Thue wo have abhrit (Noe 457 and 458) "he became," abhitdm (No. 446) "they two became" abkivan ( Na .425 ) they became," abhih "thou becament," abhiitam "you two became," abkita "you became," abhivam "I becama," abhiva "we two became," abhima " we became".

\section*{स माबोगे। है। 81081}

सडटो घ हत: 1 मा मबान् मूत 1 मा स्म मबत् । मा सम क्षत़ ।
No. 475.-Winm the verb is ir conjusction witi the prohibitive particle rikf, the augments af (No. 487) and \&f (Na. 478) are not taken. Thus ma bhavan bhit " may you, Sir, not become," ma ema bhavat (Na. 470) "may be not beoome" ma ama bluit "may he not becoma"

\section*{}

छेतुछ्छेतुम्भ्वावादि लिख्निमिसं तv भविष्यत्यथ̈ स्ट巨् क्रियाया
 घ्यू् 1 घमषिष्य: । घभाषिष्यतम् । षभबिष्यत्त। बभबिष्यम् ।
 विष्यत् 1 घत्यादि केयम् 1 घत घातत्यगमने। २। घताति।

No. 476.-Where there is \(\triangle\) beasox, such as the relation of cause and effect, roR affixing LIN (No. 439), there let Lpis (No. 403) be affised, whex the won-coxpletion of the action is to be underatood.

This tence (the conditional) takes the following form-abhavichyct (Noe. 457, 420, 435, 433, 169, and 458) "he would bocome," abhavichyatdm (No. 446) "they two would become," abhavidiyan "they would become," abhavishyak "thou wouldst become," adhaviskyutum "you two would become," abhaviahyata "joa would become"" abhavishyam "I would become," abhavishyava "we two would become," ablavishydma "we would become."
" If there had been good rain, then there would have been pleaty of food;"-or "If there were to be good rain, then there woald be plonty of food;"-to apprehend the force of the conditioma, let this and the like sentences be understood.
[In theee readerings, let it be obeerved, there is an eje to the "noe-completion of the action"-that is to eay, it is iroplied that there was not good rain, nor consequent plenty:-or that the 00 curreace of good rain is dubious, and the deairable consequence equally sa.]

The verb at, "to go on continuously," (which, in the catalogue of rooke, is written ate -with a supernumerary or indicatory lettere termed an anoubanchna) is next to be conjugated:-atati (No. 419) be goes."

कत आरादे: 10181001


घातिथ । घातथु: । घात । घात। घातिब। घातिम I घतिसता। घतिष्यति 1 घततु ।

No. 477.-Let there be a long rowel in the room or shoir 1 initill in a reduplicate (No. 427). Thus, in the and pret, we have dita (No. 424) "he went," ditutuh "they two went," dtuk "they went," dititha (No. 433) "thou wenteet," ditathuh "you two weat," dta, "you went," dita "I went," dtiva "we two weat," dtima "wo went."

In the lst fut. we have atitd ( Na .437 ) "he will ga" 2nd fut. atishyati (No. 440) "he will go," and imp. atatu (Na. 448) " lat him ga."

\section*{श्राडजादीनाम्। है। \(810 २ 1\)}
 घत्यास्ताम् । लुखि सिचि ₹ड्डागमे कृते ।

No. 478.-Let \(\mathcal{\Lambda}\) T be the augment or wait infiective besee seons wirt 4 vower, whea luth, lath, or litit followe. Thus we have lst pret. citat "he went," potential-atet ( Na .463 ) "w be may 89.0 benedictive atydi (No. 467) "may be ga," atydetion "may they two ga."

When luin (No. 468) is affixed, and sich (No. 478) follows, and the augment if (No. 433) hai been attacbed-wo look forward.

\section*{}

बिद्यमानात् चिव्वाइस्तेश्ब परस्यापृत्तस्य हल क्रागम:।
No. 479.-Let if be the augment or AX AFTIX COMrsistimo or a sirale (No. 199) oonconant coming AFTER sice cotally proeant (unalided) OR AFTIRR the verb 18 "to be."

\section*{}
 बज्ञ: 1 घाती 1 बतिष्टार्ड

Na. 480.-Whime ft (Na. 479) roclows, let there be divice of 8 coming AFTER IT (Na 483).
[This elision of a (sich), being directed by a rule in one of the leat three chapters of the grammar (No. 39), is not recognised by Na. 479-which therefore acts as if the sich were positively present.] © It should be stated that the alision of sich is recognised as having taken place, in the case where a single substitute comes " (in the room of more than one element; as, for instance, when long \((\) comea, by Na. 58, in the room of \(i+i\) ): eo that we have \(d t i+i t=\) cief "he weat," dichtdm (Nom 446, 169, and 78) "they two went."

\section*{}

 बतिज्यूत् 1 निधु गत्याम् 1 ह।

Na. 481. -Let there be jus instead of jhi belonging to a tense decigrated by an \(l\) (No. 404) with an indicatory it, when it comes arthe sici (Na. 472) OR 1 beduplicated verb, or the root vid "to know." Thus ditichuh "they went," difk (Noa. 379 and 480) "thoo weatest," dichhfam "you two went," dtishfa "you went," eticham "I went," \&tiehroa "we two went," dishkma "we went."

Conditional-atichyat (No. 476) "he would go.". The verb chidh (chidhn)" to go" is next to be conjugated.

\section*{इसं बघु 12181?•1}

Na. 482-Lid a sBort vowal be termed "LiGBt" (laghu).
संयोगे गुर 12181 ?21
यंयोगे पर द्रस्बं गुर ।
Na. 483. - Werer a consunct consonant rollows, let a short vond be tarmed "HEAVY" (guru).
दीवेष ब121812२1
₹र घ्यात्।
Na. 484-ATd let a roma vowel be termed "beary" (guru).

पुगन्सस्य लघूपधस्य चाहुस्येको गुख: सार्वधातुषाध्धधातुक्षयो: । धात्वादेरिति स: 1 हेर्धति 1 षत्वस् 1 सिषेध।

No. 485.-AND let there be guna in the room or the it of THAT inflective base which ends wITH the augment PUE (Na. 740) OR which has a "LoBt" vowel (Na 482) as its perultmutr letter (No. 296), when a sdrvadhdtuke or an drohnadhdituber affix follows.

According to No. 280, \(s\) is substituted for the ah initial in the root-and we have sedhati "he goes." In the end pret, the substituted s being again changed to ch (by Na. 169), we have sichedices (Na. 424) " he went."

\section*{श्रसंयोगालिट् किस्।१।श।प्।}

घंंयोगात् परोऽपिस्लिट् कित्त् स्यात् । बिषिधतु: । बिष्धिघ: । सिषेधिथ। सिबिधण्यु: 1 सिषिध। सिषेध। सिषिधिब। सिषिधिम। सेधिता 1 बेधिष्यति। छेधतु 1 बसेधत् 1 सेधेत्त 1 सिध्यात्त।
 गद व्यत्तायां बाचि 1 \& । गदति ।

No. 486.-Let a substitute of LIT, (Na. 423), not coming Arter a conjunct consonant and not distinguished by an indicatory \(p\), be held to have an indicatory x (No. 467). Thus cichichatuh "they two went," sishidhuh "they went, sishodhitha (Na. 435) "thou wentest," siokidlucthuh "you two went," sichidha "you went," sishedha "I went," sishidhiva (Na. 43s) "we two weent," sishidhima "we went," lat fut. sodhild (No. 487) " be will go," 2nd fut. sedhishyati (No. 440) "he will go," imp. sadhatus (Na 443) "let him go," let prot. asodhat (No. 458) "ho went," pot redhat (No. 463) "he should go," benedictive sidhyett (Na 467) "may he go," 3rd pret. acedhit (No. 480) " he went," cood. acedhichyat (No. 476) " he would ga"

In the same way are coajugated chit (chitf) "to think," and such (tucha) "to grieve."

The word gad (gada) "to speak plainly" ie pext to be coejugated, which makee gadati "be speake"

नेर्गद्नदपतपद्धुमार्यतिप न्तियातिवर्विद्रातिएा-


Na. 487.-Let cerebral \(n\) be the subetitute of the dental \(n\) or the prefix MI, following a cause for such ohange (Na. 157) standing in an upasarga ( Na .47 ), WHEN the verbe gad \&c. FOLLOW-these being aAd "to apeak," rad "to be happy," PAT "to fall," PAD " to go," the verbe termed arO (No. 662), MÁ " to measure," 8BO "to dectroy," bas "to kill," YR " to go," VS " to blow," DRA "to flee," rai "to cat," VAP "to weave," VAB "to bear," SAX "to be tranquil," CEI "to collect," AXD DIB "to auoint." Thus we have pranigadati "he apeake loudly."

\section*{डादोडुः 10181 हीश। \\ सम्यासंब्रंख्यारयोश्वबर्गादेय: ।}

Na. 488.-Let a letter of THE PALATAi cuass be the substitute or a better of THE CUTTURAL CLABs, OR OF H, in a reduplicate (Na 427).
चत उपधाया: |O।२। ११ई़।
वृद्धि: स्याष्बिति बिति च प्रत्यये । धगाद । बगदतु: ।बग्डुः। बमदिय I बमद्यः: 1 बगद 1

Na 489.-Lot there be riaddi in the room or A PEsultiMATE BhoIr 4 , when an affix, diatinguished by an indicatory \(\dot{n}\) or 4. Sollowe. Thue we have, in the 2nd pret, jagdida (Nos 488 asd 424) " be spoke," jagadatuk "they two spoke," jagaduk "they spoke"" jagaditha (Na. 433) "thou spokeat" jagadathuh "you two eqpoke," jagada "you spoke."

Fज्ता स्यात् । बगाद । बगद। बगदिब । बंगदिम। गदिता। मदिष्पति 1 मबतु 1 षगदत् 1 गदेत् 1 गयात्।

Na. 490-Iot yal (Na. 424), the termination of The hiohest percoa (No. 416), be 0rtiomalus reganded as having an indicatory
in Thus we have either jagdida or jagada "I spoke," jagadiva "we two spoke," jagadima "we spoka." In the let fut gadite ( Na . 437) " he will speak," 2ad fut. gadichyati (Na. 440) "be will speak," imp. gadatu (Na. 443) "let him speak," let pret agadat (No. 458) " he spoke," pot. gadet (No. 468) "he may apeak" bonedictive gadyat (No. 467) " may he speak." :

\section*{}

छलादेलंघोर्बृड्डिष्बैडादो परस्मेपदे सिचि 1 बगादोत्, घगदीत्। घगदिष्यत्। एद घय्यत्ते घब्दे 10 ।

No. 491.-Let vriddhi be optionally the subetitute or a "LIGHT" \(\perp\) (No. 482) PrEcEDED BY \(\perp\) CONHONANT, when sick follows, and a parasmaipada affix preceded by the angment if (No. 433). Thus we have, 3rd pret, agdifit or agadit (Na 480) "he spoke," cond. agadishyat (Na. 476) "he would apeak"

The verb nad (rada) "to cound inarticulataly" is neact to be conjugated.

\section*{}

धात्वादेर्यास्य न: 1 योपदेयास्त्वनर्दनाटिनायाभन्द्रक्षमूत: ।
No. 492-Let there be dental \(x\) in the room or cereberal \(y\) initial in a rook.

With the exception of nard "to sound," nat to dance," nath "to beg," nddh "to beg," nand "to thrive," nakk "to deutroy," not "to lead," and nrit "to dance," all the verbe that begin with \(n\) have a cerebral \(n\) in the original enunciation.

\section*{उपसराद्रादमासे sfव बापदेश्य।}

ठ्यंर्गस्थान्चिमिनात् वरस्य योपदेशस्य धातोनर्गेस्य ब:। मख्दति। प्रशिमदति । मदति। घनाद।

Na. 493.-Let carebral \(n\) be the subatitute of the deotal \(n\) of
 it comen AFTER a cause of such abange standing in AP UPLENBEA

961). Thus we have pranadati "he sboute," praninadati (No. 487) "he abouta"

The simple verb is conjugated thus:-nadati " he sounds," ramdda " be sounded."

 ध्मस्थस्यात यत्वमभ्यासलोपश्च किति लिटि।

No. 494-Wher a subetitute of inţ, regarded as having an indicatory \(k\) (No. 486), rolsows, then there shall be the substitution of \(s\) in the room or short 4 , standing betwems sicple corsorants, which forms a part or wiat inflective base does
 reduplication-No 488-) caused by lif; and there shall be elision of the reduplicata.

\section*{}

पमुगुं स्यात्त। नेदिय। नेदयू: 1 नेद 1 मनाद 1 ननद । चैद्बिए। केदिम । नद्विता। नदिष्यति। नदतु 1 भरनदत् 1 नदेत् । अ्यात्त 1 घनादोत् 1 घन्दोत् 1 अनदिष्यत् 1 टुनदि घमूट्धो। \(\mid\)

Na. 403.-Axd whem thal (No. 424) rollows with If, (INa. 483), let what is mentioned above (No. 494) take place.

Thre-meditha "thoo didet sound," nodathuh "you two did soumd" neda "you did cound," nandda or nanada (No. 490) "I did sound," nodiva "we two did sound," nodima "we did souod,"-nadite "he will sound," nadishyati "he will sound," madatux "let hime sound," anadat "he coundod," nadet "he may cousd"" nadyif "may be sound," andilf or anadif (No. 491) "he sounded," axadichyrt " he would sound."

The rerb nand "to thrive" is neaxt to be conjugated. In the criginal counciation this root appears in the force of funadi.
चारिर्मिटुडब: 1₹|₹|ど

 original enunciation (in the catalogue of roota) be indicatory.

\section*{}

 बर्चति।

No. 497.-Let rux be the augment or 1 Boor wirch mis an indicatory short I (as funadi has). As the augmeat han an indicatory \(m\) (Na. 265), it is subjoined to the leet rowal-and thres we have nandati "he thriven" nananda "he throve," mandits "he will thrive," nandishyati "he will thrive," mandatu" bet him thrive," anandat "he throve," nandet "he may thrive," nandydt "may he thrive," anandit "he throve," anomdidignat "he would thrive."

The verb arch (aroha) "to worship" is next conjagated:arcluati "he worshipe"

\section*{}

द्विहलो धातोर्दोंच्घामूलात् परस्य नुट् स्यात् । बान्र्य। घान्र्षतु: ।
 घार्चीत्त्। बार्चघ्यत् 1 व्रष्त गतो। 90 । व्रषति। बवाज । प्रबिता 1 प्रबिर्य्यति 1 व्रछतु 1 बस्रबत् 1 व्रहेत् 1 व्रघ्यात् ।

Na. 498.-Let vur be the augment (of the short a) or what root containe 4 DOUBLE CONsorastr, AFTER THAT lengthened (reduplicate derived from No. 477). Thus we have dmarcha (Na. 103) "he worahipped," dxarahatuh "they two warahipped," archicd "he will worship." archishyati "he will worehip," archate "lat him worchip," drokat (No. 478) "be wornhipped," arolet "bo may worahip," avalyat "may be worchip," drokit "he worhipped," archichyat "he would woruhip."

The verb vaj (waja) "to go" makee wajati "be gom" rownjia (Na. 428) "he weath" majite "he will go,": vrajichyati
"be will go," vrajatu "let him go," avrajat " he went," vrajet "be may go," erajydt "may he go."

\section*{}
 बटे बर्षाषरएयो: 1.991 बटति। चक्षाट। बटिता। बटिष्यति। बट्तु 1 घमटत् 1 बटेत्त 1 बट्यात् 1

Na. 499.-Lot vriddhi (without the option allowed by No. 401) be the subatitute or THE VOWEL or theee-vis, vad "to spenk," VENS "to go," AND OF WBAT inflective bace ExDB IN \(A\) commonnrr, when oich (No. 472) followe, and the parusmaipada afiree. Thus aundjit " he went," aurajiehyat " bo would go."

The verb ked (kafe) "to rain or to appear" makes katati "it mine," chabita (Na 488) "it rained," katith "it will rain," leaficingati "it will rain," kafatu " let it rain," akafat "it rained," laytat "it may rain," loufydt "may it rain."

\section*{}



Na. 500.- Vriddhi (Na. 499) shall not be the subetitute or Wint ende in b, or \(x\), or \(Y\), xom or the roote nsiny "to kill," frus "to breathe," Jiopl "to wake," yoz or thowe ending with the affir yr (Na. 757), MOR OF KWI "to increace," YOR OP WBAT root an dastricutsied by ax ixdicatory n, when oich, preceded by the augment if (No. 433), follown. Thus kafe makes akafit "it mined," akafichyat "it would rain.

The verb \(\operatorname{gup}\) (gupii) "to protect" is next to be conjugated.

स्ता 1
No. 501.-The affix ira comee Afris dur "to protect" Dete "to leat," VICBCBE " to approech," PA8 "to praice," AXD PNI "to praine"-their seace remaining unaficoted by it.

\section*{सनाद्यन्ता धातव: १ ₹ १ १ १२२।}

घनादय: छम्मोर्याइन्ता: प्रत्यया बन्ते येषां ते धातुखंख्या: । धातुत्वाल्लडादय: । गोणायति ।

No. 502.-Let thoee words be called DHíty (i. a verbal roote.) \(\triangle T\) THE END OF WHICH ARE THE (twelve) AFTIXEs Beompine WITH 8AN (III. 1. 6.) and ending with yith, which occurs in the aphorism III. 1. 30. (No. 560). Since the words 20 coding aso considered as roota, they take the teneo-affices lat do. The afiix dya (No. 501) being one of the twelve, wo have gopdyati "he protecta."

\section*{श्रायाद्य श्रार्धषातुक्षे वा।₹। १। ₹२। \\ बार्धाधतुत्कविबच्बायामायादयो बा स्यु:।}
- No. 503.-When it is decired to exprese one's malf with ar íbdindiltuen affix, let ita and those that rollow it (in the list of twelvo-No. 502), vis : fyat, III. 1. 29, and qiik (Na. 560) be OPTIONALLY affixed.
 नेत्वम् 1

No. 504.-"AM sHOUND BE MCETTIOMED as the affix or the verb rís 'to shine' AXD OF WHAT verb has MORE THNY OME VOwcri" when lif follown

That the \(m\) of this affix is not indicatory is accortrined by the direction that dm shall be applied to do "to sit," and hate "to ahine," (ite application to which would be unolose if the \(m\) were indicatory :- \(-\infty\) Nos 265 and 35).

\section*{घतो बेपः 1 ह 1818 ह1 \\ बार्धारतुकोपदेये यद्वनं तस्यातो लेप घार्धधातुके।}

No. 505.-When an Grdradidtuba affix followe, there is missox or the sEOET \(A\) of that which eada in short a at the time When the drdinadratuber affix is directed to be atteched.

\section*{बम्म: चरस्य लुक्ता}

No. 506.-Let there be a blank (luk-No. 200) in the room of what (tenso-affix) comes AFTER íx (No. 504).

\section*{धज् चानुप्रयुज्यते बिटि 1 ₹ \(1218 \circ 1\)}

घामन्ताल्लिट्या: कृम्बस्तयोऽनुपयुज्यन्ने। तेषां द्वित्वादि।
Na. 507.-Ard after what ends with am (No. 506), the verbs implied in the pratyahdra xprit (which is held to imply kri "to da," beic "to become," and as "to be"), FOLLOWED BY LTF, ARE ADOITCD.

These auxiliaries undergo reduplication (No. 426) and the ather coneequences of taking the affixes denoted by lif.

\section*{षरन 10181 दేฏ!}

बम्यायअ्षर्ष्बस्यात् 1 चृद्धि:। गोपायांध्कार। द्वित्वात् परत्वायबि प्रमे।

Na. 508.-Sinort 1 is the subetitute OPRI (or Rf) in a reduplicate. Thus the root lori, having subetituted vriddhi by No. 202, becomes chakiva (Nos 488 and 424); and this, subjoined to gup (altared by Noa 501 and 504), givee gopdiydichakira (Nom 94 and 97) "he protected."

In forming the dual of this person ( \(k_{i} i+\) atus) the change of fi to yau first presenting itself, because the apborism directing it (INa. 21) is posterior (Na. 182) to that (No. 426) which directs the reduplication-we look forward.

\section*{}

Na. 509.—Whase (an affix beginning with) a VOWed FoLlows, tiat is a CaUsis or redUpucaitiox, a subatitute aball not take the place of a preceding rowel, whilet the reduplication is yet to be mada. But, the reduplication having been made, the substitution mag then take place, and thus wo have gopdytiochalivatuk "they tivo proctected."

\section*{एय्याच उपद्ये}

ठपदेशे यो धातुरेकान्नुदात्तश्व तत घाथेथातुकस्येल। बटृदन्ते योंतिरुप्तुयी



 नुद् पद्य मिद्ध बिद्य विनद् बिन्द् ग्द् घद्द स्वियद्य स्कान्दिएदी गोख्या
 एकादग। नान्तेष मन्यह्नो द्वा। षान्तुपु थाप् जिए् कुप् तए तिप् तृष्य दृप्य लिए लूप् ब्वश्प्स्ख्यप्टप्त्वयोदग । मान्तो यभ्स्म्लस्स्वय: 1 मान्तुपु गम्नम्यम्रमश्वत्वार: 1 घान्तो कुश् दंश् दिश् दृश् मृश् रिश् रूश् लिश्यिश्स्यूयो दश 1 बन्नेतु

 लिह्बहोडडए।।

घनुदाता हलन्तेषु धातबसर्त्यधिक्ष धतम्।
 गोपायांधकृष। गोपायांधकृम। गोपायांबभूष। गोपायामास। जुगोष। छुगुपतु: 1 जुगु: ।

Na. 510.-If (No. 488) chall not be the augment of an derchadhatuho affix coming AFTER WHAT root, in AM ORIOLXAL muncrATION, HAS \(A\) BIMGLE VOWEL AND IS GRAVELY ACCEATED.

With the exception of roote ending in \(\dot{x}\) and \(i f\) and with the exception of the roote yu "to mix," ru "to sound," kehwue "so whet," \&6 "to sloep," ahmus "to dictil," we "to praico," kaive "to coeces," fwi "to incrence," dik "to fly," and 4ic "to serve"" and vri (vrith) "to carra," and viri (viil) "to choose"" what roote, c00-
taining a single vowel, are among those that end in a vowel, arr called "gravaly accented."
(Among monosyllables tarminated by consonants, that have their efficient vowels "gravely accented," there are)-of those that cod in \(k\), ane ooly-vis sak (baklri) " to be able:"-of those that end in ck, six-riz pach "to cook," much "to be free," rick "to parge," rach "to speak," vich "to differ," and sich "to sprinkle:"-of those that end in chk, one only-viz. prachchk " to ask:"-of those that end in \(j\), fifteen-viz tyaj "to abandon," nij "to cleanse," bhaj "to sarva,". bhaing "to break," bhuj "to enjoy," bhrasj "to fry," masj " to merge," yaj "to secrifice," yuj "to join," ruj "to be sick," rainj "to colour," vijir "to diffor," swanij " to embrace," sanij " to embrace," and srij " to abandon :"一of those that end in \(d\), sirteen, vis ad "to eat," kohud "to pound," khid " to be distressed," chhid "to cut," tud "to tormeat". ned " to send," pad "to go," bhid ".to break," vid "to be," vid "to consider," vid "to acquire," bad "to wither," ald "to wither," swid "to sweat," skund "to go," and had " to evacuate :"of thooe that end in dh, eleven, viz "krudh "to be angry," lahuclk " to be hangry," builh "to know," bandk " to bind," yudk "to fight," rualh "to obstruct," rddh " to accomplish," vyadh "to pierce," sudh "to be pure," sddh "to accomplish," and sidh * to be accompliabed:"-of thoee that end in \(n, t w o, ~ v i z, ~ m a n " ~ t o ~\) think, and han " to kill :"-of those that end in \(p\), thirteen, viz ap "to obtain," kelip " to throw," chhup " to touch," tap " to inflame," sip "to drop," trip " to be catisfied," drip " to be proud," lip " to smear," lup " to disturb," vapp " to sow," bap " to row," swap " to sloop" and aip " to creep:"-of thowe that end in bh, three, viz. yabl "to copulate," rabk "to begin," and labk "to acquire;"-of thowe that end is m, four, vis gam " to go," nam " to bow," yum "to atop," and rase " to sport:"-of those that end in 6, ton, vis. lowi " to cry alond," daní " to bite," dif " to ahow," drif " to see," meris " to percsive," rif " to hurt," rut " to hurt," lif "to lessen," vis "to eater," and apris " to tonch :"-of those that end in ch, cleven, vis larick "to attract," twich " to shing," tusk "to be saciesied," dovich "to hate," duch "to do wrong," puesh " to choriah," piak "to grind," vich " to pervade," sick "to hurt," suak " to dry,"
and slich " to embrace:"-of those that end in 8 , two, vis givas "to eat," and vas " to dwell :"-of those that end in \(h\), eight, via dak " to burn," dik" to smear," duh "to milk," nak "to tie," mik " to urine," ruk " to ascend," lih " to lick," and rak " to bear."

Thus the gravely accented roots, among those ending in cone0nants, are a hundred and threa.

The root kef, being gravely accented, falls under this rule and does not take the augment if-so that we have gopdydrichabartha "thou didst protect," gopdydinchakrathuk "you two protected, gopdydichakra, "you protected," gopdydichakdina "I protected," gopaydrichakriva "we two protected," gopayarichalqima "we protected." The same tense may be conjugated thus-gopdiyimebabkiva (No. 507) "he protected," or gopaydimiea "he peotected." On the option allowed by No. 503, it may aloo be coosjugated thus-jugopa (Nou. 426 and 488) "he protected," jw gupatuk (No. 486) "they two protected," jugupuk "they perotected."

\section*{खरतिस्द्वतिस्बूर्यतिभूर्भूद्ता षा।Ө।२।88।}

स्वरत्यादेक़्रदितश्च परस्य बलादेराधंधातुकस्येछ्वा स्यात्। जुगेजिय 1 जुगोम्य । गोपायितां। गोपिता । गोफ्षा। गोरायिय्यतिं। गेपिष्यसति। गोप्प्यति । गोपायतू । घगोणायत्त्व गोणायेत्व ।

No. 511.-If (No. 433) shall be optionally the augment of an drchladhdiuka affix beginning with val coming 4 ITIR the verbe swori \&a-viz. 8 WRI "to sound," sBG—whether of the 2ad or thh class of verbs-Noe 589 and 669-" to bring forth," and Dave \({ }^{*}\) to agitate," AND after WHAT root BUs AN INDICATORT LOMC 6. As the root gupi has an indicatory i, it thus makee either jugopitia or jugoptha, "thou didst protect," gopdyitd or gopitd (Na. 503) or gopth " be will protect," gopdyiskyati or gopichyati or gopegeati " he will protect," gopdyatu (the option of No. 508 not preeenting itealf here) "let him protect," agupdyat "he protected," gope yet "he may protect."

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\section*{इख्दो बिचि छलन्तस्य धृद्विन्न । घगोपायीत्त 1 घगोपीत् ।} -मोप्मीत् 1

No 512-Wusn sich, prbcedfd by It, followe, vriddhi (No. 499) ahall wor be the sabstitute of a root ending in a consonant. Thue we have agopdyit or agopit, or (when the if is omitted under the option allowed by No. 311) aguupeff " he protected"

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भाल: परस्य बस्य लोपा मलि। घगोमाम्। घयोप्पु: । घयोग्जी:।




Na. 518-Let there be alision of what e comes ATTER a JBAl, WHEB a JHAL rollows. Thus agauptain "they two protected," agaupouh "they protected," aguupeif "thou didet protect," agamptam "you two protected," agaupta "you protected," agexpeam "I protected," agarporoa "we two protected," agaupama "ne protected," agopaiyishyat or agopichyat (No. 503) or agoperyat (Na 511) " he would protect."

The next verb to be conjugated is kehi "to wane," which makes leshayati " be wanee," chikehdiya "he waned," chikekiyatrik (Na 220) "they two waned," chikekiyuk "they waned."

A probibition (of the augment if-No. 438) having prewented itedf in rule Na 510, we look forward.

\section*{ \\ त्रादिश्य यव लि्ट इसन स्यम्बन्यस्मादनिटोगणि स्यात् ।}

No. 514-It is caly AFTER the verbe leri \&a vis-Kpi" to make," apI "to go," BeipI "to nourish," VRI "to choose," sETV "to praing," DRO "to ran," s20 " to drop," and \&RO "to hear," that if (Na 483) ahall not be the augment, whes it is LIT that roxnows ;-atter another. verb, though it be one (Na.510) thal has not if, (when followed by a different dindhadhatubes affix,) the angment shall come, (fif lif, beginning with val, follows).

\section*{ग्र्रचत्ताखत् यब्यनिटो fनत्यम्|৩|२। ह्?।}

उपदेशेडबन्तो यो धातुस्ताया नित्यानिट् तसस्थल छ्यान ।
No. 515 .-AFTER a root which ends in 4 vowel in its original enunciation, and which is Alwars. devoid or the augment IT when todsi (No. 435) follows,-THal (No. 424), LiKE tási, shall not have the augment if.

उपदेशे 5 कारबान् यस्तासोा नित्यानिट् तत: परस्य थल इ्ल स्यात् ।

No. 516. When a root (ending in a consonant), wrtt short a as its vowel in the original enunciation, is always devoid of the augment if when followed by tasi, then thal, coming after that root, shall not have the augment if.

\section*{फलता भारद्वाजस्य। ७।२। हई।}

तासो नित्यानिट कदन्तादेब घलो नेड्भाद्वाजस्य मते। तेनान्यस्य स्यादेव। श्रयमश संग्रद्ह:।

भ्रजन्तो ऽकारवान् वा यस्तास्यनिट् थलि वेडयम् ।
干दन्त छहट्हात्यानिट् क्राद्यन्यो लिटि सेड्रवेत् ॥
चिन्नयिथ। चिनेथ। चिबियeु: । चिच्चिय। चिद्बाय । चिह्यय। चिह्बियिब । चिद्धियिम । बेता । बेष्यति। बयतु । मह्बयत्। बयेत्।

No. 517.-In the opinion of Bháradwíja, it is only after a root which ends in sHORT RI, always devoid of the augment if when tusi follows, that thal shall not have the augment if. Hence if should be the augment of any other verb (in Bharaducaja's opi-nion-in deference to which Nos 515 and 316 are considered optional).

Here follows a couplet containing a synopsis of these rules rolating to the augment if. What root ends in a vowel, or (ending in a consonant) has a short \(a\), if it be devoid of if when tisi follow, may optionally have if, when thal follows. "What ends in abort ri
in under the came circumstances, always devoid of if. Any verb, excopt tri de (Na. 514), should have if, when lif follows (the foregoing option in the case of thal being borne in mind)."

Thus we have either chikshayithe or chikehetha, thou didst wase," chibekiyathuh "you two waned," chikshiya "you wanel," chikehdya or chikshaya "I waned," chileshiyiva " we two waned," chikehiginca "we waned," keheta" he will wane," kehceshyati "he will wase," kehayatu "let him wane," akshayat "he waned," liblayet "he may wane."

\section*{प्रद्यत्सार्षधातुव्वयोर्दीजः 1 Э181 २प।}

बबन्ता
Na. 518 .-Of an inflective base ending in a vowel, the Lond vowel ahall be the subetitute, when an affix, beginning with the letter \(y_{r}\) followe; but xor ir the affix be one of thow called rifir (No 320) or a sirvadilitura. Thus kehfycit "may be wane."

\section*{}

शगन्नाहुस्य पृद्टि: स्यात् परस्मेपदे सिचि । घघेपीत् । घघेप्यत्।




Na. 519. -Lot veriddrit be the subatitute of an inflective base ending in ik, wEER sICH FOLLOWS AND THE PARABXAIPADA affixes ARE EupLoyED. Thus alshaiohit "he wuned," aksheskyat "he would wane."

The neat verb to be conjugated is tap (tapa) "to burn," which makes tapati " he burne," tatdpa " he burned," topatuk (No. 494) "they two burned," tepuh "they burned," tepitha (No. 495) or (optionally without the augment if-Na. 517-) tataptha "thou didet burn," tapte "bo will bura," tapsyati " he will burn," tappats " let him burn," atapat "be burned," tapet "he may burn," tapyet "may he burno" atdpoit (No. 499) "he burned," atdpition (ila. 510) "they two bursed," atapeyat "be would burn."

The next verb to be conjugated is kram (kramu) "to walk."
 एम्य: घयन् बा कर्वैँ सार्वधातुक्के परे। पषे घग्।
No. 520.-AFTBR these verbs, in the active voice, vis maris "to shine," bhlís "to shine," barax "to whirl," xrax "to walk," ithay "to be ead," tras "to fear," trut " to cut," axd lash " to desire," there is optionally tyan (Na. 669). On the other altarnative there is 6 ap (No. 419).

\section*{कम: परसमपदुष। 1 I है। ज़्।}

क्रमो दोर्घ: परस्मपदे चिति। क्राम्यति। क्रामति। ध्राम ।



No 521.-Leta long vowel be the subetitute or the rowel of the root rrax, wher an affix with an indicatory of rollows, and a parasmaipada. Thus we have optionally (No 520) kndmyceti or kramati "he walks," chakrama " he walked." kramitd "be will walk," kramiah yati "he will walk," krdmyatu or kndmatu "let him walk," akrdmyat or akrdmat "he walked," kndmyet or kndmat "he may walk," kramydt "may he walk," alrumis " he walked", akramishyat "he would walk."

The next verb to be conjugated is pa "to drink."
 धमतिष्ठमनयच्छपस्यर्धं धेशीयसीदा: । ७। ₹। ©た।

पादोनां पिबादय: स्युरित्संक्षक्यादो प्रत्यये। पिबादयोड़दन्तसतनज 7 गुख: I पिबति ।

No. 522-Or the verbe pd \&ec vis PR "to drink," cari " to smell," DHMA " to blow," sHTBí "to stand," MXA " to scquire by study," DÁx " to give," Dprs " to see," pI "to go," sfi "to rup," ill to wither," AND SBLD "to decay," let the subatitutes be piba dea (vis, PIBA, JIOHRA, DHAMA, TIBETBA, MAKA, YACBCBEA, PNFA,
 an indicatory \& follows ( \(-\infty\) No. 419).

The sabetitute piba eads in short \(a\) (not in b), hence there is not the subatitution of guna (by No. 485), and we have pibati " he drinke"

\section*{घात और बस: 101 १1₹81. \\ बयो।}

Na 323.-Apter a root ending in lona \(\hat{R}\), there shall be 10 instead or x̣al (No. 424). Hence paparu "he drank."

\section*{चाते सेगप दूटि च 1 ह्। 81 ह्8।}

बबालोरार्धाधतुक्तो: कृब्बिदटा: परयोरातो लोप: 1 पपनु: ।
 पान्ता 1 बास्पतित 1 पिबत्र 1 घटिबत् 1 विबेत् 1

No. 32h-There shall be clision or Lora \(\AA\) í, when an ardhachatuka affix follows. beginning with a vowel and having an indicatory \(k\) or \(A\) AKD whex the augment IT rollows. Hence papatuk (No. 486) "they two drank," papuch "they drank," papithu or (withoat the angment if-317-) papuitha "thou didst drink," papathuk "you two drank," pupa "you drank," papar (No. 323) "I drank," papiva "we two drank," papima " we drank," pdid " be will drink," phoyati " he will drink," pibutu (No. 522) " lot him driak," apibat " lse drank," pibet " lie may drink."

\section*{रर्षिंि 1 है। 81 ही०।}

ध्रुष्घंकानां मास्थादीनां च यत्वं स्यादार्धधातुक्षे किति लिएि। क्यात् 1 गातिस्थेति सिचो हुक्त 1 घणात् 1 घपाताम् ।

No. 323.-Let there be a change to I of the vowel of the verbe called ghk (No. 662), and of the verbs ma "to measure," athe "to stand" da (No. 625), whex an Gerdhaulhdtuiba subatitute © Liff ( Na .465 ), with an indicatory k, rollows.

Thus peyif "may be drink." As there is elinion (luk) of sich by Na. 478, we have appat " be drank," apition. "th.ey two draak."

ज्ञात: 1 ह 181 १ईं।


No. 326.-When elision (luk) of sich takes place (Na. 473), AFTER what ends in Loma \(\mathbb{C}\) only jus is the aubetitute of jhi (Na 481).

\section*{उस्यपदान्तास् । है। १ । हैं।}

घपदान्तादकारादुसि परहुपमँकादेघ: । बपु: । घपास्यत् । ये हंखंये। 901 म्लायति।

No. 327.-When us (No. 326) comet aftre what a or \& is wot FINAL IN \(\triangle\) PADA (No. 20), the form of the subeequent vowel shall be the single substitute of both. Thus we have apd + we (Na. 526) =apuk "they drank," apdoyat " he would drink."

The next verb to be conjugated is glai "to be languid," which makes glóyati " he is languid."

\section*{श्रादेष उपदेश्येडशिति। है। ₹ 1841}

ठपदेशे एनन्तस्य धातोरात्बं के तु चिति। कर्लो। घ्ताता। कमा स्यति। म्लायतु 1 घम्लायत्त 1 म्लायेत् ।

No. 328.-There shall be a substitution of coxa \(\&\) for the final of what root, in the original exunciation, mide in men ; but Not if an affix with AN indicatory 8 (euch an fapp) rollows. Thus as sap (Na. 419) is not affixed when lif (No. 432) follown, the ai of glai becomes 4 , and then, by Noa 523 and 41, we have jaglane "he was languid," glatd " he will be languid," glanyati " he will be languid, gldyatu " let him be languid," aglayut " be was languid," gldyet " he may be languid."

\section*{बान्यस्य संयोगादे: 1 ई 181 हॄ्ट।}

धुमास्यदेरन्यस्य संयोगादेध्यातोरात यत्वं बाधेधातुओत्ब हिति लिखि । स्लेयात्। स्लायात्।

No. 329.-Let there be optionaliy a change to e of the long \& OF any othen root, beormeina wirn a coxivict conenant, than the roota called ghtr, and the roots mot, athd, sa. (Na. 625), when an dirdhadhatuker subetitate of lit, with an indicatory is (No. 465), followe. Thus we have gloydt or glaydt (Na. 528) "may be be languid."

\section*{}

यपां क्त्र स्यदेभ्य: तिच ह्ट् स्यात् परस्मेपद्बे । घम्लासीत्।


Na. 530.-Or these, viz of the verbe Yay " to restrain," ray "to eport," rax "to bow," AND what roots end in long \(\mathcal{A}\), let sak be the augment; AND let if be the augment of sich coming after these, whea the panasmaipada affixes are employed. Thus aglasit (Na. 479) "he was languid," aglisyat "he would be languid."

Theen next verb to be conjugated is hwori "to bend," which makes hraarati " be bends."

\section*{}

सद्नस्म बंयेग्गादेरनस्य गुयो लिटि । ठपधाया चृद्धि: ।



Na. 531.-Let auỵ (notwithstanding Noa 486 and 467) be the subetitute OT WHLT inflective base ENDS IN 8HOBT RI \(\triangle N D\) BEcues wrin 4 COMJUXCT consonant, when lif followa.

After cubstituting eriddki for the penultimate, by No. 489, we have jahraina "be bent," jairoaratuh "they two bent," jahmaruh "they bent," jahroartha "thou didst bend," jahroarathuh "you two beat," jahroara "you bent," jahrodra or jahroara (No. 400 ) "I bent," jahraariva "we two beat," jahroarina "we bent," macurte "be will bead."

\section*{एक्षणः स से \\ }

Na. 532-Let if be the augment or sYa (Na 435) ATTIR what ende in sBort in. AXD after the verb BAN "to kill" Thus meavichyati" be will bend," hroaratu" "let him bend," ahrearat "be beat," hroaroct "be may bend."



No. 533.-Let GUN̦ム be the subatitute or the verb pit "to ge," AND OF WHAT begins with a cossunct consonant and code with short ri, when yak (No. 801) or an dirdhadhatubes subetitute of lih (No. 463), beginning with \(y\), follows. Thus huocryit " may be bend," ahwarahti "he bent," aheoarichyat "be would beod"

The next verb to be conjugated is frus "to hear."

\section*{}

श्युष: घ इ्यादेश: स्यात् । स्नुत्रत्यर्च। घयोति।
No. 534.-OI ERU let 6isi be the subatitute, NTD let there be the affix fnu (No. 687). Thus we have aincti (Na. 235) a be heara."

\section*{सार्वधातुक्षमपषत् 121P181 \\ घणित् सार्वधातुक्त बिद्वत् 1 घ्युत: ।}

No. 535.-A sirvadilutur affix, without ar midicntoge \(P\), shall be like what has an indicatory \(h\) (No. s67). Hence finem tah "they two hear.".

हुम्रुषेग: सार्वधातुके । है 181691



No. 336.-Whent 1 sibvidalturi affic, beginning with a vowel, rollows, let there be a semi-rowel in the room or the it of the verb HU " to eacrifice" \(\operatorname{AND}\) of what eade in foro (Na. 687), when a conjunct consonant does not precode, and there are more vowels than one in the word. Thus we have frimeoanti athes hear," 4rinoehi "thou hearest," frimuthah "you two bear," fimmtha "you bear," Grinomi "I bear."

चेपसास्यान्यतर्या ब्बोः । \& 181 १००।


Na. 357.-And let there be optioxally elision or thisi a of the \(w\) of an affix not preceded by a conjunct consonant -waid \(x\) OR \(\nabla\) POLIOws. Thue we have drinuoah or drinurah "we two bear," frimmak or Ginuumak "we hear," sutriva " he heard," Guifruactul "they two heard," sufruouk "they heand," tufrotha "thoo didat hear," fufruvathuh "you two heard," \&ustruva "you beard," fuinfiva "I heard," \&ufruer "wo two beard," tufruma "wo heard," inold " he will hear," troekyati " he will hear," \&inuotu "lot him bear," Ginuutdim "let the two hear," fincuantu "let then bear."

\section*{पतस प्रत्ययाद्संयोगपूर्वात् \(\mid\) \& \(181\left\{^{\circ}\right.\) §।}







Na. 338-Asp let there be elision (luk) of hi (No. 447), com-
 coceonant. Thue frimes "bear thou," frinutht (Na. 444) "mayst thos bear," finustam "do you two bear," finuita "bear yo." The angmeat derived from No. 450 causee the substitution of grena bs Na. 420, and an having been cubetituted for this by Na. 29, we have fingasini "let me hear," finaviva (Nom 450 and 455) "let us two bear," frimeraima " lot us hear," atriyot (Na 458) "bo beard," cirinution "they two beard," afrimean (No. 836) "they hoard" arimak "thoo didet bear," afrinutam "you two


"we beard," frinuyat (Noa 460 and 461) "be may bear," finger yditdm "they two may hear," frinuguh (Nom 461 and 327) "ehoy may hear," orinuydir "thou mayst hear," drinuyditam "yoe two may hear," drimuydia "you may hear," frixnycion "I mas hear," frimuydiva "we two may hear," frineuyima "we may hear," Griyddt (Nos 466, 467, and 518) "may be bear," aircaucife (No. 479, 480, and 519) "he heard," afroakyat "be would beac."

The next verb to be conjugated is gam (gamiti) "to ga"

\section*{}

\section*{इषां 区: चिति । गद्धति । ตगाम ।}

No. 839. -Let CRH be the subatitute of the finale or them viz IsH " to wish," GAX "to go," AXD YAX "to rectrain," whea an affix, having an iodicatory of follows, Thus (when dap-Na 419 -follows) we have gachchhati "he goee," but the subatitution does not take place (Na. 432) in jagdma " be went."

यकामुपधाया लोपोडजादो कृषिति म त्वक्षि। बम्मतु:। बम्मु:।
 जम्मिम । गन्ता।

No 540.-Let there be elisiox or the penultimate of theme, viz aAx "to go," HAX "to kill," JAN "to produce," riNX "to dige" AND GHis "to cat", Whier ANY affix, EXCIPT Af (No. 542), Fos Lows, beginning with a vowel and distisoulsied by ar pricichTORY 1 OR fr. Thus we have jagmatuh (Na. 486) "they two weat," jagmuk "they weot," jagamitha (Na 517) or jagontice "thou didet go," jagmathuh "you two went," jagma "you went" jagdma or jagama (No. 490) "I went," jagmiva (Na 453) "wo two went," jagmima "we went," ganil (Na 510) " be will ga"

\section*{गमेरिट् परसैपद्धेषु 1 ज1२। पूट।}
 जगधंस्त् I गधर्त् 1 गम्यात् ।

Na. 541.-Let IT be the augment of an drdhadhahtuka affix beginaing with a, coming AFTER the verb GAX " to go," WHEN THE PARMMUPADA terminations ARE EMPLOYED. Thus gamishyati *he will go," gachohhatu (No. 539) "let him go," agachchhat " he weat," gachchhet " be may go," gamydt "may he go."

\section*{}
 - अंम! I बग्मिष्या!

\section*{दरि परस्मपद्र्रकिया ।।}

Na. 342-Lot at be the subetitute of chli (No 471), coming ATIER the roots PO8B "to nourish" ETC., which have the class-affix (vibarana) tyan, (i. a which belong to the 4th conjugation-(No. C6\%), UTD after the roots DYOT "to shine" \&c, AND after THOSE whici (iike gamlici) ELVE AS INDICATORY LRI, WEEN TAE PLRASnurada terminations ARE MMPLOYED. Thus agamat "he came," agamichyat (Na. 541) "he would coma"

So much for the conjugation of those verbe of the first class which take the parasmaipada terminationa.

The neat verb to be conjugated, viz edk "to increase," takes the fimampada terminations.

\section*{घघ घुड्ञो। 191}

टित घातनमेप्टानां टेरे 1 ह18।0्ट।
हितो लस्यात्मनेप्दारां टेत्वम् 1 खधते।
Na. 548.-Let there be a change to E or the TI (No. 52) or TRE 2005 F. Thws adh+ta (Noe 407 and 419) becomes adhate " he increame"

\section*{}


No. 544.-Let there be iy in the room or the \(\mathcal{L}\) or what anire HAS AN INDICATORY f (Na 635) and comes atter abort a Tbys edhets (No. 468) "they two increase," alhante (Na. 421) "they increase."

\section*{यासः से 1 ₹ 181 ह०।}

टितो लस्य थास: से स्यात् 1 रधसे। यचेच्ये। इथध्ये। बतो गुये। एधे। बधाबद्दे। इधामझं।

No. 545.-Let 8E be the subetitute or THis, the subatitute of an \(l\) that has an indicatory f. Thus odhase "thon incresemes" edhethe (No. 344) "you two increase," edhachhos "you incresee". When guna comes after short a (No. 300), the guna alooe is the substitute-thus edhate (No. 343)=adhe "I increses," adlideake (No. 422) "we two increase," edhamahe "we increase"

\section*{}

इलादियोंधातुर्गुरमानृछ्छत्यन्यस्तत थाम् स्योल्लिटि ।
No. 546.-When lif follows, let there be dm ( \(\mathrm{Na} . \mathrm{BOS} \mathrm{)} \mathrm{Artise}\) that root wiice, being other than the root plciceral "to go" BEGDSS WITH ICH AXD HAS \(\triangle\) HEAFY vowel (Non 483 and 484).

\section*{}

बाम् प्रत्ययो यस्मादित्यतन्दुखयंबिध्धानो बहुस्चीहिः। बाम्मूल्या तुल्यमनपपयुज्यमानात् कृषोडप्यात्मनेपदस् ।

No. 547.-The word " am-pratyaya," in this aphorisw, meaning "that after which the affix am (No. 504) comea," is a compound, of the kind termed Bahuvrihi (No. 1034), denoting that which does not exhibit (to one's perception) the characteristic implied in the name. Like the verb trat tares the afrix in (if the verb be conjugated with the dimanopada terminations), \(\infty\) let the dtmanopada terminations be those or the verb mip whe sobjorrsed thereto (as an auxiliary).
[Among Bahuvrihi compounds, the Sanakrit grammariase distinguish those denoting that of which the matters implied in the name are percoived along with the thing itedf (tadgmanacivijinda) from thoee denoting what is otberwice (atadguna-animigich-
ma). The stock illustration of the former kind is "dfrgha-karnam Cmayn"-i a "bring Long-ear"-where the long ears accompany and mark the individual ; and of the latter kind, "driehfa-adgavam Cmayn"-i a "bring him that has seen the ocean"-where the coesa does not accompany the man, nor enable you to recognise him among a group of persons who have never seen it. The term "dne-pratyaya" above-mentioned, i. a "that which has the afix Cim, " is of the latter description. We are told that the auxiliary is to tuke the came tense-afixes as "that which has the afix Am;" but the verb, when we look at any part of it (such a allato) with a tenso-affix, has no dim then viviblo-the dm, when prevent, causing (Na. 506) the alision of the tonse-afficer]

\section*{}



Na 348-as ArD IRECE are the subetitates OT T AND JH, the subetitutee of LIT. Thus we have edhdichakers "be incresed," adhaichabentite "they two increased," edhathchakerine "they incremeed," adhdichakriehe "thou didst increase," edhdichakndthe "you two increased."

\section*{}




Na. 5so-Let there bn cerebral dh in the room or the dental DIF Or the termination chidhroam (No. 355), AND of a subetitute or Lut Ard Lif, coming AFTER AN ixflective bast that ExDs mese of the letters of the pratyahdra ix̣. Thus adhdichakridhres "yoe increseed," adhainchakre "I increseed," edhaitchakrivahe "wo two increesed," edhdichalifimahe "we incrensed." This tence may be formed thus alvo-adhimbabitiva (Na. 307) or edhdindioa, Then, adhild "be will increase," edhithonar "they two will incremen" adhitinak "they will inereace," adhitdes (Na. 545) "thou wilt inccumes" culbithefithe "you two will increace"

\section*{fिキICIPIPyI}

धादो प्रत्यये बस्य लोप:। गधिताधे।
No. 550.—AND WHEE an affix beginning with DE Focrowe let there be elision of e. Thus edhithdhros "you will incremen"

\section*{E एति 101814 Y}

तायस्ल्यो: घस्य स: स्यादेति परे। इधितारे। यधित्तास्से़ । ₹
 ब्येथे। इधिष्पध्बे। एधिष्ये। इधिष्याबहे। एधिम्पामरे।

No. 551. -Let I be the subatitute of the 8 of the and of the verb as "to be," when 1 roclows. Thus edhitake "I will increase," odkitdswahe "we two will increase," odhitdemake "wo will increase," adhishyate "he will increase," odhichycte (INa 544) "they two will increace," odhichyarte "they will incumes," edhinhyase "thou wilt increase," ollhakyethe "you two will increase," odhishyadhwe "you will increace," adhiokye "I will increase," edkjehydeahe "wo two will incresce," allichycmele "we will increase."

\section*{श्रामेतः | 181 ह•।}

होट एत घाम् 1 सधताम् 1 सचेताम् 1 यधनाम्ं 1
No. 552.-Let there be \(\boldsymbol{l}^{x}\) in the room or the E (Na. 54N) of Lof. Thus edhatiom "let him increace," alhatimn (Na. 54t) "let the two increase," edhantam "let them incrense"

\section*{}
 एधधर्त् 1

Na. 558. -In the room of the \(c\) of a subetitute of lof coming AFTER 8 OR \(\nabla\), there are \(V\) AID AX reepectively. Thre (inetiond of edhase) adhasog "do thou incrmes," adicthim (Na. B52) "do you two incesem," alliadivame (Now 543 and 555) "do you ibcreace"

\section*{}

लोडुतमस्य। यधे। इधाबहे। इधामहे। बाटर्च। रेधत।
 बहि । ऐेधामहि ।

No. 354-Let \(\Delta \mathrm{I}\) be the subatitute or I forming part of the - bighect" personal affix subetituted for lof. Thus edhai "let me increase," adhderahai "let us two increase," sdhamahai "let us increase," and then \&t (Na. 478) is prefixed to make ( \(\alpha+\) odhata =) cidhata (Na. 218) "he increased," aidhettom (No. 544) "they two increseed," aidhanta (No. 421) "they increesed," aidhatheh "thou didet increace," aidhethdm "you two increaced," aidhadhwam "you incresced," aidhe "I increased," aidhdoahi (Na. 422) "wo two increased," aidhdmahi "wo increaced."

\section*{fिएँ सीयुट. \(181812^{\circ} \mathrm{P} 1\) \\ घलेप: 1 घधेत। घचेयाताम् 1}

Na. 555.-Let sfrut be the augment or Lrf. There is elision of the 8 by Na. 461. -The \(y\) is elided by No. 463. Thus we have adheta "he may incresse," edheydidm "they two may incrence"

\section*{}

Na. 556.-Let man be the cubatitute or jH in the room of lif. Thus adhoran (No. 535) "they may increase," edhethoth "thoo mayd increace," edheydithom "you two may increese," adradivoasin "you may incrence."

\section*{}

Na. 557.-Let short \(\perp\) be in the room or IT, the subatitute of lit. Thus alloya (No. 555) "I may increase", adhovahi "wo two may increser," adhomahi "wo may increace"

छुर्दतिबोः 1 ₹ \(1812^{\circ}\) ज1
 एधिषीयास्ताम्। एधियोर्न् । एधिषोहा: । यधियीयास्थम् ।
 ऐंधिषाताम् ।

No. 558.-Let sUT be the augment or T AXD TH, when part of a substitute of lin. The augment sfyuf also is obtained frome No. 555. The \(y\) (of siyuf) is elided by No. 463. As the suluetitutes of liń, in the sense of benediction, are ardhadhétulios (Na 465), the elision of the \(s\) (of sifyuf and suf), directed by Na 461. does not take place. Thus we have odh \(+i\) (No. 433) \(+a f+\) dias which, by Nos. 169 and 78, becomes oclhiohislifa "may be increase," sdhishiydstam "may they two increase,"-then, as ous does not come except before \(t\) or th, odhishiran (Na.550) "may they increase," edhichishthdh "mayat thou increase," adhichfydetham "may you two increase," edhiehidhroam " may you increeme", edhishfya (Na. 557) "may I incrense," edhidhfuahi "may wo two increase," odhishimahi "may wo increase," aidhiehfa (Noe 478, 471, 472, 433, and 169) "he increaced," aidikiaktion "they two increased."

शात्मने पद्रेष्षनतः | \(\mathrm{O} \mid\) १| | \(\mid\)
घनकारात् परस्यात्मनेपदे कु मस्यात् स्यात् । ऐोधिषत। ऐध्घिहा: । रेधिवाधाम् । रेधिद्वम्। रेधिषि। रेचिष्बहि। रेधिष्माहि। रेधिष्यत् I ऐेधिष्येताम्। ऐेधिष्यन्त। रेधिष्यथा: । ऐंधिम्येयम्।
 बान्तो। P।

No. 539-Let there be at in the room of \(j h\), not coming AFTTE
 aidhishata "they increased," aidhishfhah "thou didst increase", aidhiahdiham "you two increased," aidhidhwam (Nom 540 and 550) "you increased," aidhishi "I ivcreased," aidhjehsoahi "wo two increaced," ailhishmahi "we increased," aidhichyata "be would increace," aidhichyetam (Nos. 644, 685, and 468) "thes two would increace," aidhiehyantes "they would increace," aidlinky-
thel "thou wouldet increace," aidhiekyothdm "you two would incremen" aidhichyadhwoum "you would increase," aidhishys "I would increase," aidhichyivahi (No. 422) "we two would increace," aidhichydmaki "we would increase."

The neat verb to be conjugated is ham (kamu) "to desire"
जरोसिए 181?1801
स्वै। 1 निच्बाल तहै 1 घामयते।
No. 360.-Let the affix ylif (leaving mi) come AFTER the root EAx "to desiro." without altering the meaning (No. 502). As the afix has an indicatory \(\boldsymbol{h}\), the dtmanopada terminations (ucti-No. 400) are empioved (No. 410). Thus we bave kdmayats (No. 489 and 420) "be deaisce."

चयामनताताय्येत्मिष्युष्यु। है। 8 पूप।
यु़ हेखए। बामयांधक्ल । बायादय इति बिं् का 1 चकमे। बतमाले। बऊमिरे। बक्षमिते। बकमाथे। बकमिद्वे। बकमे । जसमिक्श। बकमिमहे। बामयिता । बामयितादे। कमिता । बम्मयिष्यते। बमिष्यते। बामयतम्म्। बसामयत्त। बामयेत । बम्मयियीष्ट। बमिबीष्ट।

No. 561.-Let \(\triangle T\) be the mubatitute of mi, WHRY theso-viz.
 there is no further mention made in this grammatical compendium一)rowow. Thus kimaydinchakre "he desired." In cases where, \(2 a\) in the 2nd proh, the affiree are drdhadhditubas (No. 432), the aith (Na 860), by No. 503, is optional :-thus we may have chamaine "he deaired," chakamats "sbey two deaired," chakamire (No 848) "they decired," chakamiohe "thou didat desire", chakamothe "you two decired," chakamidhese (No. 549) "you desired," chakame - I decired," chabamivahe "we two decired," chabamimahe "we dexired," bimayilk " be will desire," hasmayithes "thou wilt desire," again (withoot wit) hamitf " be will desire," htmayiskyate or kowmichyots " be will decire," idmagatom (Na. 852) "let him decire," chimayata "be docired," keimayeta "be may desire," bimayichich. \& es lemichichta (Na. 538) " mas be decire."

\section*{}

No. 562-AFTER what ends in NII (Na 560), AXD AFTER the verbs fri \&cc. i. a ERI "to serve," DRU "to run," AND sRO "to drop," let chas be the subetitute of chli (No. 471), whex lan fot lows sianifying 4 N Lasirt. The cace thea stading thus-ris: lodmi+ata, we look forward.

\section*{थेरfनटि! ह181प? \\ थनिडादाषाधंधातुके येलाए:।}

No. 568.-Let there be elision OF M1, wHin an urdihadiktubs affix, NOT beginning wITR the augment IT, rownowe. Thus, in the 3rd pret, we find at this stage ham+ata.

\section*{सी चब्वपपाया इस: \(10|8|\) ?}

चह्परे यो यदन्नं तस्योपधाया रस्व: ।
No. 364.-Let there be 1 sBobt vowel in the room or tiris pencliticute letter of an inflective base, wher wi, rollowid yy CBLIf (No. 562), is affixed. Thus wo got ham +ata

\section*{}

घनभ्यासधात्वषयकस्येष्बाच: प्रथमस्म द्वे सतो 5 जद्दोंद्वीतीयस्य।
No. 365.-When chas rollows, there are two in the room of the first portion, containing a single vowel, of an unredaplicated root-but (the reduplication is) of the seoond portion of a root that begins with a vowal. Thus we get (by No. 488) chakam + ata

\section*{}
 स्याखलाबम्लोयेडसति ।

No. 566.-Lot the effect be Lixt as if sax (No. 758) had fot lowed, on the reduplicata, if rollowed BY A LGET rowal (No. 482), of an infleotive buce to which yi, rollowed BY cerst, is affiredPROVIDED THERE Is yOT TEE ELisiox OT any beter in the pratyohdira 15 cocesioned by the affixing of ni (as, for example, undor the provisions of Na. 505, there is).

\section*{सम्यतः 1018/OE। \\ चि्युस्यात हत् घनि ।}

Na. 367.-Let short \(i\) be the subatitute or the sHort 4 of a redaplicate, whes sar rownows. Thus (Na. 566) we get chikam + cata

होर्घै संतः 10181881
तछोएयासस्य दोध: सन्बद्माधकिषये। घचीकमत। लिखभा-- ज़ 1

Na. 568.-Let there be a Loxa vowel in the room or 1 Liant (rowal of a) reduplicate, in a case where the state of things is as if the affis were ean (No. 866). Thus we have finally (No. 457) ackfleanuta " be desired."

On the alternative (allowed by No. 503) of there not being the affix niot, the rule following appliee.
 घमा गती 1 ₹। घमयते।

Na. 569.-"CHA介 8HOULD BE 8TATED to be the substitute or carls coming ATYER the verb KNX." Thus we have uchakamata "he decired," akdmibyiahyata or alcamiehyuta (No. 303) "he woald decire"

The next verb to be conjugated is ay (aya) "to go," which makes ayate " be goea."

\section*{जपसर्गस्बायतै। IE। २। २̨।}

बस्ताgुप्यगंस्यरफक्य लत्वम् 1 प्रायते। पलायते।
No. \(\mathbf{3 7 0}\) - There is a substitution of \(l\) for the \(r\) or AX UPAsARa ( \(\mathrm{Na}, 47\) ), witw the verb \(\Delta \mathrm{Y}\) rollows. Thus pris +aycto \(=\) pldgete "be fices," pard + ayate=paldyate " ise ficea"
स्यासस 1 ह1? 1801
सम बमू निडि 1 घयाष 1 घयिता 1 बयिज्यते । घयताम्।


No．571．－And \(\triangle\) FTER theso－i．a．DAY＂to giva，＂\(A Y\)＂to gr，＂ AND ís＂to sit，＂－let there be am，when lif followa．Thus agio chakre＂he went，＂ayitd＂he will go，＂ayishyate＂be will ge＂ ayatam（No．552）＂let him go，＂dyata＂he weat，＂ayde＂he may go，＂ayishishfa（No．358）＂may he ga．＂

\section*{विभाषेटः｜モ｜ミ｜૭モ｜}

एव：परो य घ्ट् तत：परेषां बीध्ंलुब्लिलां धस्म बा ठ：।
 क्वायिष्यत । द्युत दोशू । ह। दोगते।

No．572．－Cerebral dh（see No．549）is optiomally the aub－ stitute of the dental dh of shilhwoam，or of a subetitute of lust or lif，coming afrer the augment it that follows one of the lettecs of the pratyahári in．Thus ayishdhwoum or ayishidhwain＂may you go，＂ayishfa（Nos．478，471，\＆c．）＂he went，＂dyidhwaine or ayidlıwam＂you went，＂ayiehyucts＂he would ga．＂

The next verb to be conjugated is dyut（dyuta）＂to shine，＂ which makes dyotate（No． 419 and 420）＂be shinee．＂

\section*{ जनयोग्यापस्य मंरहारखं स्यात्व। दियुतें।}

No．573．－Let there be 4 VOweL in the room or the semi－vowd （No．281）of the reduplicate of theer two verbe－ris DYOT＂to shine，＂AND SWÁPI＂to cause to sleep．＂Thus didyute＂he shooe＂．

वुताविभ्य：परस्मेपदं बा लुखि 1 पुषादीत्म्यः्। 1 बयुत्त् ।







Na. 374.-AFTER the verbe DYUT, \&c. the pararmaipada terminations may optionally be the substitutes, when luf is affixed. Then, by No. 342, ath is in this case substituted for the chli (No. 471). Thus we have arlyutat, or, on the alternative, adyotishfa (Noa 472, 438, and 169) "he shone," adyotishyata "he would shime."

In the same way are treated fwit (buvita) "to be white," mirl (inimide) "to the nnctuous," shwid ; (rishwidd) "to be unctuous" and "to quit"—or, as some say-" to fascinate"-while others again my that it ie not this verb, but kehwid (riikehwidd) " to be unctuous -to liberate" that comes under the rule, ruch (ruchac) "to shine -to please," ghuf (ghufa) "to exchange," subh (tubha) "to be beautifol" keniubik (kakubha) "to shake," nabk (mubha) and tubk (tublas) "to hart," sraite (spaisu), bhearis (bhravisu), and dhwoais (dTrochou). "to fall down," dhroaire (dhwaiver) "to go," srambk (crambik) "to trust in," and vrit (vritu) "to ba" This last makes vartate " be is," varrits (Na. 548) "be was," vartitk "he will ba"

\section*{ \\ चलतिक्य: पह्रूभ्ये बा परस्मप्द स्ये सनि च।}

No. 575.-AFtsi the five verbe vart "to be," sca, there shall opcionally be the parasmaipada affixes, whex ara (No. 435) oasur (Na. 732) is attached.

न स्वस्पतुर्य्यः | Ol २। प्ट।
धृतृृधुघृधुस्यन्दूभ्य: घादेराधेधातुकस्येये ता



Na. 576.-The augment if (No. 483) shall Nor be the augmeat of an drdhadhutuka affix beginning with the letter a and coming AFTER ove of THE YOUZ verbe Vg̣t \&cc. via vri "to be," wridh "to grow," sridh "to break wind," or syandie " to cose," in the almence of the Ctmanopada affixes (No. 409). Thus the augmeat if does not apperar in vartoyati (where the affix is a parcumaipada), but it does in vartisligate (where the affix is ctmanopada)
" he will be," vartatam " let him be," avartata "he was," varides "he may be," vartishishfa (No. 558) "may be be," avartichis the was," avartsyat (No. 575) or avartishyata. (No. 876) "he woold be"

The next verb to be conjugated is dad (dada) "to give." which makes dadats "he gives."

\section*{न शसददवादिगुयानाम् ।ई181?२ह्।}
 घलोगो न । दददे। दददाते। दददिरे। ददिता । ददिष्पसे।
 पूपू लज्नायाम । शQ । बपते।

No. 577.- There shall not be a change to e ( Na 494) in the case or the verbs sas "to bless," OR dad "to give," OR Or weat verbe beain with \(\nabla\), OR of the \(a\) which is appointed by the term consa (as in No. 420), nor shall there be the alision of the redaplicate. Thus we have dadade " be gave," dadadifte "they two gave," dadadire "they gave," daditd "be will giva," dadiekyate "he will give," dadatdm " let him give," adadata " he gave," dadida "be may give," dadiahishfa (No. 558) "may he give," adadicits " he gave," adadiehyata " he would give."

The next verb to be conjugated is trap (trapiak) " to be achamed," which makes trapate " he is ashamed."

\section*{तुपसभजषपस 1ह18। १२२।}

घषामत घत्वमभ्यासलोपश्च किति लिटि सेटि थलि च। शे।

 इत्यात्मने पद्रम्भिया ।
No. 578.-There shall be the change to \(e\) of the \(a\) or theme. viz TPI "to croes" pHAL "to bear fruit," sBLs "to serve," And trap (trapcisa) "to be achamed," and aloo the alision of the reduplicate, when a subetitute for lif with an indicatory \(k\) (Na 404), or that with the augment if (Na 495), follows. Thus trope "he was
aehamed," trapitd or traptd (without the augment if-No. 511) " he will be ashamed," trapiskyate or trapeyate "he will be ashamed," tragpation "let him be ashamed," atrapata "he was ashamed," trapecta " be may be ashamed," trapishishfa (No. 558) or, on the option allowed (by No. 311), trapesahfa, "may be be ashamed," a'rapiohfa or (by No. 513, when the augment if, on the option allowed by No. 511 , is not attached,) atrapta "he was ashamed," atrapishyata or astreparata (No. 511) " he would be ashamed."

So mach for the formation, or conjugation, of verbe with the Cemanopada terminations.


No. 579.-The verbe next to be considered take both the parracmaiparla and the dtmanopala terminations. Of these ski (briñ) "To senve," makes órayati or druycute "he serves," siórdya or siofriye "be served," irayitd "he will serve," orayishyati or irayishyate "be will serre," irayatu or íraynta, in " let him serve," afrayut or afrayata "he served," brayet or bruyeta " he may sarve," briydt (Na. 318) or ímyishishfa (Na. 358) "may he cerve," subetituting chan, instead of sich, for chli by No. 302, asisriyat, or, with the cimanopadu, asiofriyata " he served," atrayishyat or afrayielyats "he would serve."

The verb bhri (bhirin)" to nouribh" makes bharati or bharate "he noarishee," babhdra "he nourisbed," babhratuh (No. 424) "they two nourisbed," babkruh "they nourisbed," babhartha "thou didet sourish," babhyiva "we two nourisbed," babherimec "we nourinhed," bablece (Na. 548) "be nourisbed," babhrieks "thou didet sourich," bhavtioi or bharties "thou wilt nourish," bhariehyati or
bharishyate "he will nourish," bharatu or bharatam "let him nourish," abharat or abharata "he nourished," bharet or bhareta " he may nourish."

ये यकि यादावाधँधातुके लिब्ध फटता रिए्। रीहि प्रकृते रिब् विधानसामर्थ्याद्योघोँ न। भियात्।

No. \(\mathbf{5 8 0}\).-Let RIS be the substitute of the vowel ri, when 84 (No. 693) FOLI:OWs, OR YAR (No. 801), OR an drdhadhatuka substitute of Lis beginning with the letter \(y\). The substitute rif presenting itself in this place, in the aphorism immediately preceding the present one (viz. VII. 4. 27), a long vowel is not substituted by No. 518-otherwise the direction to subatitute rif (with a short vowel) would be unmeaning.-Thus we have bhriyut "may be nourish."

\section*{उस्य 121マ1?२1}

कवर्यान्तात् परो लिह्ष्यचो कितो स्तस्तहि। भूषोट्ट। भृषीयास्ताम् । घभार्षोत् ।

No. 581.-AND lif and sich, coming after what ends in pr OR Rf, are regarded as having an indicatory \(k\), when an atmanepado affix (tuń) follows. Thus-without the substitution of guna (No. 467), we have bhrishishfa (No. 558) "may he nourish," bhai shíyastám " may they two nourish," abhárshit (Nos. 457, 471, 472, 479, and 519) "he nourished."

\section*{हखादझ্भात् |F।२।२७।}

सिच्चा लोपो मलि। कमृत । घभरिष्यत् । षभरिष्यत । हैष्त् हरये। ₹। हरति। हरते। बहार । बहे । बहर्थ । बर्दिब। ज्वा्रिम। घर्विये। हर्ता। हृरिष्यति। हरिष्यते। हरतु । हरताम्। घहलत् 1 घहरता । छरेत्। छरेत। द्वियात् । हैषीक्ट। हृषीयास्ताम्। घहार्बीत् । घहूत । घहरिष्यत्। घहरिष्यत । धुष् धारये । 8 । धरतिं। धरते। बीज्ष्, प्रापये । प। नयति । नयते। डुपष्प् पाले।

व। षतति। पछते। बपाच। पौचिय। पपक्य। पेचे। पत्ता। मब छेबारयाम् 101 अर्धात । भघते। बभाध। मेजे 1 भत्ता। मष्पति । मब्पते। षभाषीत्व। घभत्त। घभधाताम् । यन देबपूलायमतित्बरणदाने \(1 \in I\) यबति 1 यबते।

Na 382-After a short inflective base, there is elision of sich, if a jhel follows. Thus abhrita "he nourished," abharishyat or abhariokyuta " he would nourish."

The verb hri (hrin) "to take" makes harati or lutrate "he takee," jahara or jakre "he took," jahartha " thou didst tnke," jaherisa "we two took," johirima "we took," jahriahe "thou didst enke," harte "he will take," havinhyati or harishyute "he will enke," haratu or haratam "let him take," aharut or aharata " he rook"" haret or haneta "he may taka." hriyat (Nos 580 and 337) or hrichichfu (Nom 353 aud 538) "may he take," hrishíyastam " mey they two take," ahuarahit (No. 519) or ahrita (No. 382) "he took," aharidkyat or aharidhyuta " he would take."

In like manner dhat (dhai in) "to bold" makes dluanti or aharocts " be bolds ;" nif (nini) "to lead" makes nutyati or nayate " be leads ;" pack (\$upachach) "to cook" makes pachati or pachate "be cooks," papacha "be cooked," pochitha (Nos 317 and 495) or papatita (No. 316) "thou didst cook," peche (No. 494) " he cooked," palte "he will cook;" uhnj (bhaja) "to serve" makes bhajati or blajacte "be serves," bablajja or bluje (No. 378) "he served," bhalte "be will eerve," bhakehyati or bhakekyate "he will serve," abkitakta (Na. 499) or abhalta (Na. 513) "he served," abhakshatim "they two served;" yaj (yaja) "to worship a deity, to associate with, to eodow," makes yajuti or yajate "be worahipa."

\section*{हिव्यम्यासस्सोमयेषाम् ।द्दी? १२०।}

Na. 583. - Wexar LT PoLLows, thero is a vowel (Na. 281) in the room or the cemi-vowal of TBE IKDUPLICATE OF BOTH sets of verbm, viz rack, ece. (Na. 584) aud grah, do. (Na. 675). Thum iydja " he wornhippod"

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\section*{एयद । के । यश्टा।}

No. 584.-There is a vowel (No. 281) in the room of the semivowel of vach "to speak," swap "to sleep," and yas, \&c., when an affix with an indicatory \(k\) (No. 486) follows. Thus we have \(i+a j+a t u h\), which, by No. 283, becomes \(i j+u t u h\), and, by reduplication, \(i j+i j+a t u h . \quad\) By Nos. 428 and 55, this becomes finally \(\ell j u t u l\) "they two worshipped," and 85 ijuh "they worshipped," iyajitlus (where there is an indicatory \(p\) ) or (without the angmentNo. 517) iyashfluc (Nos. 334 and 78) "thou didst worship," fje "he worshipped," yush4á (Nos. \(33 \downarrow\) and 78) " he will worship."

\section*{पढोर: क: सि।に1२1821}

घस्य ठस्य च क: स्यात् घकारे परे । यन्त्यति । यद्वत्यते । इ्ज्यात् । यन्बीट । घयाबीत्। घयट्र। बह प्रापये। ह। बह्हति। बहते । उबाह्ड । उहतु: । उहु: । उर्दिय ।

No. 585.-When 8 follows, there is K in the room or sh OR pII. Thus (the \(j\), by No. 334, having become sh), yckeshyati or yckeshyate "he will worship," ijgit (Noa 384 and 337) or yakehtahfa " may he worship," c!yakshit (No. 4.99) or ayashla (Nos 334 and 513) "he worshipped."

The verb vah (viha) "to bear" makes whati or veructe "he bears," uváha (No. 583) "he bore," Bhutuh (No. 38t) "they two bore," uhuh "they bore," uvahithu "thou didst bear."

\section*{ \\ भव: परयोस्तयार्थ: स्यान तु दधाते:।}

No. 586. - Let there be DH in the room or T OR TH coming AFTER A JHASH (a soft aspirate), but NOT if the \(t\) or th is a part or the verb DHÁ " to hold." Thus, when we have ruh + tha without the augment if (No. 317). The \(A\) being changed to th by No. 276, the th of thal becomes \(d h\) by the present rule, and then \(\$ \mathrm{~h}\) by No. 78.

\section*{}

Na s87.-There is glasion of ph, when ph rollows:

\section*{}
 जबापु: I बबाषी: । घवोठम् । घबोठ। घबाधम् । भवाख्व ।



\section*{दति भ्वाद्यः ॥}

No. 388.-When elision of \(\phi_{h}\) (No. 387) has taken place, let 0 be the subetitute in the room or the 1 OF 8HAB "to endure," and Van "to bear." Thus we have uvodha "thou didst bear," uhe "he bocs," roxha (No. 586) "he will bear," vakshyati (No. 585) "he will bear," cookeahit (No. 499) "he bore," avodham (Nos. 513, 276, and 586) "they two bore," avakehuh "they bore," avalkshich "thou borcet," ceopham "you two bore," arodha "you bore," avaksham "I bore," cultehroa "we two bore," avakshma "we bore," or, with the emancpada affixes, avodia (Nos. 513, 276, and 386) "be bore," malahition "they two bore," avakehata "they bore," avodhah "thou borect " avakehatham "you two bore," avodhwam "you bore," avahaid "I bore," avakehsoahi "we two bore," avakekmahi "we bore."

So mooh for the let clace of verbe, consisting of "bhis sa."
The 2nd clase of verbe begins with the verb ad (ada) "to eat."
। घद्याद्यः ।
- मुख्ये। 91



Na. 589.-Lat there be alision (luk) or ©ap (Na. 419) Arter AD "to ceat," se. We theo have atti (No. 90) "be cate," attak
"they two eat," adunti "they eat," atoi "thou eatest," atthak "you two eat," ath " "you eat," admi "I eat," adroak " we two eat," admah " we eat."

\section*{लिब्यन्यतरस्याम्।२।8।8•।}

घदो घम्न स्यात् 1 जधास। उपधालोप: 1 घस्य चत्वेम् ।
No. 590.-Let ghas (ghaslifi) be optiorally the substitute of the root ad, when lit rollows. Thus we may have jaghaca "he ate."

In making the next modification of this word, we have elision of the penultimate letter, from No. 540, and the subetitation of a char for the gh, by No. 90, and we look forward.

\section*{गारिस्वसिघसीनां च।}
 जब्त । बधास । बचिष । र्बिम । घाद । घादतुः । घाड़ः।

No. 591.-And let there he \(s h\) in the room of the \(\boldsymbol{z}\) or these verbs-viz. SÁs "to instruct," vas " to dwell," AND GHAS "to eat," coming after ite or a guttural (see No. 169). Thus we have jakshatuh " they two ate," jakshuh "they ate," jaghasitha "thou didst eat," jah:shuthuh " you two ate," jaksha " you ate," jughdsa "I ate," jakshive "we two ate," jukshima "we ate." On the alternative allowed by No. 590, we have ada" (No. 477) "he ate," aidatuk " they two ate," aduh " they ate."

\section*{}

क्रद् कृ ब्येज् एभ्यस्यलो नित्यमिट् स्यात् । घादिय। षता। घत्स्यति । घतु 1 श्रतात् 1 घताम् 1 घदन्तु ।

No. 592.-Let IT be always the augment or thal coming atter these-viz. \(\Delta D\) " to eat," rI " to go," \(\Delta N D\) viris " to cover." Thus aditha "thou didst eat," atta " he will eat," atsyati " be will eat," attu " let him eat," attát (No. 444) "may he eat," attdrm (No. 446) "let the two eat," aulantu "let them eat."


\section*{बद्वि 1 घतात् 1 घतम् 1 घत 1 घदानि 1 घदाष 1 घदाम 1}

Na. 593-Let there be DEI instead or hi (No. 447) AFTER the verb su "to give," and what ends in JHul. Thus addhi " do thou eat," cettit (No. 4.44) " mayst thou eat," attam "do you two eat," atta " cat ye," addai " let me eat," addva (Nos. 445 and 455) " let us towo cat," aráma " let us eat."

घट्: सरैपाम्|৩|₹।?००।
घदोडपृत्तसार्वधातुकस्याट् स्यात् 1 घादत्। घाताम्। घादन्। बमद: 1 घातस् 1 घात । घादस् \(\mid\) घाद्व \(\mid\) घाद्व \(\mid\) घद्यात् \(\mid\) घयाताम् । घलु: 1 घलात् 1 घ्यास्तास् 1 घयास्ड: ।

Na. 394.-According to the opinion OF ALL the authoritics, af shall be the augment of a uniliteral affix coming AFTER the verb AD "to cat," Thus cilat (Na. 478) " he atc," dettaim " they two ate," sian "they ata," dilah "thou atest," áttam "you two ate," atta "sou ate," dilam "I ate," dirvoa (No. 455) " wo two ate," dadma "we ate," arlyait (No. 461) "he may eat," aryatidm " they two may ent," adyuh (Na. 527) "they may cat," adyat (No. 337) may he ent," adyiction " may they two eat," adydsuk " may they eat."

\section*{जुउसनोर्षस्स 1 २181801}

सद्ध: 1 बह्ड । बघहत् । बात्स्यत्। हन लिंसागत्यो: 1 २। ज्वा 1

Na. 395.-Wher lú or sax (No. 732) pollows, let ohasLqi he the subatitute of the verb arl. Instead of chli (No. 471), there is at (No. 542). Thus aghusat "he ate," dtoyut " he would eat."

The verb han (hana) "to kill or to go" makes hanti" ho killa"





तनोत्यदाद: 1 इत: । घ्रन्ति। घंसि। दथ: । घथ । छन्मि । घन्ब: 1 हन्म: । जघान । जघतु: । बघु: ।

No. 696.-When there rollows an affix, beginning with a JHAL and distinguished by an indicatory i or f, there ie far sion of the nabal or the following that end in a paeal, via those which in their original munctation ars aravily ACCENTED, AND VAN " to ask or beg," AND TAN " to atretch," bee

Those which (ending in a nasal, see No. 310) are in their original enunciation gravely accented, are the following, vis: yaim ato restrain," ram "to sport," nem "to bow," gam "to go," ham " to kill," and man "to respect."

By "tan \&a." (the verbs of the 8th clase, which, kri excepted, end in a nasal,) are meant the following-viz tan "to atretch," kshan " to kill," kskin " to kill," rin " to go," trin " to cat grans" ghrin "to shine," van "to ask," and man "to underatand."

By this rule we have han+tas=hatah (Na. 635) "thery two kill," glnanti (Nor 540 and 314) "they kill" haivi (Na. 94) "thou killest," hathak "you two kill," hatha " you kill," hammi "I kill," hanwah " we two kill" hanmah "we kill," jaghina (Noe 314, 488, and 489) "he killed," jaghnutuh (No. 840) "they two killed," jaghnuh " they killed."

\section*{}

इन्लेंस्य फुत्वम् 1 धरनिय 1 बघन्य 1 षघयु: 1 बस्त्य। घयान । बघन । बघिब। घघिम। हन्ता। सनिष्यति। घन्तु। हतात् 1 हताम् 1 घन्तु 1

No. 897.-AND AFTER TEE REDUPLICATE syllable, there is the substitution of a letter of the \(k\) class in the room of the \(h\) of the reab han. Thus we have jaghanitha (No. 517) or jaghantha "thou didat kill," jaghnathuk (Na. 540) "you two killed," jaghna "you killed," jaghdna (No. 489) or jaghana (Na 490) "I killed," jaghniva (Na. 433) "wo two killod," jaghnima "wo killed", hantd (Na. 510) "he will kill," hamidyati "be will kill," hamben "let him kill," hatat (Nos 444 and 596) "may be kill," hation "lot the two kill," ghrantu (No. 540 and 314) " let theon kill"

\section*{}

No. 598.-Let JA be the subetitute or the verb max, when Li (Na. 447) followa.

Theo, by No. 448, the ki would be elided, were it not for the sula bere following.

चसिख्यद्धाभात्|ई।8।२२।
हत बर्च्यापादयममेराभीयम् । घमानाम्यये तस्मिन् कर्तब्ये
 हूम्म । घत । हनानि। हनाष। हनाम । घहन्। घहताम्। घमन्। बस्त् 1 घबतम् 1 घहत। घहलम् 1 घहन्ध । षहन्म । हन्यात् ।

Na. 599. - The rules, reckoning FROM THIs one to the end of the chapter (vis the 4th chap. of the VIth Lecture), are called chlifya, (hecause the chapter ends with a serien of rules dependent \(\infty\) the aphorism) "bBasya." When that (viz one of the rules called abifya) is to be brought into operation, having the same place (for coming into operation. as another abhyya which has alreedy takea effect), that one (which has taken effect) shall be reginded 45 yot haviva taxer emplet.

Thus (ja having heen subatituted for han, by No. 598, it might have been expected that the hi would be elided by No. 448, but) since the change to ja is not regarded as having been accomplished, elision of hi does not take place. So we have jahi "do thou kill," hatat (Noe 44t and 596) "mayst thou kill," hatam " do jou two kill," hata "do you kill" hanani "let me kill," handia " let ue two kill," handma "let us kill," ahan (Noe 458 and 199) "be killed," ahatim (Na. 386) "they two killed," aghnan (Nos. 340, 814, and 20) "tbey killed," ahan (Nou 458 and 199) "thou didet kill," chatam "you two kilied," ahata " you killed," ahanam " I killed," chasses "we two killed," ahanma "we killed," hanyst (Na. 461) "be may kill"

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\section*{प्रत्यधिकृत्य ।}

No. 600.-Wherl the affix in queetion is irdandaituxa (No. 486-this aphorism having been placed as a regulator (amoag others of the rule following-we look forward).

\section*{『नो वष चिfि 1२18 18२1}

No. 601.-Let BADF be the subetitute or the varb EAN, wera LIN FOLLOWs. (Na. 600.)

\section*{खुক্তি 1 18181881}
 मखयो: 1 ₹ 1

No. 602-AND wHER LUf FOLLOWB (let badh be the subetitute of han, as directed in Na. 601-provided the affix, as ruled by No. 600, is dwihadhatuka). Thus we have badhyet (Na. 857) " may he kill," budhyeictam "may they two kill," abadlka "be killed," ahurickyat "he would kill."

The verb yu "to mix or to separate" is next coajngeted.


 पुयाब । यविता I यविर्यति । योतु 1 युतात्। बयोत् । बयुलाम । बयुबन् 1 गुयात् 1 हह वृद्वुर्व भाष्ये पिश्ध किद्ध किच्ध निन्दोति ब्यास्यानात् 1 युयाताम् 1 मुयु: 1 सूयात् 1 यूयास्ताम् 1 मूयाष्ड: 1 ब्रयाषीत् । बमंिष्यत् । या प्राणले । है। याति। यात: । ग़ानि। पयो। याना। यास्यति । यातु 1 घयत्त् 1 बयातास् ।
 by No. 589), let VqidDsi be cubetituted in the room or sHoar 0 , whex a adrucdictuha affix, beginning with \(\perp\) comsoruart and dilinguiabed by an indiantory \(p_{1}\) JoLlows:-but not if the varb be reduplicated. Thus we have yu + tip \(=\) yancti " be mixes," yetal
"they two mix," yueventi (No. 220) "they mix," yaushi (No. 169) - thoo mixeet," yuthuk "you two mix," yutha "you mix," yaumi - I mix," yuouk "we two nix," yumah "we mix," yuydra (No. 202; "be mixed," yacrit (Nos 438 and 420) " he will mix," ycuishyati " be will mix," yurtu " let him mix," yutrit (No. 44t) "may be mix," ayaut "he mixed," aynuttws "they two mixed," ayuerm (No. 457) "they mixed," guydt (No. 461) "he may mix,"-here there is pot viddhi (from No. 603), because, aconnding to the explanation in the Makdbhackyn, "what has an indicatory \(p\) has not an
 cators \(p^{\prime \prime}\) :-(co, when ydouf came, which, see No. 460, i regarded as having an indicatory in the tip ceaved to be ro. garded as laving an indicatory \(p\), without which No. 603 doea pot apply). Sn yuydedm "they two may mix," yuyuh (No 527) "they may mix," yüyut (Noa 518 and 887) "may he mix,' griyhicitom "may they two mix," yiydouk " may they mix," uydour (Na.319) "be mised," ayceidyat (No. 438 and 4 40 ) "he woulc *ix."

The verb yai "to go" nakes yati "he goes," yoituk "they twi ga," yeinti "they ga," yayas (No. 323) "the went," gottd "he wil ga," yoryati "he will ga," ydtu "let him ga," aydt "he went," ayd time "they two weat."

\section*{स०: घाषटायनस्येब 1 ₹ 18129 १।}







No. cot. In the opision or sixatiraxa oxiy (and benc eptionally), jus is the abbutitute of jhi in the room or wist atter what cods io loag a. Thus ayuh (Na. 527) or aydon (Na. 26 "tbey ment," ysyift (No. 461) "be may go," ydydition "they tw
may go," ydyuk (No. 527) "they may go," yuyut (No. 887) " may bo go," ydyditam " may they two go," ydyciouk " may they ga," ayciel " he went," aydoyat " he would ga."

In the zame way are conjugated of "to go or amell," bla "to shine," shupa " to bathe," brd " to cook," dra "to go bedly," gea " to : eat," rd " to give," \(L a\) " to take," da " to cut," and khyce "to relata." This (vis, khya) is to tee employed only with the afrocilictimbes affixes.

The next verb to be conjugated is eid "to know."

\section*{}

चेतेलेट: परस्मेदानां बालादया बा 1 बेद 1 बिद्वतु: 1 बिदु: 1 बेत्थ 1 बिदयु: 1 बिद्द 1 बेद 1 बिद्व । बिद्य 1 घे । बेति 1 कि न: 1 बिदन्ति।

No. 603.-The affixee ṇal, \&c. (No. 494) are optioxalu. 5 used instead or the parvermaipada substitutes of LaT coming ATrIEs the verb VID "to know." Thus erdu (No. 485) "he knowe" vidatur "they two know," viduh "they knnw," vetha "thnu knoweet," vidathuch "you two know," vida "you know," veda "I know," vidros "we two know," vidma "we know." On the other alternative, we have vetti (No. 483) " be knows," vittul (Na. 467) "they two koew." vidanti "they know."

\section*{}

यू्यो लिट्राम् बा 1 बिदेरदन्तल्व्रतिधालादामि न गुख:। विद्यांज्यार 1 बिबेद। बेदिता। वेदिर्याति।

No. 606.-The augment am in OpTioralily employed artiz them-viz U8B "Lo burn," VID " to know," AXD Jiopi " to wake," -when lif follown

As there is an agreement (in the preeent inatance) to regand the verb vid as ending in short a (vida), guna in not subatituted (as it would otherwies have been by No. 485). Thus we have vides chakeric or vivoda "he knowe," wadite "he will know," madielige ti " be will know."

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छेसेलाट्याम् गुयम्माषो होटो लुग्लेलन्तकरोत्यनुप्रयोगख्च नियात्यते 1 पुरुणबधनने न विषत्येते। बिदांबरोतु।

Na 607.-When lof comes after the verb vid, then OpTION. Arir the augmeat 4 m is irregularly atteched; there is no substitation of gusa (from No. 420-which fact is indicated by the exhibition of the form viddin in the aphorism); there is elision (lult) of lof; and the verb \(k_{T i}\) "to make"" with the terminations af the imperative, is appended, (giving, for example, vidixicusivartiv). Doe particular person and number is not alone intendad to be epoken of (ly the employment, in the aphoriem, of the form videikeurcantu).

Thes we may have viddibarote "let him know."

\section*{तनाद्धिस्य्य ज: ₹ ₹ । १ IOE। \\ घयोडबबाद: ।}
- Na 608.-Let \(\mathbb{C}\) come AFTER the verbr Tax, \&c. (No. 719), ArD after the verb Eq! "to make" This debars the application of an (Na 419).

\section*{भात जन् सार्वातुको है \(18122^{\circ}\) ।}

 -

Na. 609. -Lot short U be the subetitute or the sBort a of (har, the modified form of) the verb. Kici, ending with the affix 4 (Na. 608), whir 1 sínvadiítuEA tormioation, with an indicatury \(k\) or \(h\), rol Lowe Thas viddikwrutit (Na. 607) "may be know,"viddirkurution "It the two know," vidéhkwrantur "let them know," viddisikuous "krow thon," vidaribasausini (Na. 420) " let me know," aut (No. 458, 485, and 190) " he knew." avittion "they two knew," aviduk (ila 481) "they knew."

\section*{सादाPIen}

धातोर्देस्य पदान्तस्म हिणि रूर्धा। घबे：। घवेत् 1 बियात् । विद्यास्तम् 1 घबेदोत् 1 घबेदिष्यत् 1 बस भुषि 1961 बस्ति।

No．610．－AND when sip followe，ru is optionally the subati－ tute \(O P\) the \(D\) of a verb，when the \(d\) is at the end of a pada．Thes we have aveh（No．111）or avet＂thou．kneweet＂vidyat＂he mas know，or，may be know，＂vidycistam＂may they two know，＂andif ＂he knew，＂avediekyat＂he would know．＂

The verb as＂to be＂makes asti＂be ia．＂

\section*{}

स्नस्यास्तेश्वातो लाप：बार्बधातुके चृकिति। स्त：। बन्ति। जबि । स्य：। स्य । बस्मि । स्व：। स：।

No．611．－Let there be Exisiox or the 1 or the affix frax （Na．714）AND of the verb 18 ＂to be，＂when a afruadratulas afifi， with an indicatory \(k\) or \(h\) ，follows．Thus atak（Na 535）＂thery two are，＂eanti＂they are，＂asi（No．488）＂thou art，＂chach＂you two are，＂atha＂you are，＂asmi＂I am，＂suoch＂wo two are，＂ cmak＂we are＂

\section*{उपसर्ग पादुर्भर्यार्मस्तर्यष्प्पः｜モ｜き1モロ｜}
 प्रनिषन्ति 1 प्रादु：ष्थनि । घच्पर：निम् 1 बमिस्त：।

Na．612－Let ah be the subetitute of the 8 or the verb 18 ＂to be，＂coming AFTER a lexter of the pratydikina in in AP UPA． sazea（Na．47）oz after the indeclinable word pridus＂evideatly，＂ wams the letter y OR \(\triangle\) VOWel Followe．Thus（after the upacarn－ gani，when \(y\) follows the a ）nidyyit＂be may go out；＂（whea a rowel follows the a）pranichanti＂they go out＂ppriduticianati ＂they are manifect．＂

Why do we eay，＂whea the letter y or a vomal sallowef wit sees ablictak＂they two aurpees＂

\section*{चसेर्मू：1श181प२1}

\section*{188}

बार्धेधतुत्ब। बमूब । मबिता । भविष्याति। घसतु। स्तात्। सतम्म 1 बन्तु 1

Na. 618-Lot BEG be the subatitute or the verb 48 "to be," whea an didhadruftuks affix follown. Thus babkiva (No. 481) "the was," blrvitd "he will be," bhavishyati "lie will be," actu "let him be," atst (Noa 444 and 611) " may he be," ctim "let the two be," eaxtre "lot them be."

\section*{घसेरे बावक्यासलेपष 1 है। 81 १२さ।}

चोरसेशचत्वं स्याद्धावभ्यायलेपर्। यधि। सतात्व। सम्। स 1 बतानि 1 घसाष 1 घसाम 1 घासीत् 1 घास्ताम् 1 घासन् ।
 बतो। 80 । यति। हत:।

Na. 614. -Lot there be a change to x OF a verb termed OBU (Na. 662) AXD of the verb A8, WHEN HI (No. 447) rOLlOWs, AND let there be ehrsion of \(\triangle\) reduplicate syllablile. Then (the hi being changed to dhi by Na. 893), we have edhi " be thou," dat (No. 444 and 611) " mayst thou be," ctam "be you two," ata "be you," asini " let me be," asdua " let us two be," aodma " let mab," defe (Nos 478 and 479) "he was," detdim "they two were," dean "they were," syat "he may he, syatidm "they twe may be" ayuh "they may be," Ukingat (No. 615) "may be be," ablieit "be was," abhaviehyat "he would be."

The vert \(i\) (in. "to go" makee di (Na 480) "be goes," inh (Noe. 585 and 467) "they two go."

\section*{दूया बड्।ह181ढ̨1}
-बादो गालये बरे। यनि ।
Na. 615.-Let Yay be the subetitute or the root IM, whoo an afin, beginning with a vowel, followe. Thus yanti "they go."
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { मम्याससासबर्थैं । \& } 181001
\end{aligned}
\]

No. 616.-I yain and uvarí are the subetitutes of \(i\) and \(\approx\) or \(\triangle\) REDUPLICATE, WhEN \(A\) HETEROGMEOUS vOWOL FOLLOWE The iyaju (Nos. 426, 202, and 29) "be weat."

\section*{दीर्ष द्रय: किति |O18। द्वे।}

छयाडभ्यासस्य दीर्घ: निति लिटि । ईयतु:। हयु: 1 इयमिब।
 द्ययात् 1

No. 617.-Let 1 Lova vowal be instead of the reduplicate or the verb Ix, WHEN what subetitute for lif Has Ax indicatory \(x\) (No. 486) roLlows. Thus fyatuh "thoy two weat"" fyulk "they went," iyayitha (Nos. 433 and 317) or iyciha (KJoe 515, 420, and 616) "thou didat go," atd "he will go," alyati "be will go," etu " let him go," ait (Nou 478 and 218) "he weat" aitim "they two went," dyan (Na. 29) "thog weot," iycit "be may ga," syat ( Na .318 ) " may be go."

\section*{एतेर्जिকि। 181 \&8।}
 निरियात् । उभयत षापयये भान्तादिबत्। बमीयात्। बख: बिम् । घमेयात् ।

Na. 618.-Let there be a short vowal in the room or the on
 tuku substitute for LIN, with an indicatory \(\&\) (Na. 466), rownow Thus nir + fyat = niviydt " may he go forth."

In the example abhiyat " may he go up to," the abort vomed is not sabstituted; for the rule (VI. 1.85.) that "a siagle letter subatituted ahall be regarded as the final of the proceding word and the initial of the following word," does not apply, when the operation directed dopende upon both what precedes and what fulJowe : \(-\infty\) then, as the \(f\) in ablifyit, cannot be reganded as a part at coce of the upacarges and of the verb, the rule Na. 618 coasequeutly does not upply.

Why do we say, "of the un f" witnese cam + oydt = samoyat (=cam + \(\alpha+\) fydt) " may be come," where the rule does not apply, as the verb begins with ech.

\section*{होंग गा जु厅ि 1२18184।}

यानिस्थेति सिच्चे हुक्त 1 घगात् 1 ऐप्यत्। घीह्त सबमे। Qए।
Na. 619.-Lot al be the subetituto or the root us, werm Lut rollows. BT Na. 478, there is elision (luk) of the sich (Na. 472). Thus agdt "he went," aichyat (No. 478 and 218) "he would \(80^{\circ}\)

The next varb to be conjugated is \(A(G t)\) ) "to alopp"

घेते। घ्यातु।
Na. 620.-Lot aux̣ be the subetitute or éte "to aloep," when a sisvadaítuka affix rollowe. Thus ate No. 543) "be aloepe," caydte (Na. 29) "they two alcep."

मोखो दद्व 101 श 1
यौने मादेकस्यातो हट्। चोरते। चोचे। ध्याथे। चेध्े। क्ये। चेबें। ऐोमें । चिस्ये। चिक्याते। चिष्यिरे। घयिता। असिघ्यते 1 चेताम् 1 घयाताम् 1 घोरताम् 1 घथेत 1 घघयानाम्। जरेरत 1 घयोत 1 घयीयाताम् 1 घयीरम् 1 घचिषीप्ट 1 घयविप्ट।
 जरत: I बधीते। घरीयाति। घधीयते।

Na. 621.-Let nOT (r) be the augment of the \(a\) of the sub-
 (Na. 859) "they sloep," creke "thou sleepect," laydithe "you two cloep." serksos "you aloop," laye "I sleop," beoahe "wo two doep." cornche "we cloop," cifiye (Nou 429 and 348) "be slept," indydte "they two slopt"" Sifyire (Na. 548) "they aloph" dayita (iva 485) "he will sloop," layidyate "be will sloep," setiom (No. 352) "bet him sloop," layytum "lot the two aloop." cratam (Na. 631) "Bet them sloep," alida "he sloph," alayition "thoy two
slept," aberata (Nor. 559 and 621) "they slept," sayita (Noa 535 and 463) "he may sleep," Cayfyatiom "they two may sleep," bayiran (No. 556) "they may sleep," bayidhidifa (Na. 558) "may he sleep," atrayichifa (Nos. 420, 472, and 433) "he slopt," alayishyata (No. 435) "be would sleep."

The next verb to be conjugated is \(i(i \hbar)\) * to study." This resb and \(i\) (ik) "to rememher" never appear apart from the prepocition adhi. Thus adhfte (Na. 545) "he stodies," adhfyate (Na. 220) "they two study," adhiyate (No. 839) "they etudy."

\section*{}
 ताम् 1 बधीयताम् 1 बधीष्ब 1 बधीयायाम् 1 घधीध्वम्। बध्म
 यत। बयेया: । बयेयायाम्। षच्येध्यम्। बर्योग । बयेक्ष द्वि। बधेमहिं। बधीयीत i बधीयीयाताम्ं। बहीयीरमू I घ्येषोट्ट।

No. 622-Let aí be the sulnatitute of the rerb \(i\) (itit) "to study," whex lit rollows Thus udhijuge (Noe 548 and 324) " be studied," adhyetd (No. +20) " he will study," adhyeshyats "be will study," arkitam (No. 532) "let him study," adhiydtim "let the two study," aulhyatam (No. 539) " let them study," adrsitwas (No. 533) "do you study," adhiydtham "do you two study," adrsdhwam (No. 553) "do you study," adlıyayai (Na. 554) "let me study," adhyaydrahai "let us two atudy," adhynydmaiai " let us study," adhyaita (Nou 478 and 218) "he studied," arlkyaiydtcim "they two studied," adhyaiyatu (No. 539) "they studied," adhyaithah "thou didet study," adkyuiguthdim "you two atodiad," arlhyaidhrown "you studied," adhyaiyi "I studied," adhyaivali " we two studied," adhyainmbi "we studied," adhfytam (Noa 535, 461, 468, and 220) "he may atudy," adhiyfyition "they two may study," adhíytran (Na. 336) "they may study," adhyouitalisa (Na. 558) "may be atudy."

\section*{}
\(43 \cdot 11=3\)
Na. 623.-The subatitution of gd (No. 622) in the room of
 10w.

\section*{ \\ }
 chall be comesidered to bavi ax midicatory in (No. 467), when they come ATriz oí (No. 622) AXD the verbe IUT "to be crooked" \&c.

\section*{}

 ग्र: 1 दुर्यन्ति 1 धाषि 1 दुग्धें। दुषाते। दुषते। धुरे। दुष्प-




 बदुसन 1 बधुअ्धम् 1 दुछ्यात् 1 दुदीत ।

Na. 625.-Werex an Grdhadhatuba uffix, beginning with \(\triangle\) comsomurt and dietinguisbed by an indicatory \& no h, pollows, then lat loog \(i\) be the subatitute of the long \(a\) or the verbe termed osu
 Pi "to driak," ili "to abandon," AKD sBo "to dentroy." Thus edypagishas (No. 628) or, alteraatively, adhyaichfa (Na. 218)" he stadied," acliyagihyada (No. 623) or adhyaichyata "he would tady."

The verb duh (duha) "to milk" makes dogrthi (Nos 277, 586, end 25) "the milke," dugdhak (Na. 585) "they two milk," duhanti "thoy milk," chakehi (Noe 277, 278, 169, aod 89) "thou milkent,"
or, with the átmanepada terminations, dugdhe (Nos 543 and 535) "he milks," duhate "they two milk," duhate (No. 559) "they milk," dhukshe (Nos. 277, 278, 169, 90, and 535) "thou milkest," duhethe "you two milk," dhugdhwe (No. 277) "yon milk," duhe "I milk," duhwahe "we two milk," duhmahe "we milk," dudoka (Na. 485) or duduhe (No. 548) "he milked," dogdha (No. 586) "he will milk," dhokshyati (Nos. 277 and 278) or thokshyate "he will milk," dogdhu "let him milk," dugdhat (Nos. 44t and 467) "may he mill," dugdham "let the two milk," duhantu "let them milk," dugdhi (No. 593) "do thou milk," dugdhat (No. 444) "mayst thou milk," dugdham "do you two milk," dugdha "milk ye," dohani" let me milk," dugdham (No. 552) "let him milk," duhatam " let the two milk," duhatam (No. 559) "let them milk," dhukskua (No. 278) "do thou milk," duháthám "do you two mik," dhrogdreoam (No. 278) "milk ye," dohai (No. 554) "let me milk," dohavahas" "let us two milk," dohámahai "let us milk," adrok (Nos 199 and 278) " be milked," adugdham (Na. 586) "they two milled," adunian "they milked," aduham "I milked," adugdha "he milked," adu hátam "they two milked," aduhata (No. 559) "they milked," adhugdhwam (No. 277) "yon milked," dutyat "he may milk," duhita (No. 555) "he may milk."

\section*{बिड़िसावात्सनेपदेषु।?1२।? ?}

No. 626.-The substitutes of Lif ( Na 459) aND sict ( Na 472), coming after a consonant that adjoins an if, wame jir ATMANRPADA affixes ARE EMPLOYED, are regarded an having as io - io dicatory \(k\) (No. 467). Thus, gunch not being aubstituted, we have chuckhishfa (Nos. 277, 278, and 558) " may he mill."

\section*{}

区गुण्धो य: घलन्तस्तस्मादनिटख्ते: ब्नादेय: 1 क्युघत् \(P\)
No. 627.-ArTER that verb which ends in a sklu, with an IE for its penultixate letter, and doee sor take the augment if (No. 510), let 58A (i. e. a0-No. 135) be the subetivete of chti (Na 471). Thus adbukehat (Now 277, 278, 90, and 168) "bo mitice" "

\section*{} रया ब्रस्य लुख्वा बन्त्ये तहि। बटुग्ध। बधुणत।
No. 628-When ax ímarimpada affix, beginning with 1 Dental follows, there is optionaliy elision (luk) (of the vowel-soe No. 27-) of the kour (No. 627) of theee verbe viz. DCH - to milk," DIE "to nocumulate," LIR "to lick," AND OUR "to cover." Thus (the a aloo being elided by No. 513) we have cither adugdina (No. 277 and 386) or adkukehata (No. 827) "be milked."

\section*{क्रस्वारि। 101 IVP।}

जजादो तस्टि ब्नस्य लोष:। घधुषाताम् । बधुष्त। घटुख्या:। बधुपथा: 1 ซधुषाथाम् 1 ซधुध्यम् 1 बधुषध्यम् 1 षधुचि ।
 निए घाम्बादवे। सP। लेठि । लीठ:। लिइन्ति। लेखि। लीढे। निसाते । लिंतने। लिखे। लिखाये। लीक्वे। लिलेड्ड । लिलिहे । लेबायि। लेठमे। लेख्यति । लेल्यते। लेतु। लीठात् । लीकाम्।

 बाहि) 1

Na. 629.-There is elision (lopa) of 181 (Noa. 627 and 27), Whir an dimanopada afix, beginuing with \(\triangle \mathbb{A C E}\), FOLLOWs. Thus adhucokition "thoy two milked," adhukehanta (No. 559) "they milked," adugdnak (Nou 277 and 586) or adkukehathak (Na 627) "thou didet milk," adkukehatham "you two milked," cadiegollmoan (Na. 628) or adhukehadreoam "you milked," adkwkeld "I milked," arlukendraiti (No. 422) "we two milked," arlukekdmaki "we milked," achnokehyata (No. 435, 485, and S57) "be would milk.".

In the same way the verb dik (diha) "to accumulate." The voblit (lika) "to liok" makes Laiti (Nou 876, 586, and 587) "he

(Nos. 276 and 585) "thou lickest,"-or lidhe (Na. 543) "be lickes" liháte "they two lick," lihate (Na. 559) "they lick," Likele "rboe lickest," lihathe "you two lick," ledtroe "you lick," Wilhas or Litive "he licked," ledhasi or ledhase "thou wilt lick," lakshyati or lekehyate "he will lick," ledhu "let him lick," lishatt (Noe 444 and 467) " may he lick," lidhdm (Na 552) "lot him lick," Lirasutue "lat them lick," Lidhi (No. 447) "lick thou," Lehani "lat mo lick," or lidham (No. 532) "let him lick," alet (Nos. 276, 199, and 165) or aled (No. 82) " he licked," alikehat (Noo. 627, 276, and 585), or alikehata, or alidha (No. 628) "he licked," alckakyat or alabeligetes " he would lick."

The next verb to be conjugated is brii (brini) " to apeak articulately."

 देश: 1 घार्द 1 घमाहतु: 1 घाड़: 1

No. 630.-Instead of THE FIRST FIVE tonso-affizee tip, de. substituted for laf, coming AFTRR the verb Brut "to speat," shere may optionally be ral, \&a. (No. 424); íl being at the mme time the substitute in the room or seư. Thus dha "he sages" chatul "they two say," dhuh "they may."

\section*{ \\ भूलि 1 चर्त्वम् 1 घात्थ । घाह्टयु: ।}

Na 631.-Instead or (the final of) in (No 650) thero is 5 保 when a jhal followe. Then there is a change of the th to a cher by Na. 90, and we have detha "thou sayeat," dhathuh "you two noy."

\section*{}
 क्रुषाते। घ्रुषते।

Na. 632-IT is the angmeat of an affix, beginning with a corsonant and diatinguiabed by an indicatory \(p\), coming Arras the verb surf "to apeak" Thus brawiti (Na. 4.5) "be tpmian"

Britak "thoy two spenk?" bruevanti (No. 220) "they speak," bríte (RIa 5s3) "he speake," bruedts "they two speak," bruerate (Na. 539) "they apeak"

\section*{}

घाथंधतुषे । ठवाच। घचतु: । बछु: । ठवषिथ। ठबक्य। बते 1 बता 1 बद्यति 1 बस्यते। क्रबीतु 1 बूरूतात् 1 घूलाम् 1 बु-
 कुष्येत 1 ठच्यात्त 1 घचीध ।

Na. 63s.-The root VACH is the subetitute or BRU' "to speak," whea an drchhadhatuba affix followe. Thus uodicha (Nom 432, 583, and 489) "he spoke," wohatuh (No. 584) "they two spoke," richuh "they spoke," urachitha (No. 517) or urultha (No. 333) "thou spokeet," siche (No. 548 ) "be spoke," vaiktd "he will speak," vakekyati or eakekyate "he will speak," bravitu (No. 632) "let him speak," briett (Nio. 444) "may he speak," britdm "let the two apeak" brweantu (Na. 220) "lot them apeak," brihic "apeak thou,"
 (Ria 554) "lot mo speak," abravít (No. 632) " he apoke, "abrita "he spokg," briyuti or bruefta (No. 553, 468, and 220) "he may speak," molydt (Nom. 466 and 584) or vakentehta (Na. 535) " may be apeak"

\section*{}

亦: 1
Na. 634-Inctead of chil (No. 471), there shall be Af AFTER' the reche 18 " \(t\) throw," VACH "to speak," AYD KEY\& "to speak."

\section*{बच णम्1Ө181९•।}

Na. 635;-When at (Na. 65t) followe, lot UX be the angmeat OT the varb VACE "to apeak" Thus arockat (Na. 265) "he epole," aminalynet or aviakeliguta "be would speak."



No. 686.-" AND a verb in the shape indicated by the tere CHaricarfta," i. a at the end of which the affix yat ( Na .738 ) has been replaced by a blank (luk), is to be regarded as beloogines to the ind class of verbs, "ach, da." (No. 889.)

The verb irnuu (írnuin) " to cover" is next to be coajugated.

\section*{एसातेविभाषा \(1 \ominus 1\) ₹। \&•।}
 बर्युषन्ति। बर्युति। बर्युषाते। हर्युबते।

No. 637.-When a adreadhatukar affix followe, beginning with a consonant and distinguished by an indicatory \(p_{\text {, }}\) theo vridalis is optionally the subatitute or the verb ofary " to cover." Thes irmauti or uirnoti "he covers," irnutak (No. 835) "they two cover," urnuvanti (No. 220) "they cover," irnute "he covers" urpurudte "they two cover," urpurate (Na. 359) "they cover."

\section*{धर्यातेराराम् नेति बाच्यम्।}

Na 638.-"It shound be memtioned that the verb tept does not taxe ix" (No. 646).




No. 639.-The letters M, D, and E, following a vowel and mrTIAL IN A CONJOXCT Coneonant, are rot doubled (No. 426). There is a reduplication only of the syllable nes; and thus we have urmundut (No. 202) " he covered," irmunuratuh (Na. 290) "they two covered," «̈rṇunuouh "tbey covered."


 बर्षवानि। कर्यें।

No. 640.-An affix, beginning with the augmeat if, may osthomally be regarded at haring an indicatory \& (Na. 4.5), wheo
it comes \(\triangle\) FIER the verb ÚRṆU "to cover." Thus uimunuvitha (Na 220) or \&rnuravitha " thou didst cover," irnuvitd or uirnavisd "be will cover," urppuvishyati or úrnaviohyati "he will cover," ciersanctu (Na. 687) or rirnotu " let him cover," uirnavani " let me cover," inuavai (Na. 334) " let me cover."

\section*{गयोगรले \(101 झ 1 ट ? 1\)}



Na. 641.-W HEX 1 sdrvadhdituba APFIX FOLLOWs, consisting of 1 gimale letrer, beginning with a consonant and distinguishal by as indicatory \(p\), then let cuṣa be the substitute of the verb crase "to cover." Thus aurnot (Nom 458, 478, and 218) "he covered," auryoh "thou didst cover," urrurydt "he may cover," "irnuyck "thou mayat cover," or irnuevita (Noa 555 and 220) "he zasy cover," frpíyst (Na. 318) or urvucichsilifa (Na.640) or firyavickichia " may be cover."

\section*{जयौनो विभाषा 101 Pl है।}

सखद्धा घरम्मेयदे बिचि चृद्वि: 1 घचे गुख: 1 घोर्याबीत् 1 घो-



\section*{इत्यदादयः ॥}

Na. 612-When sich (No. 472) follows, preceried by the augmeat if (No. 433), the parasmaipada terminations being employad, then viddhi is OPTIOMALLY the subetitute or the verb UrNo "to cover." On the other alternative, guna is the substituto. Thus curpdif (Na. 480) or auryavit or auryueft (Na. 640) " he covered," ampavidifion or aurnavichtion or aurniviehfam "tboy two
 se9) "he covered," ancymeichyata or aumpovichyates "he would cones."

So mach for the and clase of verbe, "ad, da,"

The first verb in the 8rd clase is \(k u\) "to sacrifice or eat" 1 जुछोत्याद्यः । है दानादनया: 121


\section*{घप: ।}

No. 643.-Let ḱLU (one of the blanks enumerated in Na 209) be substituted in the room of fap (Na. 419) AFTER the verts Ho, \&c.

\section*{*क्षो 1\&1?12•1 \\ धातेप्दै स्त: । जुद्धाति। जुछुत: ।}

No. 64t.-When tarbre is slou, there are two in the room of a verbal root-(i. a the root is doubled). Thus juhoti (Nos 488 and 420) "he sacrifices," juhutuk ( Na .353 ) "they two sacrifice."

\section*{घ्रद्यत्तात् 1 | 181}

भर्य। हुश्नुछोरिति यख्य। जुद्धाति।
No. 645.-There is \(\Delta T\) in the room of the \(j\) (of a tenso-afiix) after a reduplicated verb. By No. 336, which debare Na. 290, the cami-vowel is sulnetituted for the final of the rook, and we have jukroati "they sacrifice."

\section*{}
 जुछाब 1 होता। छोष्यति । जुछोतु 1 जुदुतात् 1 जुडुताम् 1 Fु


No. 646.-Am may optionally be affixed, when lif cormies atter thee verbe viz BHI "to fear," HRI "to be achamed," BEIP "to nourish," AND EU "to cacrifice;" AND, when dm is affixed, the efficot is to be as Ir there were flo (i. a there is to be redupi-cation-Na. 644). Thus juhavdichabdios or juhdea (Nor 426 and 202) "he sacrificed," hold ( Na .435 ) "he will sacrifice" homyati "he will sacrifice," juhotu "let him sacrifice," juhutct ( Na .44 ) "may be sacrifice," juhutdm "let the two secrifion," juhroatu (Noe

643 and 356) "let them sacrifice," jukudhi (No. 593) "do thou eacrifice," juhaodni (No. 450) "let me sacrifice," ajuhot "he sacrificed," ajukutdim "they two macrificed."

\section*{}
 बहोगीत्त । घंद्रोप्यत् 1 बिभी भये 191 बिभेति।

No. 647.-AND whex JUs (No. 481), beginning with a vowel, rocrows then guna is the substitute of an inflective base that cods in an ik vowel. Thus ajuhnvuh "they sacrificol," juhucydt "he may sacrifice," kuiydt (Nne 465 and 466) "may he sacrifice," chouchite (No. 472, 479, and 819) "he sacrificed," ahoskyut "be would marifice."

The verb blif (nibhf) "to fear" makes bibheti (No. 64t) " he Smase"

\section*{भियाडन्यतरस्याम् ।\& 181 श२Y।}
 हिं्याति 1 बिभयांच्कार 1 बिभाय । मेता 1 मेष्याति। बिमेतु ।



 सया: 181

Na. 648.-Wben a adroarthdtuka affix follow, beginning with a coseonant and buring an indicatory \(k\) or \(\AA\) (No. 53j), \(i\) may opmomanis be the rubetitute of the verb bai "to fear." Thus bibhitah ar bibhithth "they two fear," bibhyati (No. 645) "they sar," bibhaydichukdira (No. 646) or bibhdya "he feared," bheta "be will fear," bieckyrti "be will fear," bibhctu "let him fear," bubitht (Noa. 444 and 648) or biblutct " may he fear." abibhet " he samed," bibhight (No. 648) or biblifydt "he may fear," Uhfyct (Noa 465 and 466) "may be fear," abhaiehti (Noa. 472, 479, and 519) "ho fared," abhechyyat " be would foar."

The verb harf "to be ashamed" maket jihneti (Na. 6tt) "be is ashamed," jihritah "they two are ashamed," jikriyati (No. 645) "they are ashamed," jihraydichakdra (No. 646) or jihndiya "be was ashamed," hietd "he will be ashamed," hreahycti "be will be ashamed," jihretu "let bim be ashamed," ajikret "be wa ashamed," jihriyat "he may be ashamed," hriycte (Noa 465 and । 466) "may he be ashamed," uhraiohít (No. 472, 479, and 519) "he was ashamed," ahreskyat " he would be achamed."

The verb pri "to nouriah or fill" is next to be conjugated.

\section*{अर्तिपिपर्त्योंख 10181001}

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No. 640.-When there is clu (No. 643), let i (cee Na. 508) be the sulstitute of the vowel of the reduplicate 07 the verbe \(\%\) "to go," AND PRf "to fill" Thus pipurti "he fille"

\section*{}

बह्गाबयवापष्ठमूप्बा य चृत् तदन्तस्याह्नस्य ठ: ।
No. 650.-Let there be \(U\) in the room or that infective bem which ends in ri, PRECEDED BY \(\triangle\) LABUAL which is a portion of the base. [Thus, when we have príttas, this rule applice, and also No. 37 which makes the base end in r.]

\section*{}
 ति । प्यार ।

No. 631.-AND WHEN \(\triangle\) CONsONANT FOLLOWS, the loag romd is the substitute of an ik vowel being the penultimute letter of a verb which ends in \(r\) or \(v\). Thus pipurtah (No. 630) "they two fill," pipurati (Na. 643) "they fill." papina (Nou 426, 306, 202 and 37) "be filled"

\section*{ \\ जिति सिटि 1 प्रतु: 1}

No. 652.-When a substituke of lif, with an indicatory \(k\), 6 他

Lowe, 4 shoat vowel is optionally the subetitute or bifi "to hurt," Daf "to tear," AND PRI "to fill." (This debars No. 633, and we have optionally) papratuk (No. 21) "they two filled."

\section*{शच्छत्यूताम्| 18181}


\section*{षणर: 1}

Na. 658. When lif follows, guṇa is the substitute or the verb pacicsis "to ga," that belongs to the 6th class (tud, \&c. No. 693), and of the verb af "to go," \(\triangle \times D\) of those that end in the long vowel吂. Thus (on the alternative allowed by No. 652) paparatuk "they two filled," paparuh "they filled."

\section*{बूतो वा जि। ₹। ₹ह।}

 जरिण्: 1 विपूर्यात्त 1 पूर्यात् 1 घपारीत् 1

Na. 654.-There may be optionally a long vowel in the room of the augment if ( Na .433 ) coming AFTER the verbe VBIN "to serve," and Vqii "to choose," AXD those that end in long Fi, bot not when lif follows. Thus paritd or paritd "he will fill," partalyati or purrichyati " he will fill," pipartu " let him fill," \(^{\text {n }}\) apipah (No. 420, 199, and 110) "he filled," apipurtím (Nos. 630 and 632) "they two filled," apiparuk (Now 481 and 647) "they silled," pipiongit (No. 651) " be may fill," pirydt (No. 465) "may the fill," opdive (No. 819) " be filled."

\section*{}

बचेटा न दीर्ष: 1 बपाष्टिम् 1 खपरीव्यत् 1 अपरिष्प्त्। चत्राप्र त्यागे : श1 बहाति ।

Na. 655-AMD WHEN 8ICH (No. 472) POLLOWS, AND THE PARASMAPADA terminatione-here there is not a long vowel in the room of the angment if ( \(-\infty\) No. 654). Thus aptrichidim (No. 819)"they two alled," apparidigat (No. 654) or aparichyat "he would fill."

The verb hd (ahelk) "to quit" makes jahati (No. 644).

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घद्वा स्यद्वालादो कृष्डिति घार्बधातुके । बहात:।
No. 656-AND short \(i\) shall be optionally the cubatitute or the verb ní "to quit," when a odrvadhatuke affix followe begioning with a consonant and having an indicatory \(k\) or \(k\). Thes jahitah (No. 533) "they two quit."

\section*{}

No. 657.-Let I be the substitute of the \(\&\) of ind (No. 750), or OF a reduplicated verb not being one of thoee called onu ( Na 662), WHEN a sdrvarlhdituku affix, baving an indicatory \(k\) or \(\notin\) and beginning with \(\triangle\) consonant, rollows. Thus (on the alternative allowed by No. 656) jahitah "they two quit".

\section*{}
 जहितात् 1 जहीतात्।

No. 638.-Let there be elision or the í or éní (Na. 730), AND OF \(\triangle\) REDCPLICATED VERB; when an affix, with an indicatory \(k\) or \(k\), follows. Thus jahati (No. 645) "they quit," jahaw (Na 523) "he quitted," hatd "he will quit," hargati " be will quit," jahdtu "let him quit," jahitat (No. 444 and 656) or jaheist (Na. 657) "may he quit."

\section*{का बतरा ह18। २थण। \\ }

\section*{बनहु: 1}

No. 639.-AND WHEN RI (Na. 447) roLlow, the subetitute for the \(\alpha\) of the varb hd "to quit" is \(\mathcal{L}\), or \(i\) (Na. 656), or i (Na. 687). Thus jahdhi, or jahihi, or jahthi "do thou quit," ajahis " be quitted," ajahuh (No. 481 and 658) "thoy quitred."

\section*{}

घरत्रेरालेपो यादो धार्षधातुक्ते। घहात्। एर्लिखि। छेयात्।


No. 660 -There is elisiox of the \(d\) of the verb \(h h^{4}\) "to quit," Wien a adruarhdtuka affix, beginning with Y , roLLows. Thus jchgat (No. 460) "be may quit;" but when the affix is drdhadhdituka (No. 465), then e is sulutituted by No. 625, giving heydit " may he quit" ahdeft (Nou 479, 480, and 530) "he quitted," ahdeyat "he woold quit"

The verb ma (mad) "to meacure or cound" is next to be conjagated.

\section*{भुमित 10181 ज्ञा।}
 माते । मिक्ते। ममे। माता। मास्यते। मिमीताम् । बमिमीत। मिमीत 1 मासीष्टृ 1 बमास्त 1 बमास्यत। चोडाह्न गतो 101 जिद्रीते। किहाते। किसते। बह्डे। हाता। ड़ास्यते। बिहीताम्। घणिदीत । जिहोत। छामीष्ट । घहास 1 घहास्यत। डुभूष्त छारझयोज्जया: \(1=1\) बिभर्ति । बिमृत: । बिभ्षति 1 बिमृते । जिल्याने । सिसते। बिभरांख्यार I बभार। बभर्थ। बमृब I बिभयंख्ये। बये। भरो। भरिष्पति । भरष्यते। बिभत्तु। बिभराखि। निमृत्रम्त 1 घधिम: 1 बाबिमृताम् 1 बबिमर: 1 बिभृयात् 1 बिभीत 1 मियात् 1 मृष्षष 1 घभार्षोत्त् 1 घमृत । घमरिष्यत् 1 बभरिघन 1 दुदाब दाने। ह। ददाति। दतः 1 ददति। दते। ददाते 1 बबते। बदो। ददे। दाता। दास्यति। दास्यते। ददातु।

No. 661.-When there is alu (No. 648); let I be the nubatitete of the vowel of the reduplicate syllable or these verle-viz sup! "to nourish," ma "to measure," and hd (olcań) "to go." Thus maimific (No. 657) "be measuree"" mimate (No. 658) "they two manaure," minucte (Na. 645) "they measure," mame (No. 548 and 426) "he meacured," moth "be will measure," monyate "he will meacure," mimeftion (Nos 532 and 657) "lot him measure,"
amimita "he measured," mimita (Nos 555 and 658) "he may measure," másishfa (No. 558) "may he measure," amasta (No. 472) "he measured," amdsyata "he would measure."

The verb hd (ohan) "to go" makes jihite (No. 657) " he goes," jihate (No. 658) "they two go," jihate (Nos. 645 and 638) "they go," jahe (Nos. 548 and 426) " he went," hatd " he will go," hdésyate "he will go," jihituim "let him go," ajihita "he went," jilita (Nos. 5 5is and 658) " he may go," hisishfa (No. 558) "may he go," aliasta (No. 472) "he went," ahasyata " he would go."

The verb bhri (\$ubhrini) "to hold or nourish" makes bibharti "he nourishes," bibhritalh "they two nourish," bibhrati (No. 643) "they nourish," bibhrite " he nourishes," bibhrate " they two nourish," bibhrate "they nourish," bibhurainchuketra (No. 646) or babhira (Nos. 508 and 202) "he nourished," babhartha "thou didst nourish," babhriva (No. 514) "we two nourished," bibharainchakre or babhre (No. 548) "he nourished," bhartd (No. 510) "be will nourish," bharishyati (No. 532) or bharishyats "he will nourish," bibhartu "let him nourish," bibhardni " let me nourish," bibhritam " let him nourish," abibhah (Nos. 420, 199, and 110) " he nourished," abibhritam " they two nourished," abibharuh (Nos 481 and 647) "they nourished," bibhriyat or bibhrita (No. 555) " be may nourish," bhriyát (No. 465) or bhrishishta (No. 558) "may he nourish," abharshit (No. 519) or abhrita (No. 582) "he nourished," abharishyat or abharishyata "he would nourisb."

The verb da (dudán) "to give" makes dadáti "he gives," dattah (No. 658) "they two give," dadati (No. 645! "they give," datte "he gives," dadate "they two give," dadate (No. 645) "they give," dadau (No. 523) or dade (No. 548) "he gave," dotd "he will give," ddoryati or däsyate "he will give," duddtu "let him giva"

\section*{दाधा घ्वदाप्।१।?।२०।}
 रित्येत्वम् 1 देढ्डि। दत्तम् 1 घददात् 1 घदत्। द्यात् 1 ददोत। देयात् 1 दाबीष्ट 1 घदात् 1 षदाताम् 1 बदु: ।

No. 662.-Let roots of the form of DA " to give" (meaning that
root itmolf both in the third and first conjugations). do "to cut," and de "to protect," AND of the form of DEí "to hold," (viz. dhd itself and dhe "to drink)," ExClUsive or da (Díp) "to cut," and dai (dccip) "to parify," be called aru. By No. 614, the subatitution of is directed when hi follows a ghu-so we have dehi "give thou," dattam (No. 658) "do you two give," arladat or adatta (Na. 658) "he gave," dadydt (No. 460) or dadfta (Noa 535 and 658) "he may give"" deyut (No. 525) or disichta (No. 558) "may The give," addt (No. 473) "he gave," addiddm "they two gave," aduk (Na. 824) "they gave."

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 हन्वस्यत 1 डुधाज धारखयेषययो: 1901 द्याति ।

No. 663-AND 8HORT I shall be the subatitute or the final of Euriil "to stand," AND of a verb termed OHO (No. 662), and the sick shall be as if it had an indicatory \(k\), when the dtmanopada terminations are employed. Thus, the root eading in a short vowel, we have adita (No. 882) "be gave," addeyct "be would give," edionata " be would giva."

The verb did (dudhdir) "to hold or nurture" makes dadhdti "ine bolda."

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 धत: । दर्धति। दधासि। धत्थ: । धते। दधाते। दयते।
 बघत। दध्यात्। दधीत। धेयात् 1 धासीष्ट 1 बधात्त 1 घधित। बधास्यत् । घधास्यत। हिणिए् घोचयेष्ययो: । ११।

No. 66t-Let there be a bhach (i. a an aspirated letter) in the room of the baf (i..e the initial d No. 481) or the reduplicated varb Dai "to hold," ending in a ghaoh (i. a in dh), wiEx T OR TH And whea 8 or dhev follows. Thus we have dhattak (No. 638) "they two hold," darlhati (Na. 645) "they bold," darthioi "thou boldeat," dhatthah (Nu 664) "you two bold," dhatte (Na. 543)
"he holds," dadhate "they two hold," dadrats (No. 6+5) "they hold," dhatse "thou holdest," dhadilhwe "you bold." According to No. 614, when hi follows, \(e\) is substituted for the vowel of the rook, which is a glut (No. 662), and the reluplication is clided :- \(-\infty\) that we have cllchi "do thou hold," adudhdt "he held," adhatta (Noe. 658 and 66t) "he held," dadhydt (Noe. 460 and 638) or dadrtas (Noa. 555 aud 658) "he way hold," dheydt (No. 525) ot dideralis (No. 588) "roay he bold," adhat (No. 473) or adhita (Now. 663 and 582) "he beld," adhdsyrut or adhdioyata " be would hold."

The verb nij (nijir) "to purify or to nurture" is next to be conjugated.

\section*{दर इत्संच्चा बाध्या ।}

No. 663.-"In respect or the syllable IR (a g. in the varb nijir) the designation it (No. T) is to be predicatena

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निष्विध्वाषिषाम्भ्याघस्य गुख: स्लो। नेनेत्ति। नेनित: । नेमि घति। नेनित्ता। निनेख। निनिबे। नेत्ता। ने प्वाति। मेख्ये। नेनेत्र 1 निनिम्धि।

No. 666.-Let auña be the substitute of the reduplicate or TEE THREE verbs א̣iJ " to purify," vij "to differ," and viak "to pervade," when thrre is slo (No. 643). Thus nonalti (Noe 485 and 333) "he purifies," nonilituh (No. 535) "they two parify," nenijati (No. 645) "they purify," nonikts (No. 5S5) "he purifie," ninoja (No. 426) or ninije (No. 348) "be purified," natte "be will purify," nekshyati. (No. 169) or nekskyate "he will purify," noncktu " let him purify," nenigdhi (Noa 595 and 885) "do thoo purify."

\section*{नाय्यरुस्याषि पिति सार्वधातुकें। ज। ः। ज्ञाi \\ लघूपधगुयो म। नेनिधानि। नेनित्ताम् । घनेनेत्। खनेकित्तास्।}
 नेनिलीत 1 निबोह्ड ।

No. 667.-Guna is not the subetitute or 1 empopincatrio

Vers with a light (No. 482) penultimate letter, when 1 8írvadikTUEA affix, beginoing with a vowel and having an indicatory \(P\), rosrows. This debara No. 483, and we have nenijdini (No. 666) "lot me parify," noniktam (No. 552) "let him purify," anonok (No. 199) "be parified," anoniktdm "they two purified," anonijuk (No. 481) "they purified," anonijam "I purified," anoniltuc "he purified," nonijgat "be may purify," nijydt (No. 465) "may be purify," monijita (No. 555) "he may purify," nikekekfa (No. 558) "may the purify."

\section*{दरितो बाः।श।पू।}
 घभिता 1 बनेख्यत् 1 घनेब्यता

\section*{परित जुछेत्यादयः ।}

Na. 668-AK 18 OpTIOMALLY the subetitute of chli (No. 471) AFTER what root hes AX IXDICATORY IR (No. 663), when the panamaipada terminations are employed. Thus anijat or anaikehst (Noe 472, 499, and 510) or anikta (No. 513) "he purified," anekeligat or anckehyata "be would parify."

So much for the 3rd clase of verbe, "hu, \&c." The verbe of the 4th clam-"div, da."-are next to be conjugated.

The verb div (dien) signifies "to play, to be ambitious of anrpeasing, to traffic, to chine, to praice, to rejoice, to be mad, to sleep, to love, and to ga"

1 द्विाद्यः।
 191

\section*{द्विबदिभ्य: ॠन् । ₹ । ? ह है।}
 बेखिज्यति। दीव्यतु 1 घदीव्यत्। दीव्येत्। दोव्यात्। घदेबीत्।
 घृल्यति 1 जमा 1 कसिता।

No. 669.-AFTER the verbe DIV "to play," dec, let there be SYaN. This debars bap (No. 419). According to No. 651, the vowel is lengthened when a consonant follows the \(v\), and wo have divyati "he plays," dideva (No. 4S5) "he played," devite " he will play," devishyati "he will play," dívyatu (No. 651) "lat his play," arlivyat "he played," divyet (No. 463) "he may play." divyat (No. 463) "may he play," adovit (No. 480) "he played," adevishyat "be would play." In the same way is conjugated the verb shiv (shiev) " to sow."

The verb nuit (nriti) "to toss about one's body-i. a to dance," makes nrityati " be dances," nanarta (Noa. 508 and 485) "he danced," nartitd "he will dance."

\section*{}
 ति 1 नृत्यतु 1 भनृत्यत् 1 नृत्येत् 1 नृत्यात् 1 खनर्तीत्त 1 का
 रस्पति । ग्सति । तास ।

No. 670.-It (No. 483) is optionally the augment of an ordhadhatuka affix, when IT BEGINs with the letter 8 otrier tral the \(s\) of sich (No. 472), coming ArTER theee verbe-vis cirt "to cut," Chirit "to hurt," CBERID " to light," Tpid " to kill" AND NRIT "to dance." Thus nartichyati or nartoynati "he will dance," nrityatu," "let him dance," anrityat "he danced," nrityd "he may dance," nritydt " may he dance," anartit (No. 480) "be danced," anartiskyat (No. 670) or anartsyat "he would dance."

The verb tras (tracef) " to fear," according to No. 520, optioeally takes the affix fyan (No. 669). Thus we have truegati ar trasati (No. 419) " he fears," tutirisa " be feared."

\section*{बा जुभमुषसाम् । \& 1812981}

यावां किति सिटि सेटि थलि च एत्वाभ्यासलेपोता बा। नेस्तु: ।


No. 671.-There is orriorally the cubetitution of a, ad
clision of the reduplicate syllable, of these verbs-viz. JRf "to grow ald," sarax " to whirl," and tras "to fear," when lif, with an indicatory \(k\) (No. 486), and likewise wheu thuh, with the augment if (NI. 435), follows. Thus treeat uh or hutrcoctull "they two feared," tresithes "or tutrusitha "thou didst fear," trasitd " he will fear."

The verb to "to pare" is next to be conjugated.

\section*{छोतः घर्मनिन। ₹ lOP।}

बोष: स्पात् क्यनि। अ्यति। घ्यत: । घन्ति। घथो। घशत्र०: 1 चखु: 1 घाता। घास्यति।

No. 672-Let there be elision or o, warn śran (No. 669) rousow. Thas dyati "he pares," byutah "they two pare," eyaudi -they pare," daiau (Noe. 528 and 323) "he pared," sabituh (No. 524) "they two paral," dufuh (Nous 5 Is and 39t) "they pared," citt (Na. 528) "he will pare," disyati "bo will pare."

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स्य्य: सिच्चे लुम्बा परस्मपदेषु़ 1 घयात् 1 घयाताम् 1 घणु: 1
No. 673. There is optioxally elision of sich (No. 472) ATER thee verbe-vis GBRí "to umell," DHE "to drink," so "to para," cHiso "to out," AND sHo "to destroy," when the purcomaipada turminatious are employed. Thus aidit "be pured," culthim "they two pared," afuk (No. 59t) "they pared."

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यां घगेभ्व: सिच छट् परस्मेद्यु। इ््यक्षो । घयासीत् ।
 बच्दा। बो घबङ्बखजे़ 151 याति 1 ददो। देयात् 1 घदात् 1 बण्या ताइने। 1

Na. 67t-AXD sax shall be the augment of these verbe-vis-YAX "to restrain," rax " to sport," XIAK " to bow," and those that end in Lowe \(i\), and, at the same time, if shall be the auginent of the rick (Na. 472) ooming after them, when the purasmaipada terminations are employed. Applying then these two augnents, it aod ank, wo have acicaft "be pared," addoichform "they two pared."

The verb chho "to cut" makes chhyati (No. 672) "he cuts"
The verb sho "to destrny" makes syati "he destroys" saver (No. 328) "he destroyed." The verb do "to cut" makce dyati "he cuts," dicdur " he cut," deydt (No. 525) "may be cut," ades (No. 473) "he cut."

The verb vyadh (vyarha) "to strike" is next to be conjugated


खषां संधसारणं स्यात् किति हितित च विध्यति। बिख्याज। विविधतु:। विषिधु: 1 विष्यधिय । विष्यद्दा 1 ब्यद्धा । ब्यत्त्यति। विर्येत् 1 विध्यात् 1 घव्यात्मीत् 1 पुष पुष्टा 1901 पुर्यति 15 पोष । पुयोषिथ। पोश्षा। बात्यति । पुषादीत्यह्। बपुषत् 1 कु शोषयये। 9१। गुष्पति। गुरोण । घभुष्त् 1 बच बदर्यने। 9 । भर्याति। ननाघ। नेगतु:।

No. 675.-AND let there be a earipradirama (No. 981) in the room (of the somi-vowel) or these verbe-viz aran "to take," JYí "th become old," vir (the substitute of ve) "to weave". VYADH "to strike," VA\& "to subdue," VYACB "to deceive," vrasce "to cut," PRACHCBE "to ask," aND BBRass "to fry," WHEN wHAT affix has an indicatory \(k\) or frollows. Theg the affix fyan being regarded as having an indicatory \& ( Na 385), we have vidhyati (No. 283) "he strikes," vivydithce (Na. 883) "to struck," vividhutuh "they two struck," vividhuh "they strack," vivyadhithe (No. 517) or vivycuddha (No. 586) "thon didat atrike" vyaddh (No. 386) "he will strike," vyatsyati "he will strita" vidhyet (Noe. 462 and 460) "he may strike," vidhydt (Na 465) "may he strike," avydtsit (No. 479) "he struck."

The verb puch (pucha) "to nourich" makes puchyati "be sour ishee," pupoaha (No.485) "be nourished," puposhitha (No. 517) "thoe didst nourish," poskfd (No. 78) " be will nourish," pokalyati (lla 585) "he will nourish" In accordance with Na. 542, thie nat takes at instead of chli (No. 471). Thus apuchat "be nourialed"

The verb fuch (fucha) "to become dry" makes fushyati "he dries" ©uionha "he dried," atuchat (No. 542) "he dried."

The verb nat (wata) "to perish" makes nafyati "he perishes," nasudia "be perisbed," nolatuh (Na. 494) "they two perished."

\section*{रषाद्विभ्यं।ज|२। हप।}

\section*{बसायाधंधातुष्पस्य वेट्ट। नेगिय।}

Na. 676.-AND after the verbe RADH "to hurt," \&C., let if (Na. 488) be optionally the augment of an drdharlhdtuba affix, begiming with a val. Thus notitha ( Na 495) "thou didat perish."

\section*{}
 अस्ति 1 मम्यतु 1 षनष्यत् 1 मस्येत् 1 मख्यात् 1 घमथत् 1 षूड्

 हूस्रे। दी है बये। १प। दीयते।

No. 677.-Whex 4 Jilal comes aftrr the verbe mass "to be immersed," AXD XִAs "to perish," let there be the augment num. Thea, on the alteruative allowed by No. 676, we have nanarishtha (Na 884) "thou didst perish," nefive (No. 494) we two perish--d," matima "we perished," naiild (No. 676) or narishłd " he will perish," mafinkyati or nuikeshyati (Noe 33t and 383) " be will perish," matyatw "lot bim perish," anaiyat "he perished," naiyyet - he may perish," naíycit "may he perish," anaiot (Na. 342) " he periabed."

The verb chis (chath) "to give birth to" makes singats (No. 543) " she beass" suakres (No. 220) "sbe bora." In accordance with she retrictive rule No. 314, this verb takes the augment if:一thas omakesicie "thoo boreat," suchuvivahe "we two bore," suchuvisale "we bore", cold or savith (No. 511) "sbo will bear."

The yerb d" (dith) "to suffor or be consumed with pain" makes difyete " he erafins ;" and di (dfit) "to decas" makee difyate "he decays"

\section*{दोऊा युडचि क्ढिति 1 है 181 द्वश।}

दीङ: परस्याजादे: क्षि््दिार्थधातुक्षस्य युट्।
No. 678.-Let YOT be the augment, wHEx an dodracilectoles affix, wITH AN indicatorr I OR \& and beginning with 4 VOWE COMEs AFTER the verb Di ( \(d i k\) ) "to decay."

\section*{वुग्युटावुषक्जयो: सिट्डो बक्तव्यो। दिदीये ।}

No. 679.-"The angments VUK (Na. 425) AYD YUT (Na 670) Are (in spite of No. 599) to be regarded as havima tacte EFFECT, Whens the substitute OVÁ (No. 220) or a YAM (Na 221) presents itsklf. Thus we have didfye "he decayed"- [the gat being recognised as existent by No. 220, which would ctherwie have taken effect bere.]

\section*{}

एषामात्बं ल्यपि। धादगित्येख्यनिमिने। दाता। दास्यति 1 ० दास्त । डीह् बिहायघा गतो। १६। डीयते। हिये । अम्या। पीब् पाने। 90 । पीयते। पेता। बपेष्ट। माह्ट् माने। Q०। मायते। ममे । बनी प्रादुर्भावे। वह।

No. 680.-AND WHEn the affix lyAP (No. 241) rowlows, there is the substitution or \(\hat{i}\) in the room or theee verbe, vis yf (min) "to hurt or kill," MI (dumini) "to scatter," ArD Dt (dfit)"to decay." By the "and" it is implied that the same change will take place wben there is a cause for the subetitution of an ack, bat anattended by an indicatory \&. Hence [the affixen tioi and aye boing such causes] we have dattd "be will decay," diongati " he will decay," addeta " he decayed."

The verb \(d \boldsymbol{d}\) ( \(\$^{\prime \prime}\) ) "to move in theaty-ia to Aly," makee diyate "he flies," didye (No. 291) "be flow," dayitd "be will \(8 .{ }^{\prime} . "\)

The verb \(p(\) ( \(p\) fin) " to drink" makes pfyate " be drinks," pels (No. 510) " he will drink," apedifa " be drank."

The verb ma (math) "to mencure" maker madyate " be mep sures," mane " he mencured"

The next verb is jan (jani)" to be produced or born.".

\section*{- माजनेर्जा। Ө। ₹ । Ө尺।}
- निति। वायते। बत्षे। घनिता । घनिष्यते।

No. 681.-Or the verbe siví "to know," AND JAN "to Be produced," Jí is the substitute, when what follows hae an indicatory \& Thus jóyuts "he is produced," jajìs (Noe. 340 and 76) " he was produced," janitt " be will be produced," jamishyate " he will be produced."
दोपजनयुधपूरूरतायिय्याययक्योग्यत्यरस्याम्। ₹ । १। [? 1

\section*{}

No. 682-Arter theee verbe-viz. Dip "to ahine," JAX" to be produced," sUdB "to teech," PÚB " to be full," Tíy " to extend," ABD FYíy "to swell," chim is optiomally the subetitate of chli (Na 471), whea the termination ta, of the singular, follows.

\section*{खिये धुष्त \(18182^{\circ} 81\)}

\section*{Fित्या परस्य हुछ 1}

Na. 683. There is Elision (luk) of what comes AFTER CHIN (Na 68).

\section*{अनिबष्योग 101 ₹ 1 ₹प।}

चनयोरें शृद्धित्विसि क्थिति कृति च 1 घलनि 1 घबनिष्ट । दीयो दोगा। 501 दोप्यते। दिदीये। घदोणि। घदाष्टि । पद बतो। 1 शथ। पबते। बेदे। षता। पस्सोष्ट।

Na. 684.-In the room or theme two-viz JAN " to be prodoced," \(\triangle X D\) BADB "to kill," there is not vriddhi (in spite of No. 489), wheo chin (Na. 688) followe, or a krit affix (No. 399) with an indicntury is or \(n\). Thus ajani or (on the alternative allowed by Nn 6Rg) ajaniakfu "be was produced." The verb dip (dipi) "to chime" makee dfpyate "be shines," didfipe "he ahone," adfipi (No. 685) or adfpichifa " he shone."

The verb pad (pada) " to go" makes padyate " he goes," peds (No. 494) "he went," pattd " he will go," patsishifa "may he go."

\section*{चिए ते पद्:।झ्। १ । है।}

पदश्लेश्चिए्या ते परे। कपादि 1 भपत्सातास् 1 घपत्मत । बिद्द सतायाम्। २२। विद्यते। बेत्ता। श्रावत्त। बुध घबगमने। २२ । बुध्यते। बोट्धा। मोत्स्यते। भुत्सीष्ट। ॠबोधि। अबुद्ध 1 घमु त्साताम् । युध्य संप्रहारे। कह। युध्यते । गुयुधे। येद्धा । बयु द्व । सृज विसगै। इy । सुज्यते। सदूजे। ससुजिषे।

No. 685.-Let chin be substituted for chli after the verb PAD "to go," WHEN the personal termination TA (of the singular) Follows. Thus upidi (No 683) "he went," apatsditim "they two went," apatscula "they went."

The verb vid (vida) "to be" makes vidyate " he is," vettd "he will be," avitta (No. 626) " he was."

The verb budh (budha) "to understand" makes budkyate "he understands," boddhd (No. 586) "he will understand," bhotsyate (No. 278) "he will understand," bhutsishfa " may he understand," abolhi (No: 683) or aburlilha (Nos. 586 and 626) "be understood," abhutsdtam (No. 278) "they two understood."

The verb yudh (yudha) "to fight" makes yudhyate "be fights," yuyudhe "he fought," yoidhd (No. 586) "be will fight," ayuddhcu "he fought."

The verb srij (srija) "to quit" makes srijyate "he quite," sasrije (No. 508) " he quitted," sasrijishe "thou didst quit."

घनयोरम् भलादारकिति। घष्टा। घद्यति। सृछीष्ट। घसृष्ट। मसृत्बताताम्। मृष तितिज्बायाम्। २६। मृष्यति। मृष्यते। ममर्ष। ममर्षिथ। ममृषिषे। मर्षसताषि। मर्षतासे। मरिष्यति। मर्मषण्य-
 तिथ 1 नेहे । नद्धा । नत्स्यति । घनात्मीत् । षन्दु ।

Na. 688.-Let \(\Delta x\) be the augment or these two verbs, viz. give "to quit," AND DPIS "to cee," wBEr an affix, beginning with A Jinl and rot mavimg ar indicatory k, rollows. Thus erachitd (Noe 834 and 78) "he will quit," srakeshyati (Nos. 334 and 385) "he will quit," srikehtshta "may he quit," aerishfa "he quitted," aerikahdtam " they two quitted."

The verb mrish (mrisha) "to endure patiently" makes mrisiyati or mrickyate "he endures," mamaraha " he endured," mamavelithe or mampichishs "thou didst endure" marahitisi or marakitise "thou wilt endure," marchishyati or murshiskyats "be will eadure."

The verb nak (yaha) "to bind" make nahyati or nakyate "he binds," nundina "he bound," nanaddha or nehitha "thou didet bind," nohe " be bound." nardhh " he will bind," natoyati (ila 889) " he will bind," anditeft or anaddina "he bound."

So much for the 4th class of verbe, "div, da"
The 5th aleses of verbe consiste of "sth, \&c."
The verb ou (chmin) means "to oxtract the Soma juice."
चति दिषादय: ।
1 खाद्य: ।
जुष्ट घभिषखे 191

घयोगपषादः 1 घुनोति । घुनुत: 1 हुस्नोरोरिति यक् 1 घुन्म

 हैं छूयात् ।

Na. 687.-Let there be AxO ATTER the verbe so, da.
This debars bap (Na 419). Thus we have sunoti (Na. 420) "he preeses out," swautah "thoy two prese out," sumoanti (yan taling the plece of the rowel by Na. 686) "they prees out," oumanh (Na B87) or sunswak "wo two preses out," surute "be prem-
es out," sunwaite "ther two press out," survoats "they prese out." sunwahce (No. 537) or sunurahe "wo two prese out," suchive ar sushuve " be pressed out," sote "he will prees out," suns (Na. 535) "do thou press out," sunavani "let me press out," sunavai " let me press out," sunuydt "he may press out," sindt (Na. 818) " may he preme out."

\section*{स्तुमुधूड्म्यः परस्मैपद्देषु। | । २। ज२।}

एम्य: हिच घट् 1 घसाबीत् 1 घसेष्ट । चिब्त् बयने 1 श 1 चिनोति। धिनुते।

No. 688.-Let if be the augment of sich AFriz thew-riz STV " to praise," su "to extract the Soma juice," ATD DEX " to shake," When the parasmajpada affizee Are muploted. Thes asdivit or asoshifa" he pressed out."

The verb chi (chiri)" to gather" makes chinoti or chinucte "he gathers."

\section*{}

 स्तृयोति । स्स्युते ।

No. 689-There is optionalix the subatitution of a gutsaral in the room or CHI "to gather" after a reduplicate ayllable, when san (No. 732) or laf followa. Thus chilafya or chichfyn chikye or chichys, "he gathered." achaichit or achealfa " be gathered."

The verb stri (etrin) " to cover" makee drinoti or drinule "he covera."

\section*{घर्पूर: बयः 10181 है?}
 जस्तरतु: 1 तसतरे। गुयोर्तीति गुल: 1 हर्यात्व।

No. 690.-Of a reduplicate syllable the letters denotod by the pratyedhdra EHAY, PRECEDED BY \(\triangle\) GAR, remain :- the other consomante are clided. Thus tastara " he covered," tastaratuh "they two covered," tachure "he covered." By No. 333, there being the senbetitution of games, we have daryat " may he cover."

\section*{}
 सिष्ट 1 घस्तृत । धूख् बम्पने 181 धूनोति। धूनुते 1 डुधाब 1 स्रतीोति बेट्ट। दुर्धिथ। दुधेय।

Na.691.-Let if be optionally the augment of lit and sich, coming AFTER WHAT root ends in gI and bleins with a consunct coseonant. Thus starishichiu or atrichichfa "may he cover," actavichba or astrita "be covered."

The verb dhe (dhein) "to ahake" makes dhinoti or dhinuts "he shakee," dudhdiva "he abook," and optionally taking the aegrocel if by Na. 311, dudhuevithu or dudhotha "thou shookest."

\section*{श्युब: बिति। IO।P। २श।}
 यमान्किस्यमिट् 1 डुरुषिब। दुधुबे। घधाबीत्। बधषिष्ट । मधेष्ट।
 सेखिए ।

\section*{दति साद्यः ॥}

Na 692-Let not if be the augment, whex what affix Has Ar indicatozy \(g\) or 1 comes Aftize the verb fri "to serve" or what rerb with ooe vowel ends in the pratydihara lik. Notwithstaoding this rulo's having presented iteelf, the verb now under consideration always takee the augment if, in accordance with the devermining rule Na !314. Thus duchuviva "we two shook," dudheos "he sbook," adhfoit or adhacichta or adhowhfa "be abook," edravishyat or adhoohyat "be would shake," adhaviakyatdm or edhoohyoutam "they two would shake," adhavichyath or adhoekyata "be would shake."

So much for the 3th class of verbe-"su, \&oa."
The 6th class of \(v \in\) erbe consists of "tud, \&c."
The verb tud signifies "to torment."

\section*{। तुदादयः । \\ तुद ब्यथने 191}

\section*{}

घयोडपषाद: । तुदति । तुदते । तुतोदा 1 तुतेोदिघ 1 तुतुदे। तोता। घतोत्मोत् 1 घमुत्त। खुद प्रेरखे। श। नुदति। नुदते।



No. 693.-Let there be ÉA AFTER TOD, \&e. This debars lap (No. 419). Thus tuilati or tudate "he tormente"" tutoda "he tormeutel," tutodithu "thou didst torment," tutuds "he tormented," tottd "he will torment," atautsit or atutta "be tormented."

The verb nud ( \(\quad\) nudus) "to send" makes nudati or mudde "he sends," nunodu "he sent," nottd "he will sead."

The verb Uhrisj means "to fry."
In forming the prowent tense-a vowel is auletituted for the semi-vowel by No. 675, then, by the substitution of a palatal for a dental (by No. 76), the a becomes 8 ; and, by the change of \(t\) to jat (by No. 25), it becomes \(j\), giving bhrijjati or bhrijjats "he frice."

भर्बा रकस्योपधायाश्व स्थाने रमागमो बाधंधातुके। मिल्बादन्त्यादच: पर: 1 स्यानष्ठीनिद्दें याद्वोगधयोर्निकृति: । बमर्ष ।





\section*{} न 181 छृपति 1 कृषते। घर्षर्ष। छक्रुषे।

No. 694.-In the room or the R AND the penulimate letter OF the root brrasj, there shall be optionalit the augment rax, whea an indhadhatuber affix follows. As it has an indicatory \(m\) (Na 265), the augment comes after the last vowel. [If the ram had been intended merely as an augment, the verb alone-not also certain letters of the verb-would have been cited in the aphorism. The citation of the letters with the 6th cace-affix attached, in accordasce with the aphoriam I. 1 49-indicates that the augment is to act as a subatitute- \(\infty\) that] the abolition of the \(r\) and of the penultimate letter takes place, in consequence of the direction implied in the 6th caso-afix signifying "in the room of." Thus we have babharja "he fried," babharjutuh "they two fried," babharjitha or babharahtha (No. 334) "thou didst fry; or, alternatively, bachrajia "be fried," babhrajjatuk "they two fried," labhrajjitha "thoo didst fry." When a jhul follows, the \(s\) is elided by No. 237, and the final is cbanged to ch by No. 334:-thus (when the anguent if is not employed) we have babhradhtha "thou didst fry," babharje or bubhrajje " be fried," bharshif or bhrashid "he will fry," bharkshyati or bhrakskycti "he will fry." When an affix with an indicatory \(k\) or \(\AA\) follows, the subatitution of a vowel for the semivowal, by Na. 675, takee place,-debarring the augment ram (No. 694) through the superior authority specially assignod to the earlier rule of the two [contrary to the general principle laid down in Na. 182]- -0 that we have bhrijydt "may he fry," bhrijydetam "may they two fry," bhrijydouh "may they fry," bharlishishia or biecakshiahfa "may be fry," abharkehit, or abhrakehit abharehia os ablinachfac "he fried."

The verbhaik (kricha) "to draw or make furrows-to ploagh." mines frichati or lorichate "be ploughs," chakareha or chakieke "be plougbed."


No. 695.-When an affix follows, beginning with a ghal and not having an indicatory \(k\), then \(a m\) is optionally the augment of what verb is gravely accented in its original enunciation, AND Has the vowel pi as its penvil. Thus we have krashfa, or, without the am, karshfa "he will plough," krikshishfa "may be plough."

स्पृयमृथकृषतृपट्टपेश्ले: सिन्वा घाच्य: । घक्राबोत्ड। घबार्बीत्।
 मिलति । मिलते । मिमेल । मेलिंता । घमेलीता मुद्ध मेधने। ह।

No. 696.-SICH sHOULD BE STATED TO BE OPTIORALLT the substitute of Cell \(\triangle\) FTER the verbs SPRIS " to touch," wris "to perceive," KRISH " to plough," TRIP " to be satisfied," \(\triangle\) DD DŖIP " to be proud." Thus alrákshit (No. 695), alkárkshit (No. 499), or alcikshat (No. 627), or akrishta " he ploughed," akrikshátam " they two ploughed," akrikshanta " they ploughed."

The verb mil (mila) "to mix" makes milati or milate "he mixes," mimela "he mixed," melita "he will mix," amelst "he mixed."

The verb much (muchlri) signifies "to be.free."
มे मुचांदोनाम्। \(७ 1\) १ 14 है।
 मोत्ता। मुध्यात् । मुनीष्ट । धमुचत् । घमुत्त । घमुचाताम् 1 लुप्रूट छेढने 101 लुम्पति। लुम्पते। लोप्रा 1 घलुपत् 1 घलुप। विद्न लाभे। E । विन्दति। बिन्दते । विबेद । विबिदे । ष्याघभूतिमते घेट् । बेदिता। भाष्यमतेडनिट्ड । परिबेता। बिच जरये। \(\varepsilon\) । \(ি\) ज्रति । মिज्ञ̃ते ।

No. 697.-When Sa (No. 693) Follows, let num be the augment or the verbs moce \&c. i. e. of much "to be free," lip "to smear," vid "to find," lup " to cut," sich "to sprinkle," kqit "to cut," khid "to hurt," and pif "to be organised." Thus mumchati or murichate " he is free," mokta "he will be free," muchyut or mukshishia "may he be free," amuchat or amukta "he was free," amukehátám "they two were free."

The verb lup (luplri) "to cut" makes lumpati or lumpute " be cats," lopte" be will cut," alupat or clupta "he cut."

The verb virl (vidlri) "to find" taskes vinduti or vindate " be finde" viveda or vivide "he found." In the opinion of Vya. gheableiti, this verb takes the augment if.-which would give vedite " he will find." According to the opinion of the Mahdbhdekya, it does not take the augment if:-witness parivettd "he will become a houso-holder before his elder brother."

The verb sich (shicha) "to sprinkle" makes sinchati or sivichate "be aprinklea."

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Na. 698.-Let ain be the substitute for chli arriz these verbe-vis LIP "to smear," sICE "to aprinkle," AXD HWE" to call" Thus asichat "he sprinkled."
चात्मनेपट्टेष्यत्यत्याम्।₹।? 1ू४ ।

 बमिबन् 1 बलियत । बलिए।

\section*{दूर्युभयप्पद्नः ॥}

Na 699.-Let at be ofriorally the substitute of chli after lip" to smear," sich "to aprinklo," and heos "to call," whem ter iTmurepads terminations ARE EMPLOYED. Thus asichata or coilda " he sprinkled."

The verb lip (lipa) "to smear"- [which the author of the Encimudf renders "to increase"] makes limpati or limputs" he emoars," lophe "he will smear," alipat, or alipata, or alipta "he sueared."

So much for thoee verbe of this conjugation which take both peader

\section*{| त्रुदाद्यः \(\mid\)}




 १श। मिधति । विश्याच 1 विखिधतु: 1 ब्यनिता. 1 ब्यधिष्म्ति ।
 प्रघर्तते। घनसीति पर्युदायेन कून्मारषिषयत्वात्व। ठध्सि ठु्दे।



 बिमाद्धने। Qह। लुभति।

No: 700.-The verb. to cat "rprT" (kritif) makes krintatic "be cate," ahcabarta "bo cuts" kartita "he will cut"" kartichyati or karthyuti "he will cut," akautit " be cut."

The verb khid (khida) "to hart" makes klindati" "be harth," chikheda "be hurt"" khettd "he will hurt"

The verb pif (pila) "to be reduood to conextitueat parts" makes pinhati "he is docomposed," pocita "he will be decom poced."

The verb vratoh (ouradchis) "to cat" maken ribchati (Na 675) "be cuts," vavrabcha "he out," vavratokitha or niurashipha "thou didet cut", vrabohitd or vrashid "he will cuth" uruichichyati or vrakehyati "be will cuts," vribohyat (Na. G7S) "mas he cours" avrachit "be cot."

The varb wyack (ryacha) "to doocivo" makee vichati (Na. Q(9). "he doosiver"" virydoha "he deocivod," vividu utuh "they two deceived" vyabitith "be will dociver" ryachichyatio "be will

Clocoive", viokydt "may be decesiva," avydihtt (No. 491) or avynchit - he decaived." Here the vartiba (by which the subetitution of cridclisi would bave been prevented) ris that "The vorb vyach is to be regarded an one of the list 'kut da?' (Na 624), when an affix ctber than the kit aflix as (Na. 329) followe, does not applySoer the probibition "not the hrit affir as" rafert to the krit affix colly fand sot to the teoseonafixice:-in the mume way as the expreesipa "not a brdhman" would be bold to refer to a man, dot to a bece or a trea]

The verb wichk (rchchli) meass "to glean." Gleaning here meane taking up grian by grain. To glean tho whole cars \&a, Y Cdava talle us, is expreesed by the verb hith

The verb richohk (richchha) " to ga, to frill ia freculties, to bocome atif,", makes pichohhati "be goos" By Na. 638, guna is substitated when lif followa, and the angment nuf is darived from Na. 408, since the montion of a word with two coneoonants cerrees to specify a word with more consonants than ona. Thas énarchchhas "be weat," inarchchhatuh "they two went" richchhitd, "bo will \(80^{\circ}\)

The verb mijh (mijha) "quit" makee wijhati "he quit," avd the verb lebb (lubha) "to bewilder" makee lubhati " be bowildera."

\section*{तीषसइडुभरषषिष:|Ө|२| \&E|}




Na. 701. -Let it be optionally the augment, wiex an drdhaduthise allix, beginning with T , cones aftize the verbe isa "to vich." sasan "to codure", LUBR "to bevilder," zUsB "to hart or till" aod sass "to hart or kill" Thus lobhitf or lobdhd "ho will bevilder." boblichyati "be will bevildec."

The revis trip (tripa) and trimph (trimphn) wean "to bo antined." Tbo former makee tripati "bo is satisfiod," metaopen "be man mitisied" terpite " be will be entiffod," ataoppit "be wee


शे तृम्मादीनां बुस् बाच्: 1 बादिशब्द: प्रफारे तेष येग चकारानुष्तास्ते तुम्फादय: 1 ततुम्पा। तुप्यात् 1 मृं पुर घुलने

 कुट कोटिल्ये। सह। गाह्कुटादीति किस्वम् । कुरुटिये। हुषेट।

 १० 1 स्फुरति 1 स्फुलति।

No. 702.-"The augment vUX (No. 497) 8HOULD 18 sEATID to be that or the verin TRIXPRA" to be satiafied" AXD TBE LIEF; when 6 ut (No. 693) followe. The word adt (usually rendered "de") here means "of the same deccription an" So that hore "timyis and the like" are those verbe which ivclude the letter an Thes tatrimpha (notwithstanding No. 362) "he wan satisfiod" and, whem ba dues not follow, triphybt " may be be satiefied."

The verbe mrid (mrida) and prid (prida) "to dolight" make mridati and pridati "he delighta"

The (Vaidibes) varb sun (ruma)" to go" makes surwati " be goea"

The verb iah (iahr) "to wish" makes iohchinati (Na 59\%) "he wishea," eshitd (Na. 701) or cahte "be will wish," chickynti "be will wiab," ichyat "may he wisb," aiehit " he wished."

The verb kuf (kufa) means "to become arooked." According to No. 624, the affires after this vorb, not having an indicators in or \(n\), being regarded as having an indicatory \& (Na. 467), wa hav chulufitha "thou didet become arooked," chukofa or chukufa (No 490) "I became crooked," kutita "he will become crooked"

The verb puf (pufa) "to embrace" makes pufati " be caibrecee," pufite "ho will embrace."

The verb ophetf (ophuster) "to blow, to blomom, to opea ase bed or flower," makes aphupatio "it bloweme" gyhuaite "it will blomocen"

The verbe aphur. (ophisia) and sphul (ephula) "to quiver" zake apherati and ophulati "he quivera."

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 मड़्बति 1 ममण्ब 1 मब्बिनयोरिति भुम्।

Na. 703.-There is optionally the subatitution of sh for the e OF the rerbe spaile and spiol "to quiver," ATTER the prefixes NIR, II, \(\triangle\) ND VI (No. 48). Thus niskphurati or nispharcti" he perpetually quivers."

The werb mis meana "to praise." [That the vowel of this reet in loag not short an some contend, is proved by the quutation) "purinfla-guyodkuna-the dawning of whose praiso-worthy qualities" -[which otberwise would not coand. This verb makes nuw ti "he praime," nundua "be praieed," nuvitd "be will praise."

The verb mati (immasjo) "to purify by warhing" makes majiati "he immerses," mamajja "he immersed." According to Ne. 677 this vert, when a ghal follows, takes the augnent sum, [the irregular application of which is specified in the following vartalect.








Na. 70\&-"The angment MOE EROOLD EEE ETATED TO PRECEDI TME merr letter of the roct ruse"- [Dot the last of the rowole an Na 285 directes. By Na 257 there in alision of the a, the firat
member of the conjunct consonant (aing)-and thus we have mamañktha (No. 333) or mamajjithas "thou didst immerve," mainilta "he will immerse," mankshyati "he will immerse," amáhkehit "be immersed," amánittam (No. 313) "they two immersed," amáfikenk " they immersed."

The verb ruj (rujo) "to break" makes rujuti "he breaks," rohta "he will break," rokshyati "he will break," arcukshit "he broke."

The verb bhuj (blujo)" to bend "is conjugated like ruj" to break."

The verb vis (vióc) "to enter" makes vioati "he entera"
The verh mrió (mpisa) means "to touch." "Touching" means "perceiving through the sense of touch." By No. 695, which statee that a ront gravely accented, or having the vowel rias its penalt, optionally takes the augment am, we have amrilishit (Na. 693) or amarkshit, or (by Nor 696 and 627) amrikshat ". he touched."

The verb sad (shucdliri) "to go to decay, to despond," makee sidati (No. 522) he desponds"-and 20 on.

The verb bad (badlyi) means "to decay."

\section*{शदे: शितः । १ | ह । है।}

घिद्राषिनोगडस्मात् तबनो। स: । घोयते। घोयताम् । घोयेत। घयोयत। घयाद। घत्ता। घत्स्यति। बथदत्व। घथत्स्यत् । है बिनेपे। इह।

No. 705.-After this verb, viz 8ad "to decay," when it bas one of the affizes with \(\triangle N\) indicatory \(s\) [such as the conjugational affix ba-Na. 693], there are the affixe tah and dna [i. a the ©fmanepada affixes-No. 409]. Thus sfyate (No. 522) "it decavs" sfyatám "let it decay," síyeta "it may decay," affyata "it decay-ed,"-[ but where the ba is absent ] cusbda. "it decayed," batte "it will decay," satsyuti "it will decay," abadat "it decayed," abutsyut. "it would decuy."

The verb ka means " to scatter."

\section*{प्रत र्वानाँ। \(101212 \bullet\) •।}

सिरति 1 बबार 1 बसरतु: 1 षषात: 1 बरिता 1 बरीता। in

Na. 706.-Let sioart i be the cubatitute or what verbal root Eme mema pi. Thus kirati " he scatters," chahira (Noe. 653 and 489) "he scattered," chakwsatuk (No. 653) "they two acattered," chaharuk "they scattered," kacrith or karití (Na 654) "be will scatter," Lefryif (Na. 651) "may be scatter."

\section*{fकरते घबने । 1 1? \(128^{\circ} 1\)}

ठ्यात्ड बिरते: छुट् छंद्रने । उपस्किरति ।
Na. 707.-Let sup be the augment of the verb rif stomiryme "Io cut," coming after the profix upu. Thus upackiratis "he cuta."

\section*{}
 porkicate ajllable muterears-(rule Na 707 applies).

छुर्टबत् बूर्े शति बत्तव्यम् । ठपास्किर्त्। ठपषस्यार।
Na 709.- - It siould \(3 E\) stated teit the augment sUT (Nioa 707 and 708) is placod berore the \(x\) (of the verb kr). Those updedirat \& wpachaekdira (Na. 488) "he cat."

\section*{}
 4ता 1 मू निगरो। 801

Na. 710 . - Let ouf be the augment of the verb hith coming
 Thes upactivatio or pratickinati "be injurse"

The verb gri meaps "to swallow."
जर्षि fिभाषां। P1P?।
निसते होलम ते


प्रच्छ छीप्वायाम् । ४१ । यधिस्येति संप्रसारणस् । पृच्छति । पर्रच्छ ।
 8P 1

No. 711.-Let there be optionalic \(l\) in the room of the \(r\) of the verb gri "to awallow," wrick an affix. beginningwith 1 VOwEL, FOLLOWs. Thus gilati or girati "he swallows," jagdla or jagana "be swallowed," galitt, galitd (Na. 654), garitk, or garite " be will swallow."

The verb prachahk " to ask," substituting a vowel for the semivowel according to No. 673, makee prichchhati "he aske" paprachchha " he asked," paprachchhatuh "they two asked," papprackchhuh "they asked," praNhł\& (No. 334) "bo will ask," prakekyuti " he will ask," apralkshit " he asked."

The verb mpi (mpih) means "to dia."

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लुडलिडा: चितश्च प्रकृतिमूतान्मृढस्तबानो नान्य।। रिछ्। इयत् । मियते। ममार । मर्ता । मरिष्यति । मृष्षोष्ट । बमृत । पृत् ब्यायामे। ४३। प्रायेयायं ब्याज्ञूप्ब:। क्याप्रियते। ब्यापम्रे। ब्यापम्रते। ब्यापरिष्यते। ब्यापृत । व्यापृषाताम् । धुषी प्रीतियेकनयो: ।४४। छुषते। जुजुषे। श्रोषिनी भयचलनये: 1 ४श। म्रायेयोत्पूर्व: 1 हद्विजते।

No. 712.-The atmaneparla affixes (No. 409) come AFTER the root kgi "to die," wher it takes lUN, Lif, and an affix with an indicatory \&, but not elsewhere. By No 580, the substitution of rith (ri) is directed, and, by No. 220, that of iyan (iy) \(-\infty\) that we have mriyate "he diea," mamara "he died," marta " be will die," marishyuti "he will die," mpishfshfa "may he die," ampita " he died."

The verb pri (prik), in the sense of "to be active", is genorally preceded hy the prefizes vi and \(6 A_{\text {. Thus vydpriyate " he in }}\) busied," vydpapre (No. 348) "he was busied," vydpapente "they two were busied," vydpariehyats "he will be busied," vydiprita "be was bocied," oyaprishatén "they two were buxied."

The reat juah (jueks) "to delight, to serve," makee juchate "he merres," jujuche "be served."

The rearb vij (oviji) in the sense of "to fear, to tremble"" is speocally precoded by the affix ut. Thus wivijute "be fearn""

\section*{बिज दूटा?1P1叉।}


\section*{रूति तुदाद्यः ।}

Na. 718-An affix, priceded br the augment T, and coming Arrea the vorb vis "to fear," is an if it had an indicatory \& (Na. 4SY). Hence mdvigitt "he will fear."

So much for the 6th claes of verbe-" tud, da"
The 7th clams of vorbe consists of "rwah, \&a"
The verb rudl (ruclier) means "to obetricte"

> 1 बाषादयः ।
> रूध्ध्ड बाबरले । 9 ।
















 हिसि ₹ंसायाम्न । १Q । QP ।

No. 714.-AFTER the verbe RUDH "to obstruct," \&c, there is snax. This debars 6 ap (No. 419). Thus we have ranadrli (Nos. 157 and 586) "be ohstructs," and, the a being clided according to No. 611, rundidhah "they two obetruct," rumdhasti "they obstruct," runatsi "thou obstructest," rundihah (Noe 95 asd 96) "you two ohetruct," runddha "you obstruct," rwnarlheni "I obstruct," runihwah " we two obstruct," rundhmak "we obetruct" With the dtmanepada terminations, we have runddre " he obstructs," rusdhats "they two ohstruct," rundhate (Na. 559) "they obstruct," runtse "thou obstructest," rundhathe "you two obstruct," runddhwe "you obetruct," rundike "I obetruct," rundiseahe "we two obstruct," rundhmahe "we obetruct" Then again rurodha or rurudhe " he-obstructed," rodithe "he will obatract, rotsyati or roteyate " be will obstruct," rumaddines "let bim obstruct," runddhát (No. 444) may he obstruct," rundrhdm "let the two obstruct," ruindhantu "let them obetruct," ruanddhi "do thou obstruct," ruṇadhani " let me obstrnct," ruṇadhava " let us two obetruct," runadhama " let us obstruct," or, again, runddidim " let him obstruct," ruindhatiom " let the two obetruct," rusudinatám (No. 539) "let them ohstruct," runtswa "do thou obetrect," runadhui "let me obstruct." ruṇadhavahai "let us two obetruct." I runadhdmahai " let us obotruct," arup̣at (No, 165) or armacd "he obetructed," arwnidham "they two obetruoted," arwadian "they obetructed," arunddina " be obetruoted," armanduction "they two obetructed," arunilhata "they obetrooted," mundlyyit or rwis. diftea "he mas obetruct," rudifydt or rutsichifa "may he obetrect" arudhat (Na. 668) or arauteft "he obetructed," anoteyat or and syata "he would obatruct"

In the came way are conjugated bhid (bhidir) "to break," cinid (chlidir) "to aplit," and yuj (yujir) "to join."

The verb riak (richir) "to parge" makes rinaldi or rifikte "be parges," rinecha "be purged," rektd "be will purge," roleniyati "be will parge," arixak (No. 199) "he purged," arichat QJa 668) or avaikahif or arikta " be parged."

The verb vich (vichir) "to differ or be separate" makee vivaldi or vihkte "be differs."

The verb leakud (kekudir) "to pound" makee kahunatti or keltente "he pounds" kehotte "he will pound," akehudat "he poucoded," akehauteft or akshutta "he pounded."

The verb ohhrid (uchohkridir) "to shine or play" makes chlrinatti or chhrints "he shines," chachchhartia "he shone." According to No. 670, the augment if being optional when \(:\) follown, we have chachchkrites or chucohchhruliche "thou dilst shine," chlhardite "he will shine," chhardishycti or chlucertsyate "he will shise," achohkridat " be shoos," achohhurdit or achohharchichif "he abose."

The verb trid (utridir) "to injure or diaregarl" maken triwetti or trints "he injures ;" and kif (hritf) "to surround" rakes friyatti "he surrounda"

The verbe trik (trika) and hie (kiri) mean "to kill or injure in any mancer."

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Na.715.-Or trit "to injures" wheo smam (Na 714) bea
been applied (and the form has thence become TRISYAB), lot Di be the augment, when an affix, beginning with a conconant asd distíguished by an indicatory \(p\), follows. Thus trinedhi "be injures" triusthah "they two injure," tatartha "be injured," tartitid "ho will injure" atrinef (Nom. 199 and 276 "he injured."

The verb his (hisi) "to injure" having taken mum by Na 497, and rejecting the \(n\) by No. 717, makes hinacti "he injures, jihivisa "he injured," hivioitd "he will injura"

The verb und (undi) "to moisten" makee unatti (Na. 717) "he moistens," untuh "they two moisten," undanti "they moisten," undajichukdiva (No. 546) " he moistened," amnat (No. 478 and 218) "he moistened," aunidm "they two moistened," axadun "they moistened" aunak "thou didst moiston," axmadom "I moistened."

The verb \(\operatorname{ainj}\) ( \(a \dot{n} j u\) ) "to make clear, to anoint, to be beantiful, to go," makes anuliti "he makes cloar," atiktuck "they two make clear," anjanti "they make clear," inaija "he made clear," anuinjitha or anatiktha "thou didst make clear," anigite or afilet "Le will make clear," ahdhi "do thou make clear," anajimi "lut me make clear," anak " he made clear."

\section*{घ्रभ्जे: सिषि|৩|叉। OP।}

घं्षे: सिचो नित्यमिट् 1 बाह्षीत्त। तश्रें घंबोषने। शः। तनात्त 1 तह्त्ता । तश्रिता । ोोबिजी मयध्समयो: 1 शः ।






No. 716.-If is always the augmeat of star ATris the verb sivs "to make clear." Thus dinjut (No. 480) "he mede clear."

The varb tarich (tarichei) "to shrink" makee tamakti "bo shrinke," tatikd or turiohitf "ho will ahrink."

The verb eij (oviji) "to be afraid, to tremble," makes vinukti " be trembles," vinilah "they two tremble" According to No. 712 , the angment if meing regarded as having an indicatory \(n\) (Na. 467), we have vivijitluc "thou didst tremble," vijita "he will tremble," winak (No. 109) "he trembled," avijit " he trembled."

The verb sich (dishl \(r i\) ) "to distinguish or individualize" makes finashif "it distinguishes," sinchfuch "they two distinguish," sivishanti "they distinguish," sinakehi "thou distinguishest," siSeaka "it distinguished," sifeokithu " thon didst distinguish," bealik "it will distinguish," aekshyuti "it will distinguish. By No. 393 dhi heing sulutituted for \(h i\), we have fingdlit "do thou distinguish," Cinalhani " let me distinguish," afinaf (No. 163) "it distinguishod" stisiakyt "it may distinguish," siahyait "may it dietinguish," utichat "it dietinguished."

In like mander pioh (pishlri)" to grind" is conjugated.
The verb bhainj (bhainjo) means "ro break."

\section*{कान्जकेप: 1 है 181 P₹।}

स्नम: परस्य मस्य लोए: स्यात् । भर्नत्ति। बभह्विय। बभह्ष्य । मंत्रा। मर्थि । बमाह्वीत्त। भुज पालनाभ्यक्तारयो:। २०। मुर्णति। मोत्ता। मोन्यति। घभुनक्ता।

No. 717.-Let there be chisiox of the letter x coming AfTiz frax (No. 714). Thus we have bhanaki "he breake," babhairjitha or babhatitha "thou didet break," bhafiltd "he will break," Ghakgdiki (Na. 598) "do thou break," abhatiketit "he broke."

The verb binj (bhuja) "to protect or eat" makes bhunalti " be caty," bhaltd "be will eat," bhokehyuti "be will eat," "abknake "be ata."





1 रेच्धा-


\section*{दूति रधाद्यः।}

No. 718.-The dimanopada affixes (No. 409) are put Africe the verb bHUJ, NOT IN THE 8ENBE OF PROTECTMSG. Thus we may say odanain bhutulte "he eats boiled rice." Why "not in che sense of protecting"? Witness the phraso-mahfin blusaltit at be preserves the earth."

The verb indh (ini-indhr) "to shine" makes inddre " he shines," indhate "they two shine," inchats "they shine," itese "thou shinest," inddhwe "you shine," indhainokakre (Na 846) "he shone," indhita "he will shine," inddham "let him shise" indhatum " let the two shine," inadhai "let me shine," aindd"s " he shone," uindlditdm "they two sbone," ainddhak "thou dides shine.

The verb vid (vida) "to consider" makee vints "be coociders," vettd " he will consider."

So much for the 7th class of verbs-"rudh, \&a"
The 8th class of verbe consists of "tan, \&a"
The verb \(\tan (\tan u)\) means "to expand".

\section*{। तनाद्यः 1}

तनु बिस्तारे। 91

\section*{}

घयोडपवाद: 1 तनेाति। तनुते। ततान। तेने। तनिताए । तनितासे। तनिष्यति । तनिष्यते। तनुताम्। घतनात् । तुल्यात्। तन्धीत 1 तन्यात्। तनिषोष्ट। घतनीत्। घतानीत्त।

No. 710.—AFTER the verbe "TAX, \&cc.," AND the verb Tif "to make," let there be U. This debars 6 ap (No. 410). Thus we have tanoti or tanute "he expande," tatdina or tone (Na 494) be expanded," tanitdsi or tanitdes "thou wilt expeod," tanichyati or tanideyate "he will expand," tanution "let him expand, atanot "be expanded," tannuydit or tansoita "be mas expand," tanyit or tanicirishtas "may be axpand," atanit or atánit (Na. 491) "he axpaoded"

\section*{तनाद्भिस्तथासेः । २। \& ।}

तभादे: दिध्वा बा सुक्त तथायो: । घतत। घतनिष्ट । घतथा:। अतनिघु: । घतनिम्यत् । घतनिष्यत। घ्यु दाने। २। घनेति। खुते ।

Na. 720.-There is optionally elision (luk) of sich (Na. 472) ATren "TAM, \&C," when the affixes TA and THAs rollow. Thus cotates (Na 896) or atanishfa "he expanded," atathah or atanieh that "thou didet expend," atanichyat or atanishyata" he would expand."

The verb shan (chanu) "to give" makes sanoti or sanute \({ }^{*}\) he gives"

\section*{ये विभाषा।ई्1818き।}

पलयमसनामात्बं बा यादो कृष्छिति। घायात्। घन्यात्।
Na. 721.-There is optionalicy the substitution of long a in the room of the verbs jun "to be born,"- oun "to give," and khan "to dig," wase an affix, beginning with \(Y\) aud distinguishod by an indicatory \(k\) or \(h_{\text {, rell }}\) rollows. Thus saydit or sanyait " may he give."

\section*{बनसनखनां सन्म्नलेः । है 1818 २।}


 निजुण \(1 \times 1\) ठ्रत्यये लघूपधन्य गुया बा। जियोति। बेयेति।



Na. 722-Loog \& is the substitute or these verbe viz. JAs "to be born," sAM "to give," AND EHAX " to dig," wHEN the affix sux (Na 752), oz an affix, beginning with 1 jHal and distiuguished by an indicatory \(k\) or \(h\), roulows. Thus aedita or asanichfos "he gave," acithah or asaniwhiah "thou didet give"

The verb kshas? (kehanulu) "to injure" makes kehanati or kshanute "he injures," According to Na. 500, there being so substitution of vpiddhi, we have akshaṇit, akohata (Na.720), or , akshanishfa " he injured," acshathah or akehamidhthah "thou didet injure."

The verb kshin (kehinu) "to injure" (which, as a root followed by the affix u No. 719, and having a light penult, subetitutee gway No. 485, only optionally) makes kehinoti or kehopoti" be injures" keshonitd " he will injure," akehonst, akehita (Na. 720); or akehmick. fa " be injured."

The verb trin (trinu)" to eat, to grase," makes 4inoti, tarnoti, trinute, or tarṇute "he graves."

The verb kri (dukitir) means "to maka"

\section*{श्रत उत् सार्वधातुके। है। 81 २?०।}

\section*{कुरुत: ।}

No. 723.-In the room or the short 1 of the verb lai "to make," (in the form of kavu-No. 719)-let there be siont \(\boldsymbol{U}_{\boldsymbol{p}}\) when a sírvadiátura affix (with an indicatory \(k\) or h) rollowe Thas kurutah "they two make."

\section*{न भदुई्छुराम्। LIR।}

मस्य कुर्छुरोराप्धाया व दोर्घ: । कुर्बन्ति।
No. 724.-There is not a long substitute (Na.631) in the room or the penult of a BBA ( Na .185 ) AND of the verbe Kpl * to make," and CHHUR "to cut." Thus kurranti "they maka"

\section*{नित्यं करोनेः 1 है 1812 ०ढ।}

करोते: प्रत्ययोकारस्य नित्यं होपो म्बो: । जुर्ब: । हुर्म: । कुलते। बकार। हो। करता। करिष्यति। बरिष्यते। बरोत्रु। फुरुताम् 1 बबरोत् 1 घसुरुत।

No. 725.-There is ALwars elision of the \(\%\) of an affix Afris the verb EBI "to make," when the letter \(m\) or \(v\) follows. Thus kurvah "we two maka," kurmak "we make," bucrute " he makee"
ckakdre or chcckre "he made," karte "he will make," kariskyati o basriskyats "be will make," karotu or kurutam "let him make, abarot or akuruta "he made."

\section*{ये च 1 ही \(181 १^{\circ} \mathrm{E} 1\)}

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Na. 726.-Axd there is elision of \(w\) after the verb \(l_{T i}{ }^{\text {a }} 4\) make," whex an affix, beginaing with \(Y\), roclows. Thus kuryd or kuroita (No. 723) "he may make," kriydt or kioshishta" "maj be make," abdirolst or akrita (Na. 582) "he made," akariahyat on ciburiehyouta he would make."

\section*{सम्परिभ्यां करोतैत भूषये ।ई 1? 1 २₹०।}

Na. 727.-Whisk the verb ERI "to make" comee ATIER 8AM OR Pari (No. 48) In THE 8ENBE OF ORNAXERTIMO-(then the procoeding directed in No. 728 takee place).

\section*{समवाये प। है। १। २₹टा}

 - luind I

Na. 728.-AXD (when the compound-No. 727-is) in THE sIJRSE OF AGOREOATIOA, there is the augment suf. Thus earis-baroti-that is to say "he ornamenta, sariskurvanti-that is to say "they congregata." This ouf is sometimes the augment of lai precoded by sam, even when it does not signify "ornamenting":3 wo learn by inspecting the aphoriem Na. 1119-viz "satislititan bacehak"-where the expremion refers to the "preparation of Sood."
उपात् प्रतियकबैहतवाकाध्यापारेषु च। ही १। ₹₹ट।


उपस्कृता कन्या। उपस्कृता प्राक्सया: । एथा बवस्योगस्खुखते।
 मनु घघबोधने । 61 मनुते। मेने। मनिता। मनिष्यते। मझ़े ताम् । बमनुत । मन्बीत । मनिबोष्ट । बमनि्हू । घमनिख्मत ।

\section*{ूरि तनाद्यः ।}

No. 729.-AND AFTER UPA (No. 48) IN THE eoveral smerse
 PLYING of ELLIPSES in DIsCOURSE, the verb ki takee the augment suf. By the "and" it is signified that the verb has aloo the two meanings mentioned before (in Nos, 727 and 728). By "acquiring a new property" is meant "the taking of a quality." By "altaration" or modification, is meant "change" By "the supplying of ellipees in discourse" is meant "the filling up of thoee parts which the seoes requires." Examples of these five employments of the word follow. signifying "s damsel adorned;" "assembled bríhmans;" "the wood gives a new property to the water" (or "be prepares the fool and water for an oblation"); " he eats something changed" (or differvat from what is proper-" as bread with rice) ;" "he apeaks without ellipsia."

The verb ran (vanu) "to ank or beg" makes manute "be begs," vavane "he begged."

The verb man (manu) "to know, to conceive" makes manuts "he conceivee," mene "he conceived," manitd "be will coeceive," maniehyate "be will conceive," manuttim "lat him cooceive," amanuta "be conceived," manrofta "be may covecive," manishishfa "may he conceive," amaniehta "be concoived" amenichyate "be would conceive."

80 much for the 8th clase of verbe一"tan, \&a"
The 9th clase of verbe consists of "kerf, \&a"
The verb ber (dubrtin) means "to buy, or axchange goode"

> 1 द्याद्यः ।
> उुलीव् द्रष्यविनिमये । १ ।

\section*{}
 घंबनि । घोयासि 1 छोयोथ: 1 छोयोथ 1 क्रोयामि । छोयोष: 1 ख्खीयोम: । कोयीते। क्लीयाते। क्षीयते। कीयीचे। कीयाये ।




 प्रैयीते। प्रीब् घाबे। है प्रोयाति। म्रीबोते। मीख्ं हिंसावाम्। ४।

Na. 780.-After the verle erf "to buy," \&c, there is sxi. This debars sap (Nu. 419). Thus kerịáti "he buys." By No. 6:37, the \(\&\) being changed to \(\{\), frinitalk "they two buy." By No. 658, the \(\&\) being alided, krfyuanti "they buy," krinuasi "thou buyest," krixithah " you two buy," krinitha "you buy," krindimi "I buy," ITrinfrach "we two buy," kriṇimah "we buy," lrinitte (No. 637) "he buys," krixate "they two buy," krinate "thes buy," Krinishe "thoo buyeat," krimathe "you two buy," krinidhwe "youl buy," lorice "I buy," krinivahe "we two buy," krinimahe "we buy," chikeryas "be bought," chikriyatuh "they two bought," chikriyuh "they bought." chikertha (No. 515) or chikrayitha (No. 517) "thou didat bay," chi'rige "he bought," kredd "he will buy," kreakyati or krealyate "he will buy," krinultu " lot him buy," kriṇtiat "may be buy," kerfuitiom "lot him buy," akrinat or akrinita " he bought," lurniyite or lerimitas "bo may buy," kerfyet or kreatichita "may he buy," aleraichit or akreaifa "he bought," akreshyat or akreahyata "be would hay."

The verb ppr (pvifi) "to please, to lova," makee prinati or primite "be plowes;" and irf (friti) "to cook" makes frintiti or wintic "be cooky"

The verb mi (nfit) means "to injure."


ठपसर्गस्थान्निमितात् षरस्मेतयोर्नस्य ब: स्यात् 1 प्रमीबाति 1 । प्रमीयीत्त। मीनातीत्यात्वस् । ममो। मिम्यन्तु: । ममिध। ममाब। मिम्ये। माता। मास्यति। मीयात् 1 माबीप्टू। बमाबीत् ।
 दिषाय । मिष्ये। सेता। स्कुस् बमाबने। \&।

No. 731.-Let there be a cerebral \(n\) in the room of the deatal \(n\) of the verlis \(h i\) "to \(g 0\), " and \(m s^{\prime}\) "to hurt" (which, with the coojugational affixes, appear in the shape of zuro and ixfrín) coming after a due cause of such change and ending in an mpasargan Thus pruminutit or praminits "he injuree greatly." By Na 680, there being a subetitution of \& mamau (No. 528) "he injured" mimyutuh "they two injured," mamitha (Noe 517 and 884) or mamátha "thou didst injure," mimye "I injured," mecte "he will injure," másyati "be will injure," miydt or maseth/a "may bo iojure," ambutt "he injured," amasishfam "they two injured," amánes " he injured."

The verb shi (shiñ) "to bind" makes sindti of cintte " be binds," sishaya or sishys "he bound," eete "he will hiud"

The verb aku (akuri) means "to go by leape"

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चात् स्ना। स्मुनोति। स्कुनूते। स्कुनाति। स्लुनीते। छुस्ता
 त्वार: दोणः घबँ होधनार्या: परस्मेपदिय:।
 8KANBE, or 8xUmbi "to hinder, to be dull or insensilide," ArD 850 "to go by leapa" By the "and" it is meant that they may optionally take ind Thus acunoti, akunute, ckunditi or cluncies (Na 637) "he goee by leape," chucilativa or chuchoure "be weat by leapa" cibotd "he will go by leaper" askencilt or achocifa "ho went.by leape."

The four verbs stanbh, \&a, which are exhibited only in an aphor-
irm (and not in Pdurini"s catalogue of Roots), all have the sense of "hindering," and take the parcosmaipada terminations.

- Fुगमान I

Na. 733.-Let sixaci be subetituted in the room or enil (Na. 780) coming after \(\triangle\) CONsOXANT, WHER the affix HI (No. 447) porlows. Thoe ctablína (Noe 448 and 863) "do thou hinder."

\section*{ सेरहु का 1}

Na. 734.-Axp, optionally, \(a \boldsymbol{a}\) is the subetitute of chli (No. 471) AFTER the verbe Jgit "to grow old, starbs "to hinder,"
 ctoal," aluicr "to go," AXD ÉwI " to ga."

\section*{सत्रम्भेः |CIミ1 हैO।}

सतन्मे: दोगस्म घस्म च: स्यात् 1 ब्यवृमत् 1 बस्तम्भीत्।




Na. 785.-Let there be ah in the room or the s of the aphorintic (Na 732) verb stambe (if the change be required by a due cave thereof in an upasarga). Thus vycuchfabhat (Na. 863) "he Hindered," actambitit (Nom 93 and 96) "he injured."

The verb gue (ymal) "to bind" makee gunatio or yunfite (Na. 657) "he binde" yote "he will bind."

The verb knai (bocin) "to cousd" makes kninatio or kncifists "it coundes" hnovite "it will sound."

The verb \(d f(d r t i k)\) "to injure" makee drfucti or drfulto "bo injures;" and dos (drini) "to injure" maken dringatior dringith "bo injurea"

The nerb pa (pid) means "to purify."

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 मोनां चतुविशते: चिति इस्ब: । पुनाति । पुनीते। पबिता । हू. छेदने । १२। लुनाति । लुनीते। सतु घाच्छादने । १ह 1 हर याति । घर्पूर्व: अय: । तस्तार । तसरतु: । तहतरे। हतरित।। सरोता। सतुयोयात् । सृतोत। सोर्यात् ।

No. 736.-When an affix with an indicatory of follows int A SHORT vowel be the subetitute or the twenty-four verbe PU, de, viz puinz " to purify," limi " to cut," etrin " to spread over," lofit " to scatter," vrin " to choose," dhinin "to agitate," fri" to injure," prt" to nourish," oft "to choose." bhet "to nourish," met "to injure," iff "to grow old," ghet " to grow old," ghat " to grow old," net "to lead," dhwet "to be crooked," krt " to injure," of "to go," grt "to somed," jyd "to decay," \(r\) "to injure," \(U\) "to adhere," wlf "to choome", AND plf "to go." Thus pundti or punste "he parifice," pavicu "he will purify."

The verb lif (linin) "to cut" makes lunati and luntite "he cuta"

The verb stri (strin) "to cover," makes otinitit " be covira" By No. 690 (which debare No. 428) we have taetdina "be covered," tastaratuh "they two covered," tastare "he covered," charitf of sturita (No. 654) "he will cover," arinfyat or etrinfta "he may cover," atíryat (Nom 706 and 651) " may he cover."

\section*{सिळन्सिचोरात्मनेपदेष। |৩|२। \&२।}

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No. 737.-When the itxarkpada affice are minotich then let if be optionally the augment or Lff AXD sica coming atter the verbe vpi (viih) "to serve" and vii (viii) "to abocen," and aftor what eade in long th.

ष्वत इटो लिखि मदीर्घ: 1 स्ररिषीट्ट। उश्च 1 घनेन कित्त्वम्।
 सतारिक्: बस्तरिः । कस्ती़ । कृष् दिंसायाम्। १४। कृष्याति।
 बबार । बबरे। बरिता। घरीता। ठदोष्षेत्यूत्वम्। बूर्यात् । बरि-
 बम्पने। शर। धुमाति। धुनीते। छोता। चविता। घधाबीत्त ।
 ज्याइ 1 बगे।

No. 738.-The long rowel is sor the substitute (No. 654) for the augment if after the verbe vrit or viin, or what ends in long th, wiew has rollows. Thus (Na. 785) starishishia, or, by No. 581, the affixes being regarded as having an indicatury \(k\), stirahiahfa (Na. 651) "may he cover." and, by No. 635, there heing no prolongation of the augment \(i f\), when aich and the parasmuipada affixes fillow, actioft " be covered," acldirishlam " they two covered, actdrichuh "they covered," astariahfu or astivalifu (No. 651) "ho covered."

The verb laf (kriñ) "to injure" makes lirinditi (No. 736) or 4rinfte " he injures," chaluiru or chalkave (No. 633) "he injured."

The rerh eff (erfin) "to choose" makes vrindti or vrinfte "he choover," vavara or vavare " he chose," varith or varitd (No. 645) " be will choose," and, by No 630, vúrydt or varishiwhfa or vúrchahes ( Na .381 ) "may he choose," audrit "he chose," audrichidm "they two chome" avarishfa or atcurimifa (Na. 654) or aveiratha "be chome"

The verb dhi (dhin) "to shake" makes dhundti (No. 736) or dhurifis "be shakes," dhote or dhavild "he will shake," adhdeft or adhaviehfa or adhoolifa " he sbook."

The verb grah (graina) "to take" makee griknóditi (No. 673) © grikette " he take," jagraina or jagrike " he took."

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No. 739.--The Long vowel is the substitute of the augmeat if placed AFTRR the verb Grat "to take," containing only aee vowel, but NOT when lit rollows. Thus grahitd "he will take" griknátu " let him take."

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हल: परस्य श्न: घानझादेथो हो। गृष्छाब। गृस्लत् । यहीज़ि।
 ताम् । कुष निष्कषैं। QE । छुष्याति। कोषिता। षघ मेबने। १ह।
 स्तेये। २०। मोषिता। मुषाय। घा घबबेधने। श१ । बल्ता। षृत्क् संभत्तो। २२। छृयीते। घटृषे। घदूद्वे। बरिता। बरीता। घघरिश्टि । घबरीष्ट। घझृत ।

\section*{दूति क्रचाद्यः ।।}

No. 740.-Let 8.inach be the subetitute or smí (Na. 780) coming \(\triangle\) frer 1 consonant, waen hi rollows. Thus grikime "do thou take," grihyit or gruhishishin (No. 739) "may be take" and, since the root ends in \(h\), there being, by Na. 500, no subetitution of vriddhi, agrahst "ho took," agrukishlam (Na. 739) "they two took," agrahishics "he took," ugrechishatam "they two took."

The verb kush (kusha) "to extract" makee kuehweiti "be ex. tracte," looshita "be will extract."

The verb af ( \(a \delta a\) ) "to eat" maken afnaiti "he cate" cis "he ate," atita " he will eat," atishyati "he will eat," afnêtu ") la him eat," abana (No. 740) "do thou cat."

The verb mueh (musha) "to stcal" makee mocisite "be will stoal," muchana (No. 740) "do thou steal."

The verb jird "to know" makes jajiars (Na. 38\%) " he knew."
The verb vri (vrit) "to sarve," makes erinfte be sarven"

varitts or vartt (Na. 63i) " he will serve," avasiohfa or avarithfa ce cerita (Na. 582) " he served."

So moch for the 9th olaes of verbe, " berf, dea"
The 10th olane of verbe consiste of "chur, \&a,"
The verb chur (chura) means "to stcal"

\section*{: 1 चराद्य: 1}

छुर सतये। 91

\section*{- सत्यापपाश रूपवीयातूसस्षेकसेनानेतम्वचवर्म वर्ग-}

साथँ। पुगन्तोति गुख:। घनायन्ता क्षति धातुत्वम्। तिप्यब्बादि। गुखायदेयो। चेारयति।

Na. 741. The affix x̣ich is plaoed, without alteration of the conse, ATTER the worde 8ATYA "truth" (which then takes the form of actyapa ae exbibited in the aphorinm), písA "a fetter," a \({ }^{\prime}\) PA "colour," Fiṿ "a luto," túlí "cotton," sloza "celebration," gronk "an army," loxax "the hair of the body," twacea "the ekin," קarmara "mail," varna "celebration," and crórrạa "powdex," (all of which are then used as verbs) AND after the verbs CROR "to stoel," da. By Na. 483, these verbe (baving a light penult) mbetitute guna for a simple rowel. By No. 302, words ending with the affix yich are held to be verbal roots:-bence they take the tenco-affixes and conjuyational affixer. Thus chur, by the addition of nich and the rule Na. 483, having become chori, and thim, by Noe 419, 420, and 29, having become choraya, we have chorayati "be steale"

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No. 749.-And let the ditmanepada affixen be employed 4 ITTE what ends with NICR (No. 741), when the fruit of the action goes to the agent. Thus chorayate "he steals (for his own use)," chovsyámása, (No. 504) "he stole," chorayita "he will steal," choryét or chorayishishifa " may he steal." When lun follow, then chat is substituted for cllii by No. 562; a short vowel is substituted for the penult by No. 564; there is reduplication, by No. 363, since chest follows; and the first consonant, alone of the reduplicate is left (Na 428); and, finally, the rowel of the reduplicate being lengtheoed by No. 568, we have achrichurat or achichurate "he stole."

The verb katha "to speak" rejects the final a by Na. 505.

\section*{}

परनिमिनोडसादेश: स्थानिबत् स्थानिभूलादच: पूर्वत्वेन दृपस्य विधो कर्तंश्ये। द्रति स्थानिबत्वाद्वोपधावृद्धिः पित्वाट्दीघंघन्यद्यावो न। घधबचत् । गख ंंब्याने। श। ग्रपति ।

No. 743.-A substitute in the room or a vower, CAUsED ET somptring that follows, shall be regarded as that whoee place it takes, when \(a\) rule would else taki crpbet on what staurde ANTERIOR to the original vowel. So there the blank which, by No. 305, takes the place of the final a of kethe (Na. 742), being rogarded as the \(a\) whose place it took (and the final consonant of the root hence seeming to be the penult)-the snbatitution of vidilhi for the penult, by No. 480, (which would have given beth instend of kath) does not take pluce, and we have kathnyyati "he speake" As there is elision of a vowel (by No. 505) there is no subatitution of a long vowel by No. 368, nor is the case like that when the affix san follown, as spoken of in No. 366-m that we have achabathat (No. 563) "he spoke."

The verl gan (yance) "to count" makee gayayyedi " he counta"
 गययतेरम्यासस्य द्वत्याधादहुपरे को 1 बनीगत्त। घ. गN

Na. 744-And let cong \(f\) be the substitute or the reduplicate of the verb any "to count;"-by the "and" it is implied that the subetitute may be short \(a\)-when \(n i\), followed by chaf, follows. Thus ajigaxat or ajaganat "he counted."

So much for the 10th class of verbe-" chur, dea"
The verbs "that and in \(\underset{\sim}{ } i^{\prime \prime}\) have next to be considered.

\section*{। एयन्ता: ।}

सतम्बः कर्ता 19181481

Na. 745.-In the case of any action, whatever thing the speaker ArbITRARILY chooses to speak of ae such shall be the \(\angle\) GRNT or mominative to the verb-(for example, in the case of cooking, it is equally allowable to say that "the fire cooke," or "the cook cooks," or "the fuel cooka").

\section*{तत्रयेखके हेतुख 12181पूप।}

बत्ती: प्रयोजको छेतुसंघ: बन्तुसंघख्च।
No. 746.-Let that which is the mover thereor, i. e. of an ageat (Na. 745), be called 1 CAUSE AND ALsO an agent.

\section*{ \\ फ्योग्बस्यापारे मेष्यादो ब बाच्चे धातोर्बिज्। भवन्तं रेररयति} माब्यति ।

Na. 747.-And whix the operation of a causer, such as the operation of directing, is to be expressed, let the affix yich (No 741) come atter a root. Thus, to exprees "he causes to become," wo have bhdruyati

\section*{कोः पुयद्यंजपरे |ज|8|E०।}
 बर्वेय़े चरत: 1 घतीमष्ट 1 हा गतिनिवृष्तो।

Na 748. -Let thare be long \(f\) in the room or the \(\overline{0}\) of the roduplicate forming part of an infloctive bace (No. 152) followed by an (Na, 566), WEER a letter of TEIE LABHAL CLAss rollows, or A
un, or the letter J-each of these being followed by the rowel a hus (the root bhi being reduplicated, and rot the bhavi-aleo rere would be no \(u\) to operate upon) we have absbiavat "he anned , become."

The verb shthd means "to stop."

\section*{} स्थापयति 1

No. 749.-When wi foulows, let pUI be the augment of the erbe PI "to go," ERI " to be ashamed," FLf " to choocen " if "to oar," knúyf "to sound," Eshiáy "to shake," AMD of verbe codug in LONG \(\AA\). Thus ethdpayati "he cauces to stand."

\section*{fिष्ठतेरित्|৩18|y̆}

ठपधायाश्चह्पर्प यो। घतिष्टिपत्। घट बेष्टायम्त्।
No. 750.-When ni, followed by chat, followe, lot sHors I be the substitute or the penult of the verb situí (in the form sthdp-No. 749). Thus atishfhipat " he caveed to ctand."

The verb ghaf meane "to put together."

\section*{मितां इसः । है। 81 हP।}

घटादीनां घपादीनां च द्रस्व: 1 घटयति। घप घाने घापने प। घपयति। घजिघ्षपत् ।

\section*{पूति यन्तर्र्रक्रिया।}

No. 751.-Let there be a 8HORT vowal in the room Or (the vowel, lengthened by ṇich, of) THE verbe "ghaf, der," and "jivap, \&er"
 yati " he puts together."

The verb jriap "to know or inform" makee, in like manser, inapayati "he informs," ajijnapat (Noa 866 and 567) "he ibiormed."

So much for the formation of thowe that and in mi
The verbe "that end in can" have next to be considered.

\section*{
} यां बांच।

No. 732-The affix acm is optionally attached, in the sennse 0 F WIsBing, \(\triangle\) FTER 1 ROOT EXPRESSIMG THE ACT wished and HAVIMG THE SAME AGENT OF THE ACTION as the wisher thereof.

As an exannple let pufl/ "to read" be tukelu.

\section*{सत्बसे 1 है।}

सद्वनस्य यहनस्य च प्रथमस्यकाजि हे सताडजादेसु द्वितोयस्य । शन्यत: 1 पठितुमिध्छति पिपठिषति । बर्मय: किस् ।



Na. 733.-Or the firat portion, containing a single vowel, of what ends with sus (No. 752) AXD of what ends with YLS (No. 738), there are two; but, in the case of what begins with a vowal, the reluplication is of the second portion (-as in No. 426). Short \(i\) beiag salutituted for the \(a\) in the reduplication, we have pipafficlucti " be wishes to read."

Why do we (in No. 732) say "the act wishedi" Witness gamanenochothucti "by going be wishes (to accomplish some-thing)"-where the "going" is not the "act wished," and the affix can does not therefore apply.

Why do we say "having the same agent \(9^{"}\) Witnes dichydh paphariwitichchhati guruh "the teacher wisbes that the pupils should read," - (where the wisher, and the agent of the action wiwhed are not the same).

By the employment of the expreacion "optionally" (Na. 752), it is implied that the meaning may be expresed by a phrace aleo (in thoee cases in which the formation of a deniderative verb by mease of the afinx is allowable).

When oun follows, ghasliri (No. 595) is substituted for the verb ad "to eat."

\section*{स: स्यार्धधातुकी \(1018 / 8\) है।}

सस्य त: स्यात्त सदाबारंधातुक्ते। घतुमिध्धति जिसत्सति। एकाध घृति नेट् ।

No. 754.-Lat there be \(t\) in the room or 8, waex an Radildhítuka affix, beginning with 8, Follows. Thus gighataati (Na 753) "he wishes to eat." In consequence of Na. 810, the angment if is not applicable here.

\section*{जज्ञानगमां सनि। है। 1 १ई़। \\ घजन्तानां बन्तेरणदेयगमेश दीचौं मालादो समि।}

No. 735.-When san, beginning with a jhal, (i. a not preceded by the augment if) rollows, a long vowel shall be the suletitute OF verbs ending in 4 VOWEL, AND OF the verb hax "to strike" AND OF the verb GAX "to go"-the substitute of the rowel roots (viz, i, iru, ik, ini).

\section*{प्वको भल्।२!叉しE।}

इगन्ताण्मलादि: घन् फित् । घंत्रत्वाते:। बर्तुमिच्यति चिकोर्षति ।

No. 756.-AFTER a verb ending in an IK, acen, beginning with A JHAL (i. e. without the augment in), shall be regarded as having an indicatory \(k\) : Then, applying No. 706, (the vowel having become long by No. 735) we may have chilfraketi "he wishee to make."

\section*{ \\ यदेगुरेदेखगन्ताध्ध सन इल्यन स्यात् । बुभूपति।}

दूति सब्नमाः ।।
No. 737.-Let not if be the augment of sar artise the verbe aras "to take," aUB "to cover," ARD what ende in an uk. Thue bubhrishati "he wishen to become."

So much for verbe "ending in san."
Verbe "ending in the affix yat" are next to be considered.

\section*{1 यहन्ता: । \\ धातेरेवाचे इसादे: क्रियासमभिछारे यङ्। ₹। १।}

२२।
चोन्पुन्ये मृयायँ च बोत्ये धातोरेबाचेत हलादेयंस्।
Na. 758.-When the repetition of the act, or its inTensity, is to be indicated, let yas come after 1 root havimg a empale vowel asid beginning with a consonant.

\section*{}

बम्यासस्य गुयो यहि यक्सुष्कि च । ब्दिन्तत्वादात्मनेषदस् । पुत: पुनरतिययेन बा भषति। बोभूयते । बो कूयांध्ये। -बलेमूपूप्ट।

Na. 739.-Let aux̣a be the subetitute of the reduplicate (No. 738), wase yaf rollows, ot even when a braxk (luk No. 209) has been substituted for yań. From its ending with what has an indicatory \& (Na. 410), a verb with this affix takes the dtmanepada affixea. Thus bobkiyats "he is repeatedly or intensely," bobhiyhinhakre "he was repeatedly," ubobluiyishifa "he was repeatedly."
fिल्यं की
सस्यर्षात्ड कोटिल्य यब यह् व तु कियाषमभिहारे।
Na. 760.-After a verb wITH THE sense OF MOTION, the affix yat gives Always the sexse of CROOERDREMs,-not of repetition of the action.
दीर्घौडकितः 10181 द₹ 1

Na. 761. -When yah, or a blank subatituted for it, followe, let there be A Loma rowel in the room of a reduplicate ayllable which has wor ar irdicatoir I. Thus viemajyate "he moves crookedly."

\section*{}

हल: परस्य यस्य लेप बार्धधातुके। घादे: षरस्म। घतो ज्रोप: । षाव्रध्जांचक्र । बाव्रधिता।

No. 762.-There is elision of YA coming AFTER \(\triangle\) COnsoxart. when au drdhadhdtuka affix follows. Thus (whea, for example, ihe drdhadhatuka affix am follows) the first letter (of the ayllable va) is elided in accordance with No. 88, and thea the rowel is lided by No. 303, giving varrajdrichakre "he went crookedly," ndurajitt "he will go crookedly."

\section*{रीटदुपधस्य ज1 \(\mathrm{F} / 81\) है।}

छट्रुपधस्य धातोरभ्यासस्य रीगागमा यज्तुको: । घरीवृत्ले। । शरीवृतांघके। बरीषृतिता।

Na. 763.-AND when yaf, or a blank subetituted for it, folows, let Rix be the augment or the reduplicate ayllable of wirr oot has RI FOR 1 TS PEXULT. Thus varforityate "he remaine soreatedly," varfvritárichakre "he remained repentedly," varivititic! 'he will remain repeatedly."

\section*{द्रुभादिषु च1ट1818尺। \\ यत्वं न। अरीनृत्यते। बरीगृथते। \\ इूति यऊन्तप्रक्षिया ॥}

No. 764.-AND in the cane of xsiUBH "to tremble" (which, s a verb of the 9th class, No. 730, becomes kekubinad, \&c. there in 10t the substitution of the cerebral \(n\) (notwithstanding Na. 137). "hus navinrilyate "he dances repeatedly." (In accordance with No. 763.) we have jarigrihycute "he takee repeatedly."

So much for the formation of "what cade in yome".
The verbe "that and with a blank suletituted for yan" have lext to be considered.

\footnotetext{
। यस्ल्ज़गत्रा: ।

}

 दृ्धित्वम् । घभ्यासक्रार्यम्। धातुत्वाल्लडदय:। चेषात् कर्सरीति बरस्मप्दम् 1 धर्षरातं चेत्यदादो पाठाध्छयो लक्त।

No. 763.-And when the affix ACR (No. 837) rollows, there may be elixion or yafr. By the "and" it is signified that this may take place sometimes even without that affix:-and this is not the recult of nuything assignal as the cause thereof, (wherens, in the other case, there wns an assigued reason for the elision-viz, the affix ack). This elision taken place first, as it in independent of anything elve (whereas the reduplication is dependent on the verb, the affix, dcc). Then, after that, through the force of the affix (which remains, tlwoght the affix has been elided), since the verb is regarded asending in yath, there is reduplication (No. 753), and the appropriato operations are to be perforined in the reduplicate syllable. Siuce the word (turough No. 302) is regarded at a root, the teuse-affixes de are applicable to it. The purusmaipada affixes are employed in sconrdauce with No. 412 . As we read, in No. 636, that verbs with yath elided are to be regarded as belonging to the 2nd class, "oul, der," we irfer that there is to be elision of dap (No. 389).

\section*{यन्ठो बा।७। ₹1を8।}

यक्सुगन्तात् परस्य हलादे: वित: सार्वधातुकस्येड्वा स्यात्। मूसुोोरिति निबेध्यो यह्र्लॉक भाषायां न। बोभूतु तेतिते ₹ति ₹न्दसि मिपातनात् 1 बोभबीति। बोभाति 1 बोमूत: 1 घदभ्यस्तात्।


 ोोमूमात्त 1 बोमूयाताम्ं 1 ोमूयु: 1 बोभूयात्त 1 बोभूयास्ताम् 1

 - लोमिविज्यत्ड।

\section*{द्वति यऊ:सुगन्ताः ॥}

No. 766.-Let if be Optionalle the augment of a sarradhetuka affix distinguished by an indicatory \(p\), commencing with a consonant, and coming AFTER a verb with Yaß elided The prohibition (of guna) by No. 474 does not, in secular language exteod to the case where yan is elided. This is inferred from the fict that the form bobhuitu in the Veda (in which guna is not aubatitated-) is one of those enumerated (in VII. 4.65.-thus "bobkritu tatilse \&c.,") amnong the irregularities. Thus we have bobhaviti or bobloti "he is frequently," bobhrituh "they two are frequently," aubetitur ing at for \(j h\), by No. 645, as it is reduplicated, bobhevati a they are frequently," bobhavirichakara or bobhavamasa "the was frequently," bobhavitd "he will be frequently," bobhavidkyati "be will be frequently," bobhavitu or bobhotu "let him be frequently," bobluitát "may he be frequently," bobhritán "let the two be frequently," bobluvatu "let them be frequently," bobkiki "be thoo frequently," bolhavani " let me be frequently," abolhavit or abobhot "they were frequently," abobhaitám "they two were frequently," abobhavuh "they were frequently," bobhingat "he may be frequeatly," bobluiyatám "they_two may be frequently," bobhinyuh "they were frequently," bobhiyaft "may be be frequently," bobkiysicifies "may they two be frequently." bobhriyaiouk "may they be frequently." According to No. 473, there is elision of sich. On the alternative of there being the augment \&from No. 766, there is the augment vuk from No. 423, this debarring guna (Na. 420) because it presents itself cluouys (whether guna is substituted or not -and therefore, according to one of the maxims of the Grammar, taken the precedence). Thus we have abobkivitit or abobhot "be was frequeutly," abobluitám "they two were frequently," aboblivienh they were frequently," abobhuviahyat "he would be frequently."

So much for thoee "that end with a blank subatituted for gat."
The "nominal verbe" have next to be considered.
1 चमाधातनं: 1
सुप घात्म

इषिक्षमेय यषितु: संबन्चिन: सुबन्तादिच्छायामथैं क्यन्वा।
Na. 767.-Let IYACE be optionally attached, in the sense of wishing, AFTER a word wITH \(\triangle\) CASE-AFFIX expressing the object wished as connected with the wisher's 8ELP-(as, for example, a son, when a man wishes to have a sou of his own-not somebody deo's son).

\section*{सुपो धातुमातिपदिंबयोः।२।8।ज२।
}

Na. 768-Let there be elision (luk) or a CAsE-AFFIX when


\section*{क्यषि च1Ө181₹₹।}

घबर्यास्य क्ष: 1 घात्मन: पुर्यमिच्छति पुपीयति ।
Na. 769.-Asd wher cysce (No. 767) rollows, let \(\{\) bo the sabatitute of \(a\) or \&. Thus putriyati" "he wishee for a son of his own."

\section*{नः क्ये \(121812 प 1\)}
 चन्तममेवति किस् 1 घाध्यति 1 हलि चि 1 गीर्यति। पूर्यति । धत्तोरित्येष। नेः 1 दिषमिच्चति दिर्व्यति।

Na 770.-Whan ky1-ie. kyach or kyah (No. 776)-FoL Lows, only what ende in N is considered a puctu, and no other word. So, the \(n\) of rajan being elided by No. 200, we have rijijyati "be wishes for a king." Why do we say "only what ends in \(n \Gamma\) Witaeen vachyati " ho wishes for words," (which would otherwine, by Na 333, have changed the ch to \(k\) ). By No. 631 the rowal is lengthened in giryati " he wisbee for worke," and piryati "be wiebee for a cits;" but, since the lengthening directod by No 651 applies only to a verbal root, it does not take place in the axmplo dieyati " he wisbee for heaven."
बमस विभाषा 1 \& \(181 \mathrm{y} \cdot 1\)

हल: परयो: क्यच्चछोर्लोपो वार्धारातुक। घ्यादे: परस्य। घतो लोप: । तस्य स्थानिवत्वाल्लूूपधगुयो न। समिधिता। समिधिता।

No. 771.-When an árdhadhdtukica affix follows, there is op tionally elision OF EYA-i. e. of kyach and kyah-ooming after a consonant. According to No. 88 the elision here is that of the \(y\), and a blank takes the place of the \(a\) by No. 505. Since the blank is regarded in the same light as that of which it took the place (No. 163), there is no substitution of guna by No. 485-and we have sumidlité or samidhyita " he will wish for fuel."

\section*{काम्यच्चां३। २।ह।}

उत्तविषये काम्यच् । पुष्मात्मन ₹च्छति। पुष्काम्यति। पुएकाम्यिता ।

No. 779.-AND under the same circumstances (No. 767), kímyaci may be added. Thus putrakamyati "he wishes for a son of his own," putrakamyita "he will wish for a son."

\section*{उपमानादाचारे। ३। १। २•।}

उपमानात् कर्मय: सुबन्तादानारेऽचैं क्यम् प्रुपमिबाधरति पुन्डीयति छाबम् 1 विक्यूयति द्विजम् ।

No. 773.-Let kyach, in the sense of treaticent, come AFTER a word with a case affix denoting TRE object of COMPARISOR. Thus putríyati chhatram "he treats the pupil as a son," viehnisyati dwijam "he treats the Brahman as if he were Vishpu.
घव्वेप्रतिपरिकेम्य: ह्रिब्वा घत्तव्य:। घ्रतो गुये। कुष्य र्खाएरति कृष्पति। स्ब इवाचरति स्वति। सस्खो।

No. 774.-"The affix kwip should be mentionkd as coming OPTIONALLY AFTER PRONOUNS AND CRUDE NOUNS." Where the word is a crude noun and not a pada, No. 300 applies, and we may have kfishnuti "he acts like Krishna," swati "he acts like himself," saswau " he acted like himself."


क्जनारि जन्तस्योपधाया दोर्घ: स्यात् बो मलादो च कृ⿸िति । इद्रमिवाचरति द्रामति। राजेख राआनति। पन्था द्रब पथीनति ।

No. 775.-A long rowel shall be the subetitute for the penult or what ends with 1 MABAL, ware EwIP (No. 835) follows, or an affix beginning with 4 JHAL and DISTINGUISHED BY - AR indicacont x or f. Thus idfmati "he acts like this one," rajanati " be acta like a king," pathinati "it serves as a road."

\section*{कृाय क्समे। ₹121281}
 बार्य कस्तुमुत्सद्धत्त इत्यर्थ:।

Na 776.-The affix kyat, in thi sense or exertion, comes after the word rasita "pain," with the 4th case-affix. Thus (the aceonffix being elided by No. 768, and the finat lengthened by No. 518) we have kachtdyate "he is assiduous for trouble," i a "he in anciduoss in the commission of sin."

\section*{}

एव्य: बर्म्र्य: बरोत्यथै क्यन्ं। घबंबं करोति घब्बायते।
Na 777.-Tbe affix kyath, ix tere sinse or making, comes ATTER thees worde, as the objecte of the action-viz SABDA "sound," vale " beroiem," rahiti "sarife," abira "a cloud," EMTWA " ain," ATD MECEA "a clood." Thus cabdayate " be makee - poien."

त्त् बरोति तदाध्ट हति निज्ड।
Na 778.-"In the sense of HE DODS THAT, or HE 8AYs TIETT," the affix wich may be employed.
 स्यात् 1 चे यथा प्रर्थत्पदिकस्य पुंब्द्याषरकावटिसोपबिन्मतुसलेए-
 षहं बर्पस्याध्षे बा षट्यति।

पूति मामषातवः ॥

No. 779.-"The affix uich may come \(\triangle\) FTER \(\triangle\) CRUDE Noun, with the sknse of a verb, in an indefinite variety of ways, and it shall be like the affix ishṭea (No. 1306)." In like manner as, when ishthec is affixed, there is the masculine form (substituted for the feminine), the substitution of \(r\) (for \(r i\) ), the elision of the last vowel with what foilows it (No. 52), the elision of the affixes \(\operatorname{vin}\) (No. 1281) and matup (No. 1268), the elision of what begins with yan (as the \(r\) of the syllable \(r a\) in the word drira "far"), the substitution of pra (for priyct) stha for (sthira) spha (for sphira) \&c. (see VI: 4. 157), and the denomination bha (No. 185)-just 80 let there be also, when ni follows. Therefore, with the elision of ak (i. e. of the last vowel-No. 52-), we may optionally have ghafayati "he makes a jar," or "he calls it a jar."

So much for the "nominal verbs."
The class of words called "kandi, dea" has next to be considered.

\section*{। कयड्वादय: ।}

दाषार्दिय्या यवा।₹।?
एग्यो धत्तुम्यो नित्यं यक् स्यात् स्वार्थ । कर्बूस् गारविधक्षे। Q। करडूर्यति। करडूयते। हत्यादि।

\section*{दूनि कर्बाद्यःः}

No. 780.-Let there be always Yas AFTER these roots-riz KANḌú, \&C.-without alteration of the sense.

Thus from the noun kandri" "the itch" comes the verb kandin. (kanduin), meaning "to itch or scratch." From this we haro kandingati or kandriyate-and so on.

So much for "kandiu, \&ec."
It is next to be considered under what circumstances the átmanepada affixes fall to be employed.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \text { घात्मनेषदस् । }
\end{aligned}
\]

Fियाष्षिनिमये ब्योत्ये बर्तयात्मनेपदस्। ब्यतिलुनीते। घन्यस्य योग्यं लबनं करोतीत्यर्थ: ।

No. 781.-An dtmanepada affix is employed in denoting the aoemt, whem the interchange of tal action is to be expresed. Thus oyatilunfte "he performs a cutting (of wood \&a.) which was the appropriate offico of another."

\section*{}

व्यतिमध्रनि। व्यतिम्रन्ति।
Na. 782-An Atmanopada affix is nor employed (notwithatanding Na. 781) ATTER WHAT verbs mean "to go" and "to injure" Henco ryatigachchhanti "they go aguinat each other," "yatighnonti "they fight together."

\section*{}

\section*{निवियने।}

Na. 783.-An dtmanopada affix is employed arriz the verb Vis "to cater," coming ATTER IIL. Thus nividate "be enters in."

परिव्यवेभ्य: कियः 1? 1₹ | २ट।
षरिद्मीयोते। छिक्रीयोते। घबदूरीबते।
Na. 784.-Aleo ATTER the verb reff "to buy or sell," coming
 "ho selle" avakriṇte "he buya"

\section*{विपराभ्यां क्ष: । २।₹। थट।}

\section*{विषमतने। बराजयते।}

Na. 785.-Aleo ATTER the verb \(\pi\) "to conquer," coming ATgenion pial. Thue vijayate "he cosquers," pandjayate "he comqueck.



No. 786.-Also \(\triangle\) FTER the verb sathí "to atand," oncaing AFTER SAM, AVA, PRA, OR VI. Thus sanitiohthate "he staye withe" arutishfhate "he waits patiently," pratichthate "be sets forth"" vitislthucte " he stanuds apart."

\section*{ज्रपझवे ज: 121 ₹1881}

घतमपजानीते। क्रपलपर्तौत्यर्थ: ।
No. 787.-Also ATTkR the verb Jì久 "to know" (preceded by apa) in the sense of denyinc. Thus satamapajdinfts \({ }^{\text {a }}\) be denies (the debt of) a hundred (rupees)."

श्रदर्मकाख। १। ₹। 84।
सरिषो जानीते। सरिषोणायेन प्रकर्तत छत्यर्थ: ।
No. 788.-AND AFTER (the verb jnia "to know") need (ia certain senses) as AN INTrunsitive. Thus sarpicho jánite " be ceo gages (in sacrifice) by means of clarified butter."

\section*{समस्तृतीयायुन्तात् । १। ह1पू8।}

रयेन संघरते ।
No. 789.-Also AFTBR (the verb char "to go") coming after SAM, and CONNECTED WITH a noun in THE 3RD CASR Thm rathenus saricharate "he rides with (in) a chariot"

दाखय्य सा चेचतुर्थ्यै्यै। १।₹ंपूपू।
समा दागस्तृतीयान्तेन युत्तादुतां स्यात् तृतीय बेधतुर्यों। दास्या घंयच्छते कामी।

No. 790.-Let the aforesaid (employment of the Citmanepoie affixes) take place AFTER the verb \(D \hat{L}(d d n)\) "to giva," coming after aam, and connected with a noun in the 3rd case, Pronided
 chhate hdmi "the lover givee to the female slave."

बन: पूवाँ यो धातुस्तेन तुलूं घन्चन्तादम्यात्मनेपदं ع्या्ड । यदिधिषते।

No. 791.-Let an atmanepuda affix come also APTER a verb ending in the affix 8as (No. 752) in like manner \(4 s\) it would come AFTER THAT verb iteelf wHICH \&TANDs BEFORE the affix san. Thus Fas the verb edh "to increase,"-No. 543-takes the atmanepada affixes, so does it when san is added-giving) edidhishats "he wishes to increase"

\section*{}

\section*{इक्षमीवाद्वाल: परो मलादि: घन् बित् 1 निविषिधते ।}

No. 792-And after what exds in a consonant immediately preceded by an if, the affix san, beginning with a jhal (i. e. not having the augment if), shall be regaried as having an indicatory \(k\) Thus nivivikshats "he will wish to enter."

\section*{गम्धनावक्षेपखसे वमसार्शस्ययत्रतियन्नमक्ननेपये।
}

गन्धन घूचनम् 1 ठत्कुरते स्तथचयतीत्यर्यं: 1 घघछेपयं मर्त्यन्म्।
 इत्यर्य: । परदारान् फकुरते तेषु यहसा प्रवर्तंते। एधा दकस्योपस्कुरूते गुखमाधते । कथा: प्रकुरते । कथयतीत्पर्थ: । घतं पघुखते धर्माथे बिनियुये । खु किम । कंटं करोति । भुचा घनषने।


Na 793.-Let the dtmanepada affixes comn \(\triangle\) FTER the verb
 tatiox," "garcabx," " gervice," "violenck," "change," "re CITATIOX," \(\triangle\) IND "ACTION TENDING TO-EETECT \(\triangle\) DESIRED PUR708E"

By "manifertation" is here meant "informing against,"-thus uthurute "he informs againat." By "sarcatm" is meant "reviling" "thus fyono vartildmutkurute "the bawk reviles the quail." 8e, too, hasimupakurute " he worabipe Hari :"-paraddindo prakwruts "be offers violence to another's wife:"-sdhodakasyopaskwouts "the wood gives a new quality to the water" (or "he pre-
pares the wood and the water for a sacrifice):"-bathah prakuruts " he recites stories :" - fatah prakuruts "he distribates a hoodred (pieces of money, for the sake of merit)."

Why do we say "in these senses r" Witness kafam hasoti "be makes a mat,"-(in which example an dtmanepada affix is not employed.)

According to No. 718, the verb bhuj takee the dtmanopades affixes, when it does not mean "to protect." Thus odanak biswitiss "he eats boiled rice." Why do we say "when it does not mean to "protectr" Witness mahlin bhuraleti "he proteots the earth"

So much for the application of the dtmanepada afficee:
The employment of the parasmaipada affixes in neat to be considered.

\section*{पूत्यात्मनेपद्र्र्हिया।}

1 परस्मेपद्य !

\section*{}

कर्तृंगे च फले गन्धनादो च परम्मेयं स्यात् । बनुषसेति । प्राझरोति ।

No. 794.-Let the parasmaipada affixes come AFTres the verb KRI "to make," coming AFTER AXU AND PARK, even whee the fruit of the action goes to the agent, and when the sanee is that of "informing against, \&e". (No. 793). Thus anubaroti "be imitates," parakaroti "he does well."

\section*{}

\section*{जिप प्रेशय। । स्वर्तेत्। क्भिघ्बिपति।}

Na. 795.-And AFTER the verb E8HEP, coming ATrER ABEL, PRATI, AMD ATI. The verb kehip means "to throw." The indicer tory vowal of this root is circumflerly acoented ( Na 411-m that, but for this rule, we should have had both padas in the acee d) abhikehipati "he throws on."

\section*{भाजर: | श है।}

\section*{प्रयंत्रति ।}

No. 796.-And AFTER the verb VABA "to bear," coming AFTER pel. Thus pravahati "it (the river) flowa."

\section*{परेमेषः 1 १ |₹। \\ परिमृषति।}

Na. 797.-And AFTER the verb crisir "to bear," coming ArITR PNRI. Thus parimrichati "be endures" or "be forgiven."

\section*{व्याज्परिभ्यो रमः | श।₹|द्₹ |}

रमु लीङायाम् 1 विरमति ।
Na. 798.-And AFTER the verb RAK, coming AFTER VI, AK, AND P121. The verb ram (ramer) menas "to sport." Thus viramati \({ }^{\circ}\) be takes rect."

\section*{उपाश 1? 18। 881}

यक्षदतमुपरम्मत 1 ठपरमयतीत्र्य्य: 1 घन्मर्माषितब्ययौॉडयम् । इति पद्वव्यवस्या ॥
Na. 799.-AND ATTER UPA (the verb ram takee the parasmaipada affires). Thus yajiradattamuparasmati \({ }^{\infty}\) be causes Tajamatata to refrain." This is an instance of a verb involving in it the force of the affir 9io (No. 747).

So moch for the allotment of the padare.
The Impersonal and Paseive forms have naxt to be coasidered.

भावदर्मयेः 1.२। ₹1 १₹ः
अस्यास्मनेपदम् ।
Na. 800. - Let as Atmanopada affix be the subetitute of the
 oansor of the verh.

\section*{सार्वधातुके यद्य।₹।? ह्ञ।}

भावरर्मरवाचिनि धातेगयंक्त् घार्वधातुक्त। भाव: क्रिया या च भावार्थकल लकारेानूद्यते । युष्मदस्मद्मां सामानाधिछइरयामावात् पथम: पुरुष: । तिक्बाच्चक्कियाया ॠद्रव्यरुपत्वेन द्वित्वाद्यातीतेने द्विवचनादि किंत्वेकवचनमेवात्पर्गत: । त्वया मयान्येश्च भूयते। बमूवे।

No. 801.-Let the affix yak come after a root, when a sírvaDEÁtUKA affix FoLlows, denoting the action or the object. The "action" is the force of the verb itself; and this is again marked by the affix \(l\) (No. 405) when it has the sense of the action-(i. a. when the verb is used impersonally). In this cuse there is (substituted for the \(l\) ) an affix of the "lowest person," because the verb is not in agreement with either the pronoun " \(I\) " or "Thou". -Inasmuch as the action denoted by the tense-affix is not of the nature of a substance (to which the notions of duality or plurality might attach), since there is here no notion of duality \&ec, neither an affix of the dual nor of the plural is to be emplojed, but hence necessarily only one of the singular.

Thus twayd maya anyaischa bhriyats "it is become by thee, by me, and by others"-(i. a "Thou becomest," "I become," and "others become,")—and, again, bubhuive (No. 432) "it was become."

\section*{स्वसिच्तीयुट्तासिषु भावक्वर्मयोरापदेश्येठ्घनय्यह्०-}

उपदेशे योगच तदन्तानां हनादोनां घ चियीवाहुक्रकाये बा स्यात् स्यादिषु भाबकर्मयोग्गेम्यमानयो: स्यादोनामिडागमश्च। चिखद्याक्य
 भविष्यते । भूयताम् 1 घ्रूूयत। भाविषोष्ट। भविषोष्ट ।

No. 802.-When sya (No. 435), sich (No. 472), sfrot (Na 555), OR tísi (No. 435) follows, if the lction or the object is TO BE UNDERSTOOD by the affix (i. e. if the verb is impersonal or passive), then, on the inflective base or verbs which IN their
oricisal moneciation end in 4 VOWEL and on that of the verbs hang be-viz Bas "to kill," orah "to take," aND Dpris' "to ece, "-THERE 8BALL BE OPTIONALLY THE LIKE EFTECT 18 if the affix CHIX HAD FOLLOWED, AND IT shall be the augment of these affixes sya, \&c. The augment if, bere mentioned, is to be applied on the alternative that the case is treated as if the afix chin had followed-(not on the other alternative allowed by the sule). The substitution of vriddhi follows from the case's being treated as if chin (with an indicatory n-mee No. 202-) had been attached. Thus we have bhdivitd or bhavitd " it will be become by some one,". bhdvidiyate or bhavishyate "it will be become," bhis yation "let it be become," abhinyata "it wes become," bhavishishger or bhavichichta "may it be become."

\section*{}

 न्दर्चेगेय त्वया मया च। घनुभूयेते। घनुकूयन्ने । त्वम्नुभूये । बहमनुमूये। बन्कमाषि। घन्म⿱भाषिषातात् । बन्क्भविषातात्। फिलाष: । माब्ये । भाष्यांछके। माबयांबूूबे। माबयामासे ।
 मार्षयियोष्ह । घमाषि। छमाधिषाताम् । घमाबयिषाताम् । बुभूष्यते।

 साविक्यते। सोप्यते। घसताषि। घस्तावियाताम्। घस्तोषाताम्। च गतो । गुयोजर्तीति ग्रु: 1 घयते। सू स्मरये। स्मयंते। घस्मरे। ठपदेययह याज्रिख्वदिट्र । बारिता। बहाँ। स्मारता। स्मरां। अनिद्वानामिति बलोप: 1 सह्यते। ₹द्वितस्तु 1 बन्यते। क्याडाउस्त 1 इब्यते I

Na. 803-Let caus be the subetitute of ohli (Na. 471), wEIM \& (Ala 407) follown Derorma feis \(10 T 10 \mathrm{O}\) OR THE OBJECT. Thus
abhdivi "it was become by some one," abhdivishyata (No. 80\%) or abhavishyuta "it would be become."

Even a neuter verb (-a verb "without an object," \(\rightarrow\) ) may, through the force of a preposition in combination with it, become active (-or "with an object)." For example-anubhiyate crave daśchaitreña twaya mayácha "pleasure is experienced by Cbaitra, by thee, and by me:"-and then again anubhinycte " the two are perceived," anubhinyants "they are perceived," trocunarabis"yase "thou art perceived," ahamanubhuiye "I am perccived," unvabhdvi "it was perceived," anwoabhdvishatám or ansoabioveishatdm "the two were perceived." The affix ni (Na 747) being elided by No. 563, we have bharyate "it is caused to be," bikueyainchakre or bhdvayáribabhive or bhavayámass "it was caused to be." When (according to No. 802) the case is regarded as if the affix chin had followed, then the augment if is applied-giving bhavitd "it will be caused to be,"-the elision of mi (No. 563) ctill taking place, inasmuch 25 No. 802, in accordance with Na 399, is regarded by No. 563 as not having taken effect. On the other at ternative allowed by No. 802, bhavayita "it will be caused to be" bharvayishishfa " may it be caused to be," abhdiri " it was cansed to be," abhderishatam or abhdivayishditam "the two were cassed to be," bubhushyato "it is wished to be," bubhichdichakre "it was wished to be," bubhrishite "it will be wished to be," bubkiakicky to "it will be wished to be," bobkriyyuts "it is repeatedly been," bobhiyishyats "it will be repeatedly been."

The vowel of the root (ahtu "to praise") being lengtbened by No. 518, we have atriyate vishnuh "Vishpu is praised:"-divita (No. 802) or atota "he will be praised," edderichyate or cocilyate "he will be praised," astavi "he was praised," activichaftion er actochatdam "the two were praised."

The varb ri "to go," subetituting guna by Na. 583, makee aryate "it is gone."

The verb ompi "to remember" makes emaryats "it is ismembered," easmare "it was remembered."

These two verbs may be treated as if ching sollowed, and may
take the angment if, becanse, in No. 802, the expression "in the original enunciation" is included, (and hence the fact that they end in a consonant at the time when the augment if presents itself, does not prevent their taking it). Thus dritd or artd "it will be gose," smaritk or smarte "it will be remembered."

By Na 363, the nasal of the verb sravis "to fall," (which has not an indicatory i) being elided, we have srasyats "it is fallen :" -but of a verb which, like nad (nadi) "to be happy," has an indicatory is the naeal in not elided, and we have nandyate "it is bem happy (by 80 and 80 )-i a. 80 and 80 is happy."

In the cace of the verb yaj "to worabip," the subetitution of a rowel for the semi-rowel having taken place in accordance with No. 584, (the gak having an indicatory \(k\) ) we have ijyats "it is worshipped (by 80 and so)-i a. 80 and so worahipa."

\section*{तनेतरेर्यकि 1 ह् 181881}

बन्दन्तादेयो घा। तायते। तन्यते।
No. 804-Where the affix YaI (No. 801) comee aftriz the verb TNT " to extend," then long \& is optionally the subetitute for the final Thus tidyute or tungrats "it is extended."
तयोडनुतापे च 1 ह12 हूप!
तापस्मेश्चिए् च स्यात् कर्मकरेंयनुताये च। बन्बत्प पापेन। घुमाल्येतीत्व्वमू। दीयते। धीयते। ददे।

Na. 803.-Let not chin be the substitute of chli AFTER the vab TAP "to suffer," when the sense is reflective, \(\triangle\) SD WHEN THE gente is that of Exprifenciva nemorse. Thus anroatapta par pend " remorse was experienced by the sinner."

In the case of the verbe enumerated in No. 625, there is the sabetitation of long \(I \rightarrow \infty\) that we have difyate "it is given," dhfyate "it is bold," dads "it was given."
ज्ञाते युक् fियाह्वताः । 01 इ। ₹ः।



No. 806.-Let YUE be the augment or what ende in cosec \& whew chin rollows, OR when a KpIT affix ( Na 829), with an isdicatory ì or \(n\). Thus (it being here optional, according to Na 802, to regard chin as following,) we have díyith or datd "it will be given," dayishishfa or dasishfa "may it be given," addyi" "it was given," adayishatam "the two were given."

The verb bhaing "to break" makes bhajyate (Na. 203) ©it breaks."

\section*{भजेश्य चर्चा ।ई8। इ३॥}

नलोपो वा । घभाजि। धमत्षि। हम्यते।
No. 807.—AND or the verb bBuǸs "to break" the divion of the \(n\) (No. 363) is optional, wame ceny rollows. Thus ablific or ; abhaviji "it broke."

The verb labh "to gain" makes labhyate "it is gained."

लभेनेम्ं। फलम्भि। बलाभि।
द्रति भावक्मर्मप्रक्रिया ।
No. 808.-The verb labk "to gain". OpTIOMALIT takee the
 alambhi or alabhi "it was gained."

So much on the subject of Impersonals and Pasives (-or of the "action" and the "object").

The Refloctive verb is next to be considered, where the object becomes the agent.
\[
1 \text { घर्मदर्तृत्पम्रिया । }
\]
 बर्तरि मावे च सब्वार:।

No. 809. - When the object itsalf is wished to be spoken of a the agent, then the affix \(5^{\circ}\) even in the case of verbe that have as object (i. a. trancitive verbe), atands for the ageot or the action (and not for the object).

\title{

}

कर्मस्थ्या क्रियया तुल्यक्मिय：कता कर्मेबत् स्यात् । कार्यातिदेशे－ डयम् 1 तेन यगात्मनेपद⿸尸匕्याध्रियदिट：स्यु： 1 चच्यते फलम्।


\section*{द्शति कर्मदर्मतृप क्रिया।।}

Na．810．－The（l denoting the）agent，when the action affect－ ing the agent is smilar to the action which afficts the ob－ JECT，is treated 18 if it were（an \(\\) ）denoting THE OBJECT．

This direction implies the substitation（for the operations inci－ dent to a tense－affix，or \(l\) ，denoting an agent）of all the operations， （which fall to be performed when the tense－affix，or \(l\) ，denotes the object）．Heace there shall be the affixing of yak（No．801），the employment of the dtmanepada terminations（No．800），the sub－ stitution of chin for chli（No．803），and the treatment of the word es directed in Na．802．Thus pachyate phalam＂the fruit ripens of iteelf＂blidyats kdehtham＂the wood aplits of itself＂apachi （Na．803）＂it ripened of itself，＂abhodi＂it split of itsalf．＂As an erample where the tense－afix denotes the action（i．a．where the verb in impersoaal），take bhidyats lesehthona＂it is split（of iteelf） by the wood－i．a the wood splita＂

So much on the subject of Reflective verbe．
Some meanings of the Tensea，not previously epecified，have seet to be considered．

\section*{1 लषारार्य：।}

स्मितिबोधिन्युपपदे भूतानयतने धातोल्लूट्ट। लह्डेग्रदाद：। बष
 सत्याविमयोगेडणि ।

Na．811．－Whes a word noplinga＂recollbctiox＂is in comection with it，a verb takes the affix LprT（No．440）with a pret signification．This sets aside lah（ Na .456 ）．The verb vas
to dwell" is thus employed in the following example:-smaracei rishna gokule vatsydmah "rememberest thou, Krishns, we were welling (literally-we will dwell-) at Gokula f" The construction is he same when we employ bu-lhyase "doat thou know f"-ahctayace dost thou reflect T' \(^{\prime}\)-and the like.

\section*{}

No. 812.-The aforesgid (No. 811) shall nor apply ir coaneo ion with the particle YAT. Thus abhijanasi yad vane abheaigmates thou knowest how we did eat in the forest."

\section*{}

लिटोऽपषाद: । यर्जति स्म युधित्बि: \(1^{-}\)
No. 813.-When the particle sxa follows lot Lat (Na 406) (e employed. This debars lif (No. 493). Thus yajati amas tudhiehfkipah "Yudhishṭhira secrificed."

\section*{वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्या। ₹। ₹। १२२।}

खर्तमाने ये प्रत्यया ठलास्ते घतंमानसामीप्ये भूते भबिष्यति च \(\pi\) स्यु: 1 बदागतेराडां। बयमागच्छामि। बागमं बा। बदा गमिपषि । रब गच्छार्मि । गमिष्यामि षा ।

No. 814.-The affixes which are employed when the sense is hat of Presinvt time may be optionally in lige murricr emloyed, wHEN the sense is that of past or future time ROT REMOTE rox the presert. Thus, to the question "when didet thou omer"-it may be replied either ayam dgachohhdmi "I come ow"-or dgamam "I have come nowt"-and, to the quention when wilt thou gof"-aither aha guchohhemi or gamichytimi I go, or I shall ga, now."

\section*{}

बा स्यात् । कृष्यं भमेक्षेत् छुख्य यायात् 1 क्राप्ं नंस्पति हैंत् छुल स्स्यति। मबिप्यत्येषेष्यते। नेह। हन्तीति पलायते। विधिनि न्वयेति लिए्। बिधि: मेखबस् 1 भृत्यादोर्निक्धप्य प्रषरंनम् ।
 ादे: प्रवर्तनम् 1 हछ भुष्रीत । धामन्क्यं कामधारानुन्ञा । सखामीत। बधीह: घत्कारूपंकों ब्यापार:। पुरमध्यापयेद् मषान्।
 याज्ञा। मो मोबनं लमेय । खं लोट् ।

\section*{द्रि स夕्रारापर्पम्वमया। \\ सति तिब्न्तमक्रिया समपा।।}

Na. 813.-When conditiox and consequext are spoken of, uff (No. 439) may optionally be the affix. Thus "if he were to reverenco (namat) Krishna, he would attain to (yhyat) felicity." This does not apply to the following:-"he strikex-therefore the other flees"-for it is meant that this sliall apply ouly to what is future. As stated is No. 459, li九 implies "commanding, directing ta" "Commanding" means "ordering"-one's stimulating to action some lon person, such as a dependent-by saging, for exam. plo, yajeda "lot him worship." "Directing" means enjoining a duty-the moving of a daughter's son, or the like, in regard to soch a matter as the eating of the food prepored at an exequial nto-by mang, for example, iha bhurijita" "let him eat in this place" "Inviting" impliee an soquieacence in one's following his inclination-as when it is said (to some one inclined to sit down somewhere) iha defta " let your bonour sit down bere" "Exprewion of wish" here impliee a respectful procedure -(as whea one mys reapectfully to a teacher) putrum udlıydpayed bhaodin "let your honour teach the boy." "Koquiring" bere refers to the determining on the propriety or impmpriety of anything-as kiil bio I vedam udklyiyct uta tarkum "how, then, I pray you-shall I peruee the Veda i or shall I study logic \(\mathrm{r}^{\prime}\) "Alking for" meane begging-as bho bhojanain labheya "O may I obtain (i, a. give mo). fool." In like manner in lof (Na. 441) employed

So much on the sulject of the meanings of the tensen.
Thine is the diccossion of "what code with a tenso-affix" concleded.

। हदन्ताः ।
OF WORDS ENDING IN THE AFFIXES CALLED KRIT.

\section*{}

भ्रातृतोयान्त ये प्रत्ययास्ते धातो: परे स्यु:.। कृदलिछिति फृत्संश्ता।
No. 816.-As far as the eud of the 3rd Lecture [reckoaing from the present aphorism], the affixes treated of are to be [wderstood as coming] AFTER some VRrbal root. According to Na 329, the name of these affixes is hrit.

\section*{वासरूपोडरियाम्।₹। १ 1ع8।}

धास्मिन् धात्वधिकारेडसरूपाडणवादप्रत्यय उस्सर्गस्य बाधखोत बा स्यात् स्त्यधिकारोत्तं विना ।

No. 817.-In this division of the grammar, where "after some verbal root" [see No. 816] is understood in every cace, let an affix which is [calculated] to debar a general one, ror suruse or THE SAME FORM, OPTIONALLI debar it-BUT YOT II thow aeme which fall under the influence of No. 918 [for, in thove caece, the supersessinn is compulsory].

\section*{}

जुल्यतृध्राषित्यत: प्राक् कृत्यबंष्घा: स्यु:।
No. 818.- Lnt the affixem treated of as far as the aphoriam at No. 835 [reckoning from the preeent 0no] be called EprTY 4

\section*{}

\section*{प्रि प्रापे ।}

No. 819.-A kgit affix mas the smese of ar acmitr Thin rule having presented itself [the following one modifiee it].

\section*{तयेरेव द्वात्यताखण्याः । ₹ \(18 / \Theta \bullet\) ।}

यते माषक्ममेयोरेष स्यु:।
No. 820.-The affixes called xprtti (Na 818), and the afis ETA (Na. 866), and those that bave the emose of chal (iva 933), may HLVE ORIY THOBE TWO aencem, vis_-act and object.

\section*{तव्वच्वानोयर:।₹।₹।हछ।}

धातेरेते स्यु: । यधितव्मम् गधनीयं त्व्या। भाबे थोर्त्सगगझक-


Na 821.-Let theso-viz TAVYAT, TAVTA, AND ANITAR come after some verbal rook. Thus edhitavyam (Noa 4.36 and 433) or adhomarycin troayd "thou must increase." Here the sense being thas of the actinn itelf [which is but one, and veither male por femalo], there in from the nature of the case, a singular affix, and the neuter geader is employed. [The case is otherwise with the example following-viz.] chatavyah or chayantyo dharmastranya "thon muat gather merit."
- केलिमर ठउसंख्याभम् 1 पधेलिमा भाष्व:। षत्तष्या ₹त्यर्थ:। मिदेलिमा: घरस्न:। मेतब्या: । कमेखिय प्रत्यय: ।

Na 822-"The affix IELIMAR 8HOULD BE ExUXERATED in ADDIITOX [to thowe enumerated in No. 821"]. Thus pachatime mdehah -that is to eny, "kidney beans are to be cooked":-bhidalimak saralfi "pines are to be aplit." This affix denotes the object [alone -and cannot be employed, like thowe enumerated in Na. 821, to denote also the action\}.

\section*{}

दूधित् प्रश्रृति: क्नधिद्यप्रकृति:
बृचिद्विमाषा ह्वाध्दिन्यदेब।
विध्धोवेधानं बहुधा समीब्य
चार्तुष्विब बाद्ढुलक्ब बदन्ति। Q ।
घात्यनेनेति धानोय दूर्यम्। दीयतेडस्म दानीयो खिए: ।
Na 828-The affixes called xprTYA (Na. 818) and the affis LTUT are DIVERsELY applicable. [That is to say] sometimes thej ase applied [where these was no exprees rule for their application] sometimes they are not applied [in epite of an express rule for thei application]; cometimes they arn optionally employed or not ; ans cometimes there in come other result [licence permitted by the rule]
[According to the following verse from the grammar called the Sarcuswata], "Seeing that the application of certain rules is varions, they specify four kinds of varieties," [viz the four above-mentioned. -among which the last of the four includer all the cases not included in the other three]. For examplo-onaniyait chriryam "powder for bathing," dánfyo viprak "a Bráhman to whom a donation is to be made." [In the first of these examples the "powder" is the "instrument" (expressible by the 8 rd case) ; and in the second the Brahman is the "recipient" (expressible by the 4th case); - \(\infty\) that in both cases the affix is applied without any exprese rulo-the erpress rule for its application (No. 821) haring refarence only to "act" and "object" (No. 820)].

\section*{}

\section*{चेयम्।}

No. 824.-The affix YAT comee aftir [a root that cods in] 4 vower. Thus cheya "what is to be gathered."

\section*{ \\ यति परे घात हर्त् स्यात् 1 देयम् 1 म्लेयम् 1.}

No. 825.-Let LoNa \(\{\) be the subetitute of long \& wBror the affir yat (No. 824) follows. Thus (gunce heing subetituted by No. 420) we have dega, "what is to be given," gleyga "to be axhausted."

\section*{पेरुपधात् 1 ₹ 1 ह1 हC।}

\section*{पवगान्ताद्डुपधाद्यत् । स्यतो 50 बाद: 1 घव्यम्न । सभ्यम्म ।}

No. 826. -Let the affix yat come 4 rrim a root which code in a palatal preceded by 8hort a. This debars the affix myot (Na. 831), so that we have bapya "to be aworn," labiya "to be acquired."

\section*{}

यभ्य: क्यप् 1
Na. 827.-The afix ITYAP may come AFTER theee roote-vis 1 " to go," sitv "to praice," sís "to govern," VFI "to choces," Dafy "to respect," and JUsi " to please"

\section*{इस्वस्य विति द्रात तुद्र। है। २। Р९.।}

इत्य: 1 सुत्य: 1 घापु थमुधिष्टे।
Na. 828-Let TUE be the augment or 1 8HORT vowel, WHEN \(\triangle\) EqTT affix, with ar indicatory P, Follows. Thus itya "to be goee"- [from the root 1 "to go"], etutya " to be praised."

The verb stie means "to govern."

\section*{घास इदणठछेः 1 है। 81881}
 छृत्य: I घादृृत्य: I कुष्य: ।

Na. 820.-Let 8RORT I be the substitute of the penult of the root 8is "to instruct," whex the affix 1 ( \({ }^{(N)}\) (No. 63t) rownws, O2 what affix begins with \(\perp\) CONsonast and has an indicatory \(k\) or 4. Thus [from the roots mentioned in No. 827] we may have fichycu "to be instructed," vritya "to be choeen," ddritys " to be honoured," juchya "to be served."

घृच: ब्र्रब्वा । मृष्प: ।
No. 880.-Lot the affix kyap OpTioxally come arter the soot squis " to cleanse." Thus mrigya "to be cleansed."


Na. 831.-Let the affix MYAT come AFTrR what ends in pt or fo or in a comsomant. Thus kirya \("\) to be' made," hirya "to be takea," dherya "to be hold."

जोता: कुत्वंब स्पाद्विति स्याति च।

No. 882-Let there be the subetitution of A OUTTURAL in the room or CE AXD of J, whem an affix with an indicatory \(0 \times\) followe, AID WHER the affix MyAT (No. 831) FOLLOWe.


\section*{मृनेरिको षृट्जि: सार्बंधातुकार्धधातुक्तये: 1 मार्य्य:।}

No. 833. -Let vrididil be the subetitute or the ik (Na. 1) of MRIJ "to cleanse," when a adrvadhatubos or an drdhadhdtuka afix follows:-(No. 420). Thus (on the option allowed by No. 850) margya (No. 832) "to be cleansed."

\section*{ भाग्यमन्यत् ।}

\section*{दूरित स्रत्यर्पक्षिया।}

No. 834. -The verb bhuj makes bearta, whex taz 8 mipse is "to be eaten," but bhogid otherwieo-[as when the sease is "to be enjoged"].

So much for the management of the prakriga affizea.

धातोरोतो स्त:। करंति कृदिति कर्चैं।
No. 835. -These two affixes, x̣wol ANPD TRICH, are placed after verbal roots. According to Na. 819, they have the seasee of of an "agent."

\section*{युवेरनाकौ1 \(101 श 191\)}

यु छु एतयोरनाको स्त:। कारक: । बर्ता।
No. 836. - In the room OF YO AXD VU, there are AXA AXD AKA Thus (nuoul having been added to the root \(k_{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{a}^{\text {" }}\) to maka" loy Na 835 ; and the \(n\) and \(l\) having been clided by Noa. 148, 5 , and 7; and vriddhi being substituted according to Noa. 168 and 202, we havs) karraba, and (with trich-No. \(835-\) ) kartri "a maker.".

\section*{नन्दिप्रहिपषारिभ्यो ब्युतिन्यघः।₹।१।१२8।}

नन्यादेल्युंयेड्बादोर्योनि: पचादेश् 1 मन्दयतीति बन्टन: 1 भार्दन: । लब्बः । याह्दी । स्थायी। मन्ती । पधादिराकृतितयोडयम्।

No. 837.-Arrcx the verbe mad (nadi) "to be happy" dea, there is the affix LYO; ATYER the verbe GRAB "to take" doa, there is MIMI; AND AFTER the varbe PACE "to cook" deo, these is 100

Thus reand + lyu [Noa 497, 135, and 836, ] nandana " one who delights" jardordana [from jana "mankind" and ardana derived in like manner from ard "to pain"] "Vishpu-the subduer of mankind," lavana "salt" [from lí "to cut"-where the subetitution of a cerclual no is an irregularity]. Then again grah + nini (No 36) = grafhin " who takee," ethdyin (No. 806) "who staya," and martfin "who adviser" The class of verbs "pach \&a"" is one nol defined by rule-[compare No. 53].

\section*{इगुपषघामीक्षिर: क: 1₹। १। ₹₹य। \\ स्य: ब: 1 बुध: 1 बृय: 1 घ: 1 त्रिय: । किर: ।}

Na. 838.-Thare is the affix IL AFTRR TBiOse verbe wince HAVE AK IX As their PENOLT, AKD after sìs "to know," PRf "tc please," AND Epi "to throw." Thus budha (No. 155) "whe knows," krika "who is thin," jina (No. 52t) "who known," prigo "what pleace," kim (No. 706) "who throwa."

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\section*{प्रा: 1 घुस्:।}

Na 889.-AXD [ka-Na. 888-ahall come-] AFTER a vert eoding in lome 4 , whex there is AX UPashaga (Na 47). Thu projina "very wise," ougla "very weary"-[ [ having been cubstituted for the ai of glai by No. 528」.

\section*{गेऐे क: 1₹ 1212881}

- Na. 840. - Let the affix YA come attor the verb grah " to take,' wizim the ageat so expremed denotes 1 Hovsk Thus griha (No 675) "a hoces."

\section*{बर्मखग्राइ1९121 \\ बम्मेख्युपदे धातेर्ट ।}
 ossect is in composition with it Thne humblha-kina "ose who makee pote"-i a "a pottec."

\section*{}

घयोडपषाद: । गोद: । धनद: 1 छम्बलद: 1 घनुप्स्गै बैस्त् । गोगयंघदाय: ।

No. 842.-The affix KA comes AFTLE a verb that eads in Love \(\AA\), when there is no UPasaras (No. 47). This debars the an (Na 841)—and we have goda " who gives a cow," dhamada "who gives wealth," and kambalada "who gives a blanket" Why "whea there is no upasargal" Witness gosainpradaya (Na. 800) "who ceremoniously gives a cow."
 घाकृतिगयोऽयम् । मह्बीर: I कुu: ।

No. 843.-The affix IA comes AFTER Múlavibiou doa Thes muiluribhuja "a car (wich cuts the roote-a, g., of the graen, de. in its course)." This is a clase of words [not enumerated moder any rule, but] to be recognised by the form [see Na. 53]. Thes maliidhra or kudhra "a mountain"-" what holds the carth"(from dhei "to hold").

\section*{चरेष्टः । ₹। २। そई । \\ बधिकरये ठपपदे । कुरुधर:।}

No. 844.-Or the verb CHAs "to go," the affir in TA, whea a word in composition with it is in the locative case. Thus dwowchara "who goes among the Kurus."

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\section*{भिषाधर:। खेनाधर: । घादायेति ल्यबन्तम् 1 बादाम्यक़:।}

No. 843.-AND wees the word in composition with it is ranksií "alma," sExí "an army," \(\Delta N D\) LDíTA "having taken," (theo fa is the affix after char "to go"). Thus bhikshachars "a boggar" "who goes for alme" -condchara "one who goes with the army." The word dddya ends in lyap (No. 941):-from it we may have dddyachara "who goes aftar having taken."
होो हेतुताध्रीब्यानुणेम्येषु।₹।२।२०।

\section*{एबु द्योत्येपु करोतेष्ट:।}

No. 846. The affix ta comes after the verb xpi "to make," WHiEs these senser are to be indicated-vis CAUBE, HABIT, AND conta with tel araix.

घ्रतः छ्रद्ममिबंसडुम भाष कुश्षाबर्खीष्षनव्ययस्य IEI ₹ 18 ́l

बटुसरस्पनस्ययस्य बिसगेस्य समाये नित्यं हादेच: बंटरत्याद्यु षरेड़ु यथस्द्यरी बिद्या । ग्राद्वष्कर: । घचनकर:।

Na. 847.-In a compound (No. 961), let e.always be the substitute of visarga coming AFTIAR 4 , and wor being part OT AST IMDechimable word (No. 399), when rai "to make" yollows, or cuxi " to decire," OR curisa "a goblet," or xcicbil "a jar," OR pirmi "a veevol" OR IU8K "a counter (in the shape of a piece of stick, used at sacrifices to keep count of the prayers)," OR Xarny "the ear." Thus (as examples of the three cases under No. 846) yaiackart vidyd "honourable science," friddhakara "who performs obeequies," vachanakares "who does what bo is bid."

\section*{ \\ एसनादेने: खः}

Na. 848. The affix chus comes ATreR the verb is "to tremble" "when it eode in wi (Na. 747).

\section*{परर्द्धिष<्अन्तस सुम् । है। ₹। हैं।}

बसो द्वालतोडजनस्य च मुमागम: बिदनो परे च त्वव्यय\& 1 हित्वाध्धबादि: 1 बनमेबयतीतित जगमेबय: ।

No. 849.-Wbea that which ends with an affir having an indicatory bit follows.let yux be the augment or the worde astrs "a vital part," DwIBHAT "an coemy," AKD WHAT EMDs WITE A rowst, provided it be not an indealinabla. Since the afix khat (Na 848) has an indicatory ( (Na. 418), the afilice Cop (Na. 419) to are bere applicable. Jamanajays "who awee mankind"[the mame of a prince].

\section*{मियवझे बद्ः षप। ह। २। ₹に।}

प्रियंबद: 1 बघंघद : ।
No. 850.-The affix yhaci comes APTMR the verb vad * to speak," WHER PRIYA OR VASA is the word in composition with it Thus priycuivada (No. 849) "who speake kindly," vafaimeode "who professes submiscion."

\section*{}

स्वकर्मके मनने घर्मानान्मन्यते: सुणि खयू स्यात् । चाज्बि.ल:। पयिड्डतमात्मानं मन्यते पयिड्डसंमन्य: । पयि्डसमानी ।

No. 851.-AND let rhas come after the verb man " to think," when the word in composition with it is a word with a caco-afiix, and when it is meploted to sigmify thought whereor the object in sexr. By the "and" it is meant that the affix mini (Na 856) may be employed in the same conea. Thus panditannanges or panditamdnf "who thinks himself learsed"

\section*{ \\ }

No. 852-These affixes-ris manin, kwanip, vamip, and rich ARE 8EEN AFTER OTBER verbe ALSO [beaides thow ending in \(a:,-\infty e\) Pkinini III. 2. 74].

\section*{नेपशि ध्राति|৩|マIE|}

बथादे: हूत इएन । गु निंसायाम्। घुर्मा। प्रातरित्aा।
No. 853.-The angment IT (Na. 433) is nor that of a drit affix, when IT BEOnss witi \(\triangle\) VAK. The verb fif means "to isjure." [Adding to this the affix manin-No. 852-we have] oudarman "who deatroys well" [a g. deatroys sin or igaorance] [From the verb \(i\) "to \(g o, "\) by adding livanip, we have] preftovitroan ( Na .828 ) "who goes carly."
विप्यनेगरननातिद्यात्या 1 ह1818१।



Na. 854.-Wren the affixes VIT (IIL. 2.67) aNd VAN (No. 852) FOLLOW, let rose \(\&\) be subetituted in the room OF \(A\) NASAL Thus (from the verb jan "to bring forth," vijdvan "who brings forth," and so, from the verb on (onpi) "to send away," avavan "who removee" (i. a removes sin \&cc.). The affix vich (No. 852), with the verbe ruch and rish "to injure" (guṇa being substituted by Na. 483 -and the \(v\) elided by 330 ,) gives roch and resk "who injurea" In the same way, from gan "to reckon," sugan "who reckons well."

\section*{}

बयम्मषि दृष्यते। ठखासत् 1 पर्याध्रत्। बाह्द्र्यट् ।
Na. 853.-AND this also-vis xwiP-is seen [after a verb\(s 00\) Na. 816]. Thus [the whole affix disappearing through No. 135, 36, and 330,] we have ulhderat (Noe. 363 -and 287) "falling from the pot," puryadhroat "falling from the leaves," vahablinut "falling from a car."

\section*{}

Na 856. -When babit 18 to be Expressed, the affix N̦ini comes aftor a verb, PROVIDED THE WORD WITA \(\triangle\) CASE AFFIX in compocition with it doEs rot mean \(\triangle\) Genos. Thus unhzublojin "who cats his meal hot."

\section*{}

खुण मन्ययोरोविन: स्पात्। दरंगेगयमानी।
No. 887.-Let the affix mini come AFTER the verb mess " to think," when there is a word with a case-affix in composition with is Thus daviamfyuadnin "who thinks himself handsome."

पूर्वपद्वस्य द्रस्व: 1 कालिमन्या।
Na 858.-When an AFTIX with ar indicatory xh fol. Low, (the short vowel, by VI. 8. 61, is the substitute of the word in componition with the verb) Provided IT Is not \(A\) IN INDECLIN.
able．Thus kalinmanya（No．849）＂who fancies herself＂the goddess Kalili＂

दारो यजः। ₹। २।
 थम्नित्टेमयानी।

No．859．－The affix nini in the sonse of agent comes 1 rrie the verb YAJ＂to sacrifice＂with the sense of past time，WHIBX the word in composition is in tere instruxental case．Thue eome－ ydjin＂who has sacrificed with the Soma juice，＂agnichfomayfijia ＂who has sacrificed with a five days＇series of offeringa＂

\section*{दयेः हानिप। ミا२।टタ। \\ कर्माय भूते । पारं दृप्वान् । पादृख्वा।}

No．860．－The affix EWANIP，in the eense of object，comes AFTER the verb DRIS＂to see，＂with a past signification Thes páradrisiucun＂who has seen acrosa．＂

\section*{राजनि युधिस्दヲः｜₹। २। ह̌り।}
 धा । रजकृत्वा ।

Na．861．－The affix kurunip comes ATTER the verte TUDI ＂to fight，＂AND ERI＂to make，＂WHEN the word in composition is RáJAN＂a king．＂Thus rajayudhroan（No．200）＂who bes caused the king to fight，＂rajakitucan（Na．828）＂who has made a king．＂

\section*{सऐे च।}

\section*{सह योधित्वान् घह्युध्वा। घहकृत्वा।}

No．862－AXD whex 84BA＂with＂is the word in componi－ tion［No． 861 applies］．Thus cahayudhroan＂who bes made to fight with，＂wahakitwan＂who has done maything along with （another）．＂

\section*{}

No. 863-When the word in composition with it is in the LOcative cisz, let the affix pl onme AFTER jAn "to be produced" -[whenco jam, by No. 267, will become ja].

\section*{तनुखे ताति बहुखम्। है। ₹। २8।}

ढेख्जुः 1 घरसिनम् 1 घरोजम् 1
Na. 86t.-Wher a wori with 4 Kgrt affix is the last in a compound of the kind called tatpurusia (Na. 982), then the dision of ki [the 7th caso-affix of the singular-see No. 768-] seod not take place-it being treated Divirsiliy [-see Na. 823-] Thus earacija (Na 863) or caroja (No. 126) "What is produced in the lake, "- (it e a lotus).

\section*{उपसर्गें च संजायाम्|₹। २। है।}

\section*{प्रच्जा स्यात् घंतती जने।}

Na. 865.-Axd (No. 863 shall apply) wien ax UPABLras is in composition [with the verb jan "to be produced"], and whex THE ERENE is cimpy APpillative Thus praja (Na 1341)of which let the sence be "a \(800^{\prime \prime}\) or "people." [The term here being simply appellative and not deecriptive canonot be explained by giving the signification of its component elements: \(\rightarrow \infty\) the autbor says " lot the evase be" \&o.].

यतो न्द्रांबंघो स्त:।
Na 866-Tbese two afiren-vis. ETA AND ETAVATU are callad mespil

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 जिस्वं फุतवान् विष्यु:
Na. 867. - Lot xisetrii (No. 860) come after a verbal rool employed with tho senseo of patt time of the two [afixise called sidiphob, teda is employed, ecoording io Na. 820, ooly in the seave
of the action and of the object；whilst ktavatu，acoordiag to Na 819，has the sense of the agent．Thus snatain mayu＂I batbed＂ （－literally＂it was bathed by me＂－）；stutas twouga Vialeank ＂Vishnu was praised by thee，＂vidroai kritavdn vishnuch＂Vishpa created all thinga．＂

\section*{रदाभ्यां निष्ठाते नः पूर्वस्य च ट्ः। اट। २।४२।}

रदाभ्यां परस्य निश्ठातस्य नो निष्ठापेष्षया पूर्बस्य धातेर्देष्म च।

 866）coming AFTER A AND \(D\), AND［let \(n\) be aleo the cubetiterte］ or the \(D\) OF the root that comes berore the niehthe．Thue，froen oft＂to injure＂［which，by Noa 706 and 651，becomes 4fi］ we have siryna＂injured；＂and［from bhid and chlid］biman． ＂separated，＂and chhinna＂cut．＂

\section*{संवोगादेराते धातेार्यक्तः। द1叉18叉।}

निप्ठातस्य न：स्यात् । द्वाय：। म्लान：।
No．869．－Let \(n\) be the subetitute of the \(t\) of a nichifus（Na
 conjunct consonant contarsmio a Tay．Thus［from drai＂to sleep，＂which，by No．528，becomes draj］we have driupa＂slopt；＂ and［from glai］glana＂and．＂

\section*{खादिभ्यः।モ｜叉। 881}
 घंप्रसारयम् ।

No．870．－Arrir the twenty－one roots＂Lú \＆c．＂（Na．730） let it be as above［i．a as directed in No．868］．Thus lína＂cut＂ In the cace of the root jya＂to decay，＂according to No．675，there is the subatitution of a vowel for the sami－rowal［which，by Na 283，abeorbe the tinal］．

हच： 1 है। 181 श
बन्नाषयबाद्वल：परं यहत संर्यारखं तदन्तस्म दीर्ष： 1 बीच： 1

Na. 871.-Let the long vowel be the substitute for what ends with a vowel-aubetitute (No. 281) cuming AFTER \(\triangle\) CONsONANT which is part of the base. Thus jina (Na. 870) "decayed."

\section*{छादितश्य ICIR18Y।}

भुचो मुन्व: 1 टुथोखि उछ्छून: 1
No. 872-ALD ATtER 1 boot teat has an indicatory 0 , [the sabatitute for the \(t\) of a niohthe is n]. Thus, from bhujo "to be crooked," bhugna "crooked". and from tuotivi "to increase" [with the prefix ut] uchohhina "incresmed."

\section*{}

निश्वातस्य । गुष्ब: ।
Na. 873.-Let I be [the subatitute for the \(t\) of a nichpha] Arrisz the verb susi "to be dry." Thus fuahka "dry."

पक्ष: । बे र्रंजये।
No. 874 -Let \(\nabla\) be [the substitute for the \(t\) of a niehfha] AFrez the verb PACE "to cook" Thus pakwa "cooked."

The verb leakai means "to wane"

\section*{घाये म:।モ। २। पू₹।}
© 1 : 1
No. 873.-Let it be [the mubatitute of the \(t\) of a nieh fha] Arrize the verb csial "to waste away." Thus kehdima (Na 528) "emaciated."

\section*{निष्ठार्या सीटि 1 है 1814 P \\ हेलौप: । माषितः 1 माषितबाम् 1 दृर fंखायास् ।}

No. 876.-Whis \(\perp\) Misathíl with the angment it rociows, there is clision of ui (Na 747). Thus bhdeita "cansed to be," Ghivitaceix "who cansed to be."

The verb dril means "to injura."

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\section*{स्यूले बलवति चं निपात्यते।}

No. 877.-The.verb drik "to injure" takee the anomaloces form DRIDHA, IN THE 8EMSE OP THICE AND OF ETEOMR

\section*{दधातेfई: \(101818 २ \mid\)}

तादो हिति। छितम् ।
No. 878.-Or the verb DHí "to hold," the subetitute is EX, when an affix, beginning with the lettor \(t\) and having an indicatory \(k\), follows. Thus hita " held."

\section*{दे द्धोः 101818 है। \(^{\prime}\)}

No. 879. - Let DATH be the substitute or the Dí called \(\triangle\) ciro (No. 662), when an affix, beginning with the letter \(t\) and haring an indicatory \(k\), follows. 1 char being subatituted [for the th by No. 90], we have datta "given."

\section*{बिटः द्यानज्या|₹।२। \({ }^{\circ} \xi\) !}

No. 880.-The affix Elunce is ofiriomalis the subetitate or uTf (No. 423).

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No. 881.-The affix kdnack \(1 \times 1 \mathrm{D}\) IWA8U are optionally the subetitutes of lif-[see No. 872-]. According to Na. 409, the affix kdinach is dtmanopada [and can therefore be attached to those roots only which take the dtmanopada affixee-m Na 410]. Thus chulkringa (Na. 426) " did make."

\section*{ \\ मान्तस्य धातोर्नल्वं म्बा: परत: । धग्जब्न् ।}

Na. 882-AND there is the subetitution of \(n\) in the room of a root that ends in 9 , wHiss 1 ASD \(V\) yolcow. Thus [from the soot gam "to \(\mathrm{go}^{\prime \prime}\) ] jaganswac "did ga"

\section*{खटः घवशानषावम्रथमासमानाषिद्धर खे । ₹१.२।} 2281

घपथमान्तेम बमानाधिकरये लट यतो षा सत: । घबादि:। पघनं चैं घया

No. 883.-These two affixes EATRI AXD Ślvact are optionally the subatitutes of LAT (No. 406), WHEN \(A G R E E I N G\) WITH WHAT EIDE HOT WITH THE FIRST caso-afix. (As these affixe have an indicatory f] the affiree tap \&c., (Noa 418 and 419) are applicabla. Thue pachantaii ahaitrait puifya "bohold Chaitru who in cooking (for apother)."

\section*{घाने सुक्य्|O|PIEP।}
 घस्यात्त् प्रथमासामानाधिकरएयेडणि बंचित् 1 बन् द्विज: ।

Na. 88t-Let xUE be the angment of a base ending in \(a\), when fra (Noe 883 and 409) roclows. Thus pachamanain chaitrat pafya " bobold Chaitra who is cooking (for himself)."

Since the term "laf" [in Na. 883] might have been supplied (Na. 5) from No. 406 [which is the aphoriam immediately precading Na. 888 in the order of the Achfdolhydyi-it is cloar that momething is intended by the double citation-and this can be nothing elee axcept that No. 883 may apply] sometimes even when the word is in corcond with a nominative. Thus ean dwijuk "who is a twico-born man."

\section*{fिदे: घतुर्वसःः । \\ }

Na. 885.-The affix vast is optionally the subatitute or EnTil (Na. 888) coming AFTRR the root VID "to know." Thus vidat or viduace "who knowa"
- जा सर्1 ह1812901

तो घतुयनी बल्थंत्रा हत 1

No. 886.-Those Two, viz. the affizes batio and sanach (Na. 883) are called SAT.

\section*{ल्टट: सदा। ३ । ₹। २8।} करिष्यन्तं करिष्यमायां पश्य ।
No. 887.-An affix called sat (No. 886) is optionally the substitute or LpIT (No. 440). Thus karishyantain or karishyamánañ pasya " behold him about to maka."

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क्रिपमभिव्याप्य घन्यमायास्तच्छीलादिषु कर्त्रू बोध्या:।
No. 888.-The affixes to be enunciated, reckoning from this point \(\triangle 8\) FAR 18 KWIP (No. 893) inclusive, are to be understood ir
 and soch \(\triangle\) NATURE," AND "having sEILL in sUCH AND suct AN ACTION."

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कर्ता कटान्।
No. 889.-The affix trin (-see No. 888). Thns kartd loafás "who makes mats."

\section*{}

No. 890.-The affix siíkan comes AFTER JALP "to talk idly," BEIKsi " to seek alms," KUTT " to cut," LUNTTH " to steal," AND VBIf "to serve."

\section*{ष: मत्ययस्य। १। ३। ही।}

प्रत्ययस्यादि: घ द्रत्मंज्ज: स्यात्। घल्पाक: । षराक: ।
No. 891.-Let the letter 8B being the initial or AX AFFIX be indicatory. Thus jalpalka (No. 890) "a babbler," varaika "pitiable."
सनाशंसभिक्ष उ: |₹। २ | १ई्ट।
चिकीष्डु: । बायंसु: । मिबु: ।

NTa 892.-The affix 0 comes ATriri [roota that have taken] the afiz 8NY (Na. 752), AND SÉAsI "to wish," AND BEIESH "to bege" Thu chilifreku (No. 738) "deniroue of doing" dsainsu "decirous" biikehr "a beggar."

\section*{ चिभार्द्। 1 मा: 1}

Na. 893.The affix IWIP ( 800 Na . 888) comes AFTER the verbe barkj "to shine," bHKs "to sbine," DHURV "to idjure," DYUT " to shine," URJ " to be strong," PRit "to fill," JO " to move rapidly," AXD 8ETV "to praise" when it is Preceded by the word crivar "a atone." Thus vibhedj "aplendid," blas "light."

राछोपः 1 है \(181 \mathrm{P} / 1\)



Na. 894-Arrex the letter f , let there be ruision of the letters chk and v, when kwi (i a kwip-No. 893) follows, or an affix beginning with a jhal and having an indicatory \(k\) or \(t\). Thus [fiom dhwo we have] dhur "who injures," and so vidyut "lightning" imit "streagth," and pirr "what fille."

In the case of \(j\) " swift," (ecoording to the opinion of the Mahdbhedrya) a long vowel is the suletitute of \(j u\) " to move rapidly," in consequence of the "attraction" of the expression "being ceem" in Na. 832 (which, Patanjali holds, is wide enough to provide for all that the supplementary rule of Kdtydyami, Na. 805, refors to). [In the word] grivastut "a stono-worshipper" (the \(t\) comes from No. 828).
 वाहु 1

Na. 895.-" Weire EwiP follow, ter love vowel is the subditute 0 VACE "to speak," PRACBCBE " to ask," ITATA-8TO " to perine long" EAPA-PRC " to move through a mat," jU " to move rapidy," NID faf "to merve," AXD there is mo substitution or 4
vowel for the semi-vowel (by No. 675)." Thus valk "the voice" (the organ which speaks).

\section*{}

सतुक्रूस्य खूस्य बस्य च क्रमात् श् बट् एतावादेयो स्त: को ध्रनुनासिकादो मलादो लिंति च। पृच्छतीति प्राट्। घायतं स्तो


No. 896.-AND or CBE with tuk (No. 120) AND or F , reopectively, 8 AND UTH are the substitutes, WHEN kwi follows, or 1 NasAl, or what, beginning with a jhal, has an indicatory \(k\) or \(h\). Thus, from prichchhati "he asks," práf (Nos 165 and 334) "who asks," dyutasti "who praises long," kutapri "a worm" (which gets through mats); the word ju has boen mentioned (under Na. 894) ; sri "the goddess Lakshmi" (who serves Hari).

दाम्नोशसयुयुज्तुतुदसिसिर्चममपतद्शनछः करखे। ₹। २1 २ट२।
दाब्बादे: प्र्रन्त स्यात् करखेऽर्था। दात्यनेन दाष्यम् ।
No. 897.-Let the affix shfran, wITH THE serse or nsstroMENT, come \(\triangle\) FTER the verbe Díp "to cut," Nif "to lead," 8 As "to hurt," YO " to join," YOJ " to join," sETT "to praise," TUD " to inflict pain," sHI " to bind," sHicr "to sprinkle," mri "to arine," PAT "to fall," DAS " to bite," AND ș̦E "to bind." Thue dátra "that with which one cuts" (e. g. a sickle).

\section*{तितु ग्चतर्थसिसुसर छसेषु च।૭।२।ع।}

एपां दगानामिण्न । घस्वम् । योन्बम्। योक्तम्। स्तोजस्।


No. 898.-And the augment if (No. 433) is not that of theee ten affixes viz. tI (i. e. ketin or ktich), tun, shtrans, tant, ftians, ESI, 8OCH, BARAN, KAN, AND 8L. Thus bastra (No. 897) "a weapon," yotra "the tie that fastens the yoke," yoktra "the tie of the yoke," stotra "a panegyric," tottra "a goad," setra "a ligament," sektra "a sprinkling vessel," medhra "the penis," pattra "a vehi-
cles" clainhtud (Na. 385) "a lange tooth," naddhor (Nom 389 and 886) " a thong."

\section*{}
 बरिज्म।

Na 899.-Let the affix ITRA come AFTIR the verbe fi "to g9," Lf "to cut," DHú "to abake," sufu "to bring forth," rian "to dig," sHAB "to bear," AND CHAR "to ga." Thus aritra "a rodder," lavitina "a sickle," dhavitra "a fan" alvitra " cause of production," khanitra "a apade," sakitra "patience," charitina "imetituted obearvance," or "a narrativa"

\section*{पुष: संघायाम्। ₹ । P। शत्य। \\ बकिस्म 1}

Na. 900.-[The affix itra comes] Arrabothe verb pf "to purify," WHEE THE 8EMEE 18 simply APPELIMTIVE [and not deecriptive]. Thus pavitra "the sacrificial thread."

\section*{1 घथागाद्यः।}

Now of the affixes "un, \&a"
क्वापाराजिमिस्वदिसाध्यूूम्य ठ्या । करोतीति बाएः । बायु:।
 बमूरममति घाधु:। बाँचु घीच्यू ।

Na. 901. - Let the affix UỊ come AFTER the verbe xpI " to make" Vi "to blow," PL "to drink," JI "to overcome," \(\mathbf{X I}\) "to
 plish," AID Af "to pervada" Thus kdire "an artisan," valyu "the wind," payus "the organ of excretion," jdyrs "a drug" (which
 "who accompliabee the object of another"-bence "virtuoas," eth "quickly."


\section*{यते घर्तमाने संचायां घ बहुलं स्यु:। केचिदविध्रिता बम्मूहा:।}

\section*{संज्ञापु धातु \\ फार्योह्वियादनूवन्धमेतच्छास्समुखाद्युत्वा।}

No. 902.-Let these affixee-vis. Uș, \&a, with the force of the present [i. a implying neither past time nor future], and wish a sense simply appellative [and not deecriptive] be attached diversely [-see No. 823-]. Some affizes, though there be mo express injunction regarding them, are to be infarred to bolong to this class. The maxim in regard to the affixes "um, \&oa" is thisthat "when, in appellatives, we find the forms of verbal roote and affixes coming after them, 一then one may know, from the reenlt [as presented in the word], what are the indicatory letters [which the affix must have possessed in order to produce the recult]"

\section*{तुजुन्टुलोत कितायायां कितार्ज्ञायाम्।₹।₹।१०।}

क्रियार्यायां क्रियायामुपणदे भषिष्यत्यथैं धातोरतोा सत: । मान्स त्वादव्ययत्वम्। छहृष्यं द्वहु याति। कूषूं दर्शंका याति ।

No. 903.-These two affixee-ris tuyus AID ṆwUL are placed after a verbal root, with the force of the future, whim the word in construction therewith is another VERB [denoting an action performed] FOR THE 8AEE OF THE [future] ACTIOX. What ends in trumun, since it ends in \(m\), is indeclinable, according to No. 400. Thus krishỵai drashfuri yáti or krishnath darfabo yetis "he goes to see [-i. a. goes for the sake of seeing-] Krichpa"

\section*{दाधरममयेजासु तुजुन् । ₹। ₹। १ई़।}

\section*{बाल: घमयो वेला घा भोत्तम् ।}

No. 904.-The affix tuxus may be applied, wiex the word in construction is [not a verb-mee Na. 903-but] xím, surays, os vELÁ, "time." Thus keflo bholdum, ar samayo bhoktum, or meld bhaltum, "time to eat"-or "time for cating."

\section*{भावे। १११२ट। \\ दिद्वाषस्थापचे धात्वयँ बाच्चे धातोघंब्। घात्त: !}

Na. 903.-The affix ghaǹ comes after a root, waen ter sense OF THE ROOT is denoted as having attained to the completed state. Thus patke (Noa, 489 and 832) " maturity."

\section*{घप्रर्तनि च दारके संजायास्। ₹ं ₹। १ह।}

कर्मृमित्ने घारके घज़ ।
Na. 906.-AND the affix ghuci [comee after a root], WHEN THE sembe is that of an \(\triangle\) PPELLATIVE-THE WORD being RELLATED [to the rerb from which its name is deduced-see No. 945-] but sot as somer.

\section*{घগि च भावप्षरखयो: । \& \(18 /\) PO।}

ख्च्रेनेलेख: स्यात्। राग: । घनयो: किस् । रब्पत्यस्मिन्चिति ₹F: 1

Na 907-Axd wrex obait (Na 906) FOLLOWs, is TEE sense OF ETATE OR mstruxient, there is elision of the \(n\) of the root ranj " to colour." Thus riga "pession" (-the instrument by which objecte are coloured). Why in these two senses ? Witness rahiga "a theatre"-the place in which the passions [are addresed].




Na 908.-The affix ghan comee after the root chi " to gatber,"
 vis-D DELLIXG, a FUNERAL PILE, THE BODT, ATD COLLECTION. - Collection" meass making a beap. Thus nibdya "a dwelling." Leyse "a fuseral pilo" or "the body," gomayanibiys "a beap of cow-duage"

\section*{}

इबर्यानतात् 1 बए: । जय: ।
Na. 909.-Arrien a root coding in I or 1 , there is the affix scle Thue chaya "gatheringe" jaya "vietory."

 पष: 1

No. 910.-Artrr a root ending in pf, or in 0 or \(G\), there is the affix \(\Delta\) P. Thus [from kri "to meatter"] kara "scattoring." froea gri "to swallow"] gara "poison," [from yus "to join"] yoves "barley," (from ehtu "to praise") stuva "praine," (from the "to cut") lava "reaping," (from pú to "purify") pucac "winsoriag (corm)."

\section*{घजथै कधिधानम् 1 प्रस्थ: 1 विघ:।}

No. 911.-" Ween the sense is that or omà (Nos 203, \&c.) the affix IA is Dirictied to be employed." Thus practia (No. 524) "a certain measure," vighna (Nos. 540 asd 314) "an obstacle."

\section*{}

No. 912-The affix ITRI comes ATTIR tiat verb whici his ax indicatory po.

\section*{लोम्नम् नित्यम्। \(8181 \rho^{\circ}\)}
 डगिमम् 1

No. 913.-OT the affix XTRI (No. 912), xup is alínts the augment, when the sense is that of completion. Thus paltrime "what is ripe," [nnd, from the root durope] uptrima (Na 384) "sown-(as a field)."
द्वृतात्युच्च|झ|ほしC्ट।
टुचेपू कम्पने । बेपथ्यु: ।
No. 914.-after that verb which has am imprchioity to, the affix \(\Delta\) TRicice comer. Thise, from fuvopri "to tremble," wpathe "a trembling."

यक्त: । याष्ञा। यब: । विंस: । प्रस्न: । रक्ष: ।

Na. 913.-The affix rat comes AFTLER the verbs YAJ "to worehip," Yíce "to ask for," YAT "to strive," VICBCHE "to shine," pracicai "to ask," AND raksi "to praserve." Thus yajìa "sacrifice," grichica "solicitation," yatna "effort"" vína (VI. 4. 19.), " Inestre" prafna "a queetion," rakehyo, "protection"

\section*{खपो नन्।₹।₹।ट?}

\section*{₹- IIT: 1}

Na 916.-The affix MAN comes Afrer the verb sawap "to sleop." Thus suapna "a dream."

\section*{डपसर्ग घोग कि: | ₹।₹।EP।}

प्रधि: । ठ्पधि: 1
No. y17.-Let the affix XI come AfTER 4 G日U (No. 662), waim an upasarol [precedes it]. Thus [from dhei "to have"] pradini " the periphery of a whee!," and upadhi "fraud."

\section*{सिसयां निम्।₹।₹।ट8। \\ स्वीलिते माबे तिम् 1 घषोडपषाद: । कृति: 1 स्तुति: ।}

Na 918.-To exprees the action by a word ix tele frimeine, the affix ETIM is added. This supersedes ghuri (No. 903). Thus kriti "action," atuti "praise."
 धूनि: 1 पूलि: 1

Na. 919.-" \(A\) TTER verbe ending in Pf, AND after the verbe Lf "to cut," \&ec, the affix ETIM sEOUULD BR DECLABRD to be LIKE \(a\) mustrií ( Na 866)." Heoce ( Na 868) there is the substitution of \(n\) for the \(t\) in the examples Kirmpi "scattering," luini "reaping," Chini "agitation," pini "destruction."



Na 920.-"The affix XWIP comes ATTIR SANPAT [i. e after the verb pad "to go" with the prefix cam] da." Thus achpat "prot-
perity," vipat "calamity," apat "calamity." The affix letin also is wished in this case, by Patanjali. Thus sannpatti, vipatti, apatti,

\section*{जतियूतिजूतिसात乡ेतिकीतयख्ब।₹।₹। हӨ।}

एते निपात्यन्से।
No. 921.-AND these words-viz. Liti "preserving, sport" ' Y'unt "joining," JUTT " velocity," síti " destruction," hetr "a weapon," and cibti "fame," are anomalous forms.

\section*{ज्नरत्वरस्बिव्यविम बामुपधायाश्य। है। 81 २०। \\ एषामुप्धावकारये हूंट् धनुनासिके क्षो फलादो क्षडिति चं।} जति: 1 हिश । जू: 1 सू: 1 सू: 1 ज: 1 मू: 1

No. 922.-When an affix beginning with a nasal, or kwi (i. e. kewip), or one beginning with a jhal and having an indicatory \(k\) or \(\dot{n}\), followa, then \(\dot{u} f h\) is sulstituted in the room or tar penulimate letter and of the \(v\) of these words-viz Jwas "to have fever," twar "to hasted," seiv. "to go," \(\Delta V\) "to protech," AVD uuv "to blind." Thus uiti "preserving," and, with the affix kwip, juir "one who has fever," túr "one who is quick," erei "a ascrificial ladle," \(u\) " a protector," mú "one who binda"

\section*{}
- द्रघेर्निपातीडयय् ।

No. 923.-The form rcacbid "desire," from ich "to wish," is irregular.

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प्रत्ययान्तेम्य: स्त्रियामकार: प्रत्यय: स्यात्त । धिबीर्षां। पुष काम्या ।

No. 924.-AFTER verbs that end in AN APFIx, let there be the affix \(\dot{4}\), the word being feminine.

Thus [after kri, by No. 736, has become chikirsha " to wish to 10," the affix \(a\) is added by this rule, and elided by Na. 503, and iben the feminine termination lap (Na. 1341) prosents itself, \(\infty\)
that we have] ckikirehd "the desire to do, "putrakdinyd (No. 772) "decire of a con."

\section*{ \\ गुरूमतो घलन्तात् स्त्रियम्म: प्रत्यय: 1 हैत्रा}

Na 925.-Axd let the affix a come aftre that verb which His 4 beavi vowel (Na 484) AND ends in \(\triangle\) CONsonant, when the word [to be formed] is faminine. Thus ( \(-\infty 0\) Na. 924-) thd "effort."

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\section*{घक्तारस्यापषाद: । बारण । हारणा।}

Na 926.-Artrr verlsending in wis (No. 747) and aftrer is "to sith" Ard sranti "to loose," there is the affix rUCH-to the exclusion of a (Nos 92t and 925). Thus kdrand (Na 836) "tbe causing to do," hadraṇd "the causing to take."
नपुंसके आवे न्तः 1 ₹ 1 ₹ 12981
Na 927-The affix ITA is added, werex tric lotiox is ax. promed-the woad being DM THE YIEUTER

\section*{}

Na. 928, - Arp the affix Lrot [is added under the circumstanmandeted in Na. 927]. Thus haritam or hasanam (Na. 888)" leaghtor."

\section*{पुंसि संघार्यां घ: मायेय।₹।₹। शशट।}

Na. 929.-The affix ont is added, werm the word is [to be]


क्रिघैडुपसर्गस । \& 181 हई।
 सिम्निस्याबन . 1

No. 930.-When the affix aHA rollows, a chort nown is substituted in the room or chhad "to cover" [in its form-Na 741-CEBÁdi] when DEstitute or two or more dpasar ass. Thus dantachahhada "the "lip" [-that by which the teeth are covered]. The word abcarco "a mine" [is derived from \(h_{7} \mathrm{~F}^{-}\)- to do"-No. 9?9]. 1 mine is so named because men "work (CBen vanti) in it."

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घबतार: । घवस्तारो जवनिका।
No. 931-When there is the upasarga \(4 \nabla A\), the affix ofint comes \(\triangle\) FTER the verbe TRi "to crose" AND 8TP1 "to spread" Thee urataras "the descent (or incarnation) of a deity," avactions a screen round a tent."

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छलन्तादृघब् । घापषाद: । रमस्ते येगिने \(5 स ् म ि द ् च ि त ि ~ र म ् र: ~ । ~\) घपमृज्यतेडनेन ब्याध्यादिरित्यपामार्गः: ।

No. 932-And AFTER a verb ending in \(\triangle\) Comsomaxrt, there is ghaǹ to the exclusion of gha (No. 929). Thus [from rasm "to spurt"] rama "Rama"-i. a in whom the devout delight; appmorga, "that [plant] by which disease or the like is cleared awray."




No. 933.-The affix KBAL is added to a vert, wheo fsGAD DUR AND 80 are combined with it ix THE 8mese or orplensumth OR pleasartity. Acoording to Na. 820, this affix appears oaly when the sense is that of the action or the object. Thus-is the sanse of unpleasantly-duchbavah (VIII. 8. 41.) bato bhavats "a mat is difficult for your honour to mate ;" and in the sonee of pleac-antly-Chatkara " that which is mado by little at a time," culames "what is mado with ease."

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छल्तोडपवाद: । छेषत्पान: सोमे भबता । दुष्पान: । सुपान: । Na 93h-Arter a varb ending in wosg \(\AA\), there is the affix IOCF to the exclusion of khal (Na 933). Thus Erhatpanah (No. 836) como bhavatd "the Soma-juice is to be drunk by you, Sir, by littlo at a time," duahpana "difficult to be druuk," supana "easy to be drunk"

\section*{}

प्रतिपेधार्ययोरलंखल्वेरफप्रयो: हा 1 दो दद्धो:। घल दत्वा। धुमास्थेतीत्वम्। षीत्वा खल 1 घलंखस्वा: किस्स 1 मा बार्षोत्। प्रतिजेधयो: किम् 1 घलंघ्दार: ।

Na. 933.-Acoording to the practice or The ancirnts, the afin ETw \(\AA\) comes ater a verb, wher there are in combination with it ALAH AXD EBALU IX TEE smase OF probibition: Thus, from de "to give," which, by Na 879. subetitutes dath, we have alaidactrad "do not give" and, from pd "to drink," which, by No. 625, eubatitutes long if we have pituod khalu "do not drink." Why do we cas "when there ase alain and khalu \(\mathrm{I}^{\prime \prime}\). Witness ma karohit (Nos 469 and 475) " let him not do." Why do we say "in the mon of prabibition "" Witnees alainkdra "decoration"

\section*{समानकर्तूद्वयो: पूर्वक्षाबे ₹ ₹ 181 २१।}
 ध्रवति । द्वित्वमतन्बम् । भुक्षा बीत्वा घ्रध्रति ।

No. 936.-Wemer tre actions aignifed by two verlos bave TEE SUME 10 ent, the affix ktwod comes after that verb which is conoerned \(4300 T\) I Tixe axterios to that of the other. Thus oulthat orujuti "having bathed, be goes"-[i. a be firat bathes, aod aftarwarde goee]. The rule is not coonfined to the cese of twoo verbe-chus bhuttrid pittrod erajati "haviug eaten and having drank, be goem"

\section*{ \\ }

No. 937.-Let the affix ETWí, when wITH the augment IT, be as if it had not an indicatory \(k-[i\). a. there shall be the anbetitotion of guna in spite of No. 467]. Thus [from \& "to sleep"] oayitwá "laving slept." Why do we say "when with the ungment if !" Witness kritwo "having done"- [where the angmene if-see Na. 510-docs not appear, and there is no aubatitution of guma.]


 बँतिंत्वा। रल: हिम् । येबित्वा। छलादे: बिम्। यबित्वा। सेट् फिम् 1 भुन्बा।

No. 933.-The affixes ktrue AND sAX, having the angment if, are optionally regarded as posecesing an indicatory 5 , when they
 whice begins witi \(\triangle\) consonaxt, \(\triangle\) IND ends with \(\triangle\) zal [i. a any consonant but \(y\) or v]. Thus dyutitrod or dyotitrod " having shone," likhitwo or lelhitwod "having written." Why do we aay "which has \(u\) or \(i\) as its penult \({ }^{\prime}\) " Witnews vartitwo "haring remained" [where the substitution of guna, through Na. 937, is compuleory]. Why after that which "ends with a ralf" Witnees sevitwe "having sarved" [where the root ends with \(v\), which is not a rell]. Why after that "which begins with a concomant \({ }^{\prime \prime}\) Witness cehitiva "having gona" Why "having the augment if \(7^{\prime \prime}\) Witness blulitiod "having caten" - [whare, through the abrence of the augment, the case does not come within the scope of Na 937].

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उदित: परस्य ह्व रह्वा। घमित्वा। घान्बा। देबित्बा। यूत्वा । दयातोधि: । नित्ता ।

No. 989--Of ktwó coming AFTER that root weice has AX mpicatory 0 , if is ortionalis the augment. Thus [from fonim "to be tranquil"] bamitrod or cidntrod (No. 775) "having been
trasquil." [from diers "to play"] devitwa (No. 937) or dyritwa (VL. \& 19.) "having played." The verb dha "to hold" substitatee (by Na. 878) hi, giving hitrod "having held."

\section*{Eाइातेस कि 101818 §1}

\section*{दित्वा। घाबसु हात्वा ।}

Na 940.—AMD OF the verb il" to abandon," the substitute is ti-[nee No. 878]. Thus hitwo "having abandoned." But [when ltrod comes] after ha "to go," we have hatwd "having gona"

\section*{समातेडन-पूवैं की ब्यप्ट०121₹ज।}



Na. 941.-WHEN the word is 1 COXPOUND, THE FIRET MEXEIR OF WHICH is an indealinable but nOT KAN, then LYAP is substituted in the room OF KTW. . Thus [when kri "to make" is compounded with pina-Na. 48-lyap is substituted for ktwo; and, as it coccoeds- \(\omega \mathrm{Na}\). 163-to the possession of the indicatory \(k\), we have-from No. 828-the angment] tuk-and so prakritya " having commenced making." Why do we say "but not naì f" Witness alqituod "not having mada." Why do we say "the first member of which is an indedinable" ? Witness paramakitivod "having mado permanent."

\section*{भाभोपस्खे एवुण च। ₹ 181 PP।}

बमीच्चएये योत्ये पूर्वहिपये यमुल का च।
No. 942-WaEx reatiratiox is to be expremed, both kivod AID YYMUL [ane admivible] in the ase of an action's boing antocodent [to another action-me Na. 986.]

नित्यवीसयाः:। 1 | २181




No. 943.-When continualness and succersion are to be expressed, let the word be doubled. There may be reiteration is the case of words ending with tense-affixes, and of thnee ending with lirit affixes which (-s00 No. \(400-\) ) are termed indeclinablen. Thus smarain smarari (No. 942) numati sivam " having repeetedly remembered Siva, he bends," ampitvod empitzod "having repeatedly remembered," pdyan pdyam "having drunk repeatedly," broject bhojam "having eaton repeatedly," indivath indruam "having heard repeatedly."

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\section*{पूरित छादन्तपर्तरिया।}

No. 944.-Whens the words ANYATBi "otherwies" ivar "so," kathan "how ?" And ittiank "thug," are componoded with the verb, then let yumul come after kiist "to make," Ir it be such that IT8 OMC8sion would be UxOBJPCTIONABLE-that is to say, when, in consequence of the non-significance of the krit, it is not worth employing. Thus anyathaledram, evaribodram, or buthaikiram, or itthailbdrais bhufilte-"be eats otherwiso-be eats 50 -how does he eati-he eats thus," Why do we say "if its omiosion would be unobjectionablef" Witnees firo'nyathe loritrod bhuthlts "he eate, having turned his head aside"-[where the hiom could not be spared].

So much for the treatment of worde anding with the lait uffixea.

\section*{1 घारपस्त। \\ OF THE CASES.}

\section*{पर्गिपदिवार्बसिक्रपर्परमाएवषनमाषे मबमा। २।} \$18ほ

नियतोपस्यित्तिक: प्रातिपदिकार्थ: । माष्याष्मस्य प्रत्येक्ष योग: । प्रतिपदिकार्जजाषे लिड्रमाबाद्याधिक्ये संस्यामाषे चे प्रथमा स्यात्।
 सिंमाषे। तट: । तटी। तटस् । परिमाखमाचे। द्रोगो श्रीद्धि:। बचनं संस्या। एक: । द्वो। घह्व: ।

Na. 943.-By"the sense of the crude-form" is meant that meaning which is constantly present [with the wonl]. The word "ooll" is to be taken in connection with each term severally [in the apborism-cthe translation of which here follows-viz.]:-Let there be tele first cnoe-afix, wherk the sense is oxly that of tas CRODE-FORK, OR where there is the additional sense of GENDER coly. of yeasure only, of nuxber only. Thus-where the seose in only that of the crude-form-uchchaih "aloft" nichaih "below," kricknuch "Krishpa," orth "the goddess Lakshmin" jindnasn "knowledge;" where there is the additional cense of gender coly-tafah or taff or tafam "the bank of a river;"-where there in the auditional cense of mensure only-drono erihih "rico-a drouns (in meacure);"-" nurnher," here means [grammatical] rumber- [and the reason for this being apecified in the rule is this-cthat otherwise the word cha "one," would not take ank, nor dwi take um, nor bahu take jas-for an affix is pever applied in order to give s sense which in implied in the word-as singularity is in cha, durlity in dooi, and plurality in buhk]-mo we have cinh "oos," drous "tro," bahavah "many."

\section*{सम्बोषने च।P1₹1801}

पथमा। रा ।
Na. 946.-AND WEIX the ecose in that of ADDaresixa, the fint cur-afix is employed. Thus he ndima (Na. 153) "O R1ma:"

\section*{कंतुरीचितनमं कर्म 1 श1818ह1 \\ बतु: दिग्यम्युमिप्टतम बारे बर्मधंधं त्यात्।}

Na 947,-Let rant, relatod to the sction, wich it is ix-
 be called the 0asect.

\section*{घर्मषिए द्वितोया।२।₹।२।}

घनुम्ते बर्मालि द्विनीया । द्वरिं भर्बति। बमिष्षिते तु बर्मोदो पथमा । दरि: सेग्यते । लक्ष्म्या सेवित:।

No. 948.—When tae object is not denoted [by the termination of the verb-i a when the verb does not agree with itt, let THE SECOND case-affix be attached to the worda. Thus hariis bhajati "he worships Hari," where, not the wobject of worchips but the agent in apecified by the tense-afix tip-Na. 419-1 But when the object \&ce. is denoted by the termination of the verb, [let the first case-affix be attached to the word]. Thus harih seryats "Hari is served,"- [where the termination of the verb-see No. 801-specifies the olject:] and 00 to0 in lakenmya sevitah "served by Lakshmi" [where-see Non 867 and 820 -the termination specifies the object].

\section*{ \\ घणादानादिघिशेषेषविषच्चितं कारषं कर्मयंक्षं स्यात्।}

Na. 949.-And let that related to the action, whice is xor "sporis or," [see No: 950-] as coming under any of the special relations of 'ablation' or the like [although it atande in anch a relation to the verb, and, if so "spoken of," muat be put in the ablative or the like,] be called object.

\section*{दुघ्याच्पध्दयड्ड्रधिश्रच्धि \\ चिद्बूयासुज्ञिमन्य्यमुषास् ।}

\section*{एबाम्।}

कर्मयुक्त स्यादबधिसं
तथा स्यान्नीहृकृष्षह्टाम् ॥ १॥
गां दोग्धि पय:। बलिं याधते बसुधाम् 1 तर्डुलनानास्व पवति।
 पृच्छतिं। छृष्घमवधिनेति फलानि। माराषर्ं धमें घ्रते । घास्त


इस्त मुष्पाति। याममजान् वयति। हरति बर्षति बस्षति हा। घर्घनिंबन्धनेयं ंंधा। बलिं मिचते बसुधास् । माशबकों धमं भाषते। घमिधसे। घह्ति। इत्यादि ।

No. 950. -Let that be "not spoken of," [as coming under the epecial relation of 'ablation' or the like-see No. 949-] which is compected with the object OP the verbe DUE "to milk," YícB " to ask for," PLCB " to cook," DANP " to fiue," BUDE " to obstruct," PRACBCBB " to ask," CBI " to collect," BRÚ " to apeak," Bís "to instruct," \(\Omega\) " to conquer," MANTH "to churn," and mOsH "to steal," and so too of \(x f\) " to lead," ugi "to take," xprse "to deag," and VAB " to carry."

Thus-" he milks the cow (for) milk," "he asks the earth ( \((1)\) Bali," "he cooks the raw rice ( \(c 0\) that it becomes) boiled rice" [-of "he cooks oatuneal into porridge"-]; "be fines the Glargas a hundred (pieces of money)," "he shute up the cow (in) the com-pen," "he asten the hoy (which is) the road," "he gathers frait (from) the tree," "he expounds virtue (to) the boy," or "temobes him virtue," "he wins a hundred (from) Devadatta," "ho churns out ambrosia (from) the ooean of milk," "he steale a hundred (from) Devadatta," "he leads the goats (to) the village," or "takes them," or "drags them."

This term [vis, the term objeot as appropriated by the present rulo to something other than the direct object of the verb] is one the reacon for taking which is the sense of the verb-[so that the sulb is not cuafined to the verbe above enumerated, bat applics to others which have the same eense-], hence we may have bulin bidosiacte varuchidm " be begs (as well as yichati alks) the earth (firm) Bali," "he talks of (bhishate), names (abhidhatte), talle O (waldi) virton (to) the boy"-do.

\footnotetext{

 सेगेंचा
}

No. 951.-Let that which is mspecialiy auxillary in the accomplishment of the action be called tar instruycert. The term "agent," as defined at No. 743, is applied to that which is spoken of as independent.

 बाली।

No. 952.-When the \(\operatorname{agent}\) and the instroncent ane not specified by the termination of the verb [i. a when the verb is not in agreement with them-flet THE THIRD case-affix be employed. Thus "Báli was killed by Ráma with an arrow."
घर्मया यमभिम्रैति स संमद्रानम् 1 १ 18 । ३२।
दानस्य कर्मया यमभियेत स संयदानघंघ:।
No. 953.-He whox one wishes to connecit with thi OBJECT of giving-[i.e with the gift-shall \(]\) be called THE RECTpient.

\section*{चतुर्घी संमदाने।२।₹।१२।}

विप्राय गां ददाति।
No. 954.-Let ter fourti caso-affix be employed, WHEN tHB sense is that of ter recipient. Thus "he gives a cow to the Bráhman."

\section*{नम:खस्तिसाषाखधाबंवषड्योगाज। २। ₹। १छ़।}

यभियोंगे घतुर्थो। छहये नम:। प्रजाभ्य: स्वस्ति । खघये स्वाह्वा। पितृभ्य: स्वधा। घलमिति पर्यात्त्यर्थयह्डयम्। तो देत्येम्यो हृरिलं प्रभु: घमर्थ: घत्ता इत्यादि ।

No. 955.—AND let the fourth case-affix be employed mr corNECTION WITH [the forms of reverential address or religious invocation] NAKAS, SWASTI, SWÁHí, SWADHí; and with ALIX 1 D קASHAT.

Thus-"Salutation to Hari"-" Prosperity to the people"*An offering to Fire"-"An offering to the manea." The word clams is here taken in the sense of "sufficient for" or "equal to"so that [the same construction is adminsible with equivalent terms -and we may say] "Hari is enongh for (alam), or is the master of (prablew), or is a matah for (camartha), or is able to overoome (Gaita), the Titana."

\section*{ध्रुवमपायेडपादानम्। १।8।२8।}

घपायो विसलेबस्तस्मिन् घाध्यो य्द्धुषमवधिभूतं बारकं तदपदानयंघंघं स्यात् ।

Na 936.-Werar thore is dEparture from a fixed point, let it be called \(\Delta\) blatior. By "departure" is meant "separation." Whee this is to be expreesed, let that fixed point which is the limit, deaoted by a word dependent on the verb, be called (the limit ©f) ablation.

\section*{घ्रपादाने पष्वमी। २।₹। २ट। \\ यम्मादायाति। धाबतोडखात् पतति। इ्यादि।}

Na 957.-Werer [the word denotee that from which there ii] ablatiox (No. 936), let tre yitti cane-affix bo employod. Thom-"he comee from the village," "he fulls from a galloping borve," da

\section*{}

बारषम्पातिपदिकार्यष्यतिरितः स्खस्वामिभाषादि: च्चेषस्तण बष्ठी। एल: पुरत: । कमादीनामपि अंबन्धमाशविबनायां बच्येब। घतां गतम् । बर्षियो धानीते। मातु: सरतति। बधो दकस्योपस्कुछते। मबे धम्मास्चरखयो: ।

No. 958.-Let the sixta cen-affix be employed win tre brunume casma-that is to my-whero there is a sense, much as the relution botween pruperty and its owner, different from that of a word related to a verb, and from that of a arude word. Thus "the King's man."
[Here it may be observed that the application of the term L. raka is not co-estensive with that of the term case The lbdrakes -as its etymology indicates-ntands in a relation depeodent os the vorb-whereas the sixth case provides further for such a relation as that of one noun with another. With an eye to this, we have readered karakoa "that which is directly related to the action."]

Moreover, when it is intended to speak only of the rolation in general [and not of the special relation] of object and the like, the sixth case-alifix alone is employed. Thus "the conduct of the virtuons," "be knows clarified butter," "he remembers his mother," "he prepares the wood and water for an oblation," "he adores the two feet of Siva"

\section*{श्राधारोगधिषर सम् 12181841}

कर्नृकर्मद्वारां तन्विष्ठक्कियाया बाधार: कारकमधिकरणं स्यात् ।
No. 959.-Let that which is related to the action as THE 8 IrE of the action, which action is located in this or that site by the agent or ohject, be called the location.
[When we say "he cooks in the house," the cite in determined lis the agent:-and when we say "he cooks rice in a pot" the location is determined by the object.]

\section*{समम्यधिदरखे च।श। ₹। ₹है।}
 त्याधारस्त्वधा। कटे पा से। स्याल्यां पष्षति। मोजे ₹ध्यासि। उर्वस्मिस्वात्मास्ति। बनस्य दूरे खन्सिबे षा।

\section*{दूति विभह्तयर्याः ।}

No. 960.—AND WHEN the sanse is that of rocution (Na 959), TEE sEventr caso-affix is employed. By the "and" it is meant that it is employed also aftor words meaning "far off" or "near." A site is of three kinde-actually contignons, figurativety objective, and co-extensive. Thus (1) "he sits or (i. \(\alpha\). in contact with) the mat," or "be cooks rice in (i. a which is actually coortained within) the pot;" (8) "his dexire is (bent) on aalration-(i)
a is figuratively wrapt up in it as its object) ; (3) "Soul is in all" (L. a is co-axtencive with the universe). "Far from, or near, the mood."

So much for the sense of the caso-affirea.

\section*{1 घमास: ।}

\section*{OF COMPOUND WORDS}

\section*{समासः पम्वषा।}
 प्रथ्म: । प्रायेब पूर्वपदार्थम्रधाने क््ययोभावो द्वितीय: । प्रायेयोतरथ्वार्थम्रधानस्तम्पुरूषस्तृतीय: 1 तस्पुरुषभेद: कर्मधारय: 1 कर्मधाएयकेदो द्विगु: । प्रायेयान्यपदार्यम्रधाने बहुष्रीहिश्वतुर्थ: 1 प्रायेयोमयफ्दार्यग्रधानो द्वृ्द्व: पस्रम: ।

No. 961-COMPOUITDS ARE OF TIVE EIMDS. Here a compound means an aggregation. That which is deatitute of any poculiar name, being "merely a compound," is the lat kind. That called Aeyayibhiva ( Na 966 )-in which, for the most part, the sense of the firat of ite elemente is the main one (or the independent one \(\infty\) which the other depends), is the 2nd kind. That called Tatpurucha (Na. 982)-in which, for the most part, the rense of the leat of ite eleanents is the main one, is the 3rd kind. 4 subdivision of the Tatpurvelia clase is called Karmadharaya (No. 1002) A subdivision of the Earmadharaya cless is called Dwign (Na. 983). That called Bahuerthi (No. 1034)-in respect whateof, for the moat part, the sence of a different word is the main ous (to which the sease of the compound epithet in subordimato) in the the kind. That called Droandroa (Na. 1054)-in which, for the mont part, the seace of both the one and the other of its clemeats is a main ono-(seither being aubordionto to the other), is the 5th kind.

\section*{पदखंबन्ध्रो यो विधि: स समर्थाम्यितो बोध्य:।}

No. 962.-A rule which relates to complete words [and not to the roots and affixes out of which the words are con-structed-] is to be understood to apply only to those words tas senses of which are connected. [For example-according to No. 992, one noun may combine with another which is in the genitive, so that for "a binder of books" we may substitute "a bookbinder:"—but it is uecessary that the two words should be in con-struction-for if we have the expression "ignorant of books-a binder of sheaves," we cannot make a compound of "books" and "binder"-the word "binder" being bere connected in sense, not with "books," but with "sheaves."]

\section*{प्राक्र् कडारात् समास:। २ ! १। ₹।}

कडारा: कर्मधारय इत्यत: प्राक्त समास छत्यधिक्रियते।
No. 963.-The word "COMPOUND" is made the regulator of the sense [and is therefore to be understood in each aphorism] from this point 18 far as the aphorism "rapírín karmadháraye" (II. 2. 38).

\section*{सह्द सुपा। २12181}

सुप सुपा सह् वा समस्यते। समासत्वात् प्रातिपदिकत्वेन छुपो लुक्ं। परार्थाभिधानं धृति: 1 कृत्ट्जितसमासेकशेषसनाद्यन्तधातुदुपा: पस्र घृतय: । घृत्यर्थावबोधकं बाक्यं वियद्व: 1 सच लोबिक कोडलोककश्चेति द्विधा। तष पूवं भूत ₹ति लोकिक: । पूर्व घम् भूत सु छत्यलोकिक: 1 भूतपूर्व: । भूतपूर्व घरहिति निद्दौयात् पूर्वनिपात: ।

No. 964.-A word ending in a caso-affix may optionally be compounded with a word ending in a Case-afrix. Since that which is a 'compound' is, therefore, regarded as a crude word (Na. 136), there is elision of case-uffixes (No. 768). The couveying an additioual meauiug [besides the literal meaning, or besider that which resides in the separate portions of which it may be compoesd] is the 'function' [of an expression]. There are five 'functious' [of Give different linds of expression]-viz those belonging to [what
conds with] a larit affix (No. 329) or a taddhita affix (No. 1067), 一to a 'compound' (No. 961), to a 'partial remainder' (No. 145), and to a verb that ends with san or the like (No. 302). An expression explanatory of the force of the 'function' is called its 'analysis' or - solution,' and this is of two kinds-popular and techuical. For exampla, the explanation "prireain bhituch" is the popular solution, and "cpirra +am, bhrita \(+8 u^{\prime \prime}\) is the technical analysis, of the expreecion bkritapirvah "formerly been" [which furnishes an example of the rule, No. 964, under consideration]. In this example the anomaly [-as regards placing the principal word first, instead of the secondary term- 60 Na. 969-] of the word pirva, is in socordance with the example [of Pápini] in the aphorism "bhitapriver aharaf (V. 8. 83).
 इति बेबलसमास: म्रम:
Na. 965.-[A word enters into] coxposirior with iva "like," AID there in mot misbion of the casm-AFTIL. Thus vagarthdeiva " ike a word and its meaning."

So much for the firat kind-that which is "merely componnd." 1 घख्ययोमाब: ।

OF THE AVYAYYBHKVA OR INDECLINABLE COMPOUND.

\section*{श्यवयोभाब: | | | | | |}

Na. 966.-The term AVYAYibaíva-i, a "the becoming an indeclinable".-is a regulating expreation [to be understood in each aphorism] as far ai No. 982.
ध्रघ्ययं विभन्तिसमीपसमृब्विव्युछ्घर्थाभावात्ययासंपतिसम्दमाटुर्भावप बा बया मुपूर्घययागपषसाहश्यसंपफिसाबस्या क्रवसेषु। 1 । १ है।

विभल्यर्थादि बर्तमानमव्यंयं सुबन्तेन घह नित्यं घमस्यते। प्रायेयावियहो नित्यसमास:। प्रायेयास्वपदबियहों का। बिभत्तो। पृरि डि श्रधि छहति स्थिते।

No. 967.—An indeclinable (No. 399) employed with ter sense of a Case-affix, of of near to, or prosperitt, or adversity, or Absence of the thing, or departure, or not now, of the PRODUCTION OF SOME SOUND, or \(\triangle\) FTER, or \(\triangle C C O R D I N G T O\), or ORder of arbangement, or simultaneousness, or lieeness, or POSSESSION, or TOTALITY, or TERMINATION, is invariably compounded with a word that ends with a case-affix.

For the most part, that which is invariably compound has no corresponding expression made up of separate words:-or its analysis must, for the most part, be made in other words [than thooe of which the compound itself consists].
[As an example of an "indeclinable" employed] with the sense of a case-affix-suppose that the case stands thus-viz havi+ni+ adhi-[where the "indeclinable" adhi "upon" is to be employed with the sense of the 7th case-affix hi-we look forward].

\section*{प्रयमानिर्दिष्ट समास उपसर्जनम् ।१। १18₹। समासशास्वे प्रथमार्निर्दिष्टमुपसजेनं स्यात् ।}

No. 968 . -In a rule enjoining composition, let tent which is exhibited with tar 1st case-affix [i. a let the word which is exhibited in the nominative] be called the UPASARJAXA or "secondary." [Thus the adhi, in the example under No. 967, being an "indeclinable," is the upasarjana, because the term "indeclinable," in No. 967 , is in the lst case].

\section*{उपससंब पूर्वं।श२|ミ०।}

समासे उपसजेनं प्राइ् प्रयोज्यम् । छत्यये: प्राक्त् प्रयोग: । घुयो



No. 969.-The UPasarjani (Na 968) is to be placed first in a compound. Hence [in the example proposed in No. 967] the
cilhi [being the 'indeclinable' which is exhibited with the first. caseaffix in Na. 967] is to be placed first-[thns adhi+hari+hi]. Then (No. 768) there is elision of the caso-effix-[leaving adhi+ havi]. Then, seeing that what is partially altered (No. 181) does not become something quite different, -since this [vis the expression unier consideration, after heing partially altered by the elision of the cano-affix,] is atill called a "crude form,"-the caso-affixes, an \&ec, again precent themselven ( \(-N 0.140\) )-; and they are again, finally, olided (No. 403) in consequence of this compound's being an 'indeclinable,' according to No. 402. Thus we have edhihari "upon Hari"

\section*{च्ययोभावस्या२।8।२ट।}
险 1

Nia 970.-Axd let as AvTaribiaiva compound be neuter. Thus, from gopd "one who tends cows," we have adhigoparm (NOe. 269 and 971) "on the cowherd."

\section*{भाष्ययोभावादतोड़म् स्वपच्चम्याः |२। 8 ।द३।}

बदन्तादष्प्योभावास् सुपो न हुकू तस्य पष्ञरमी विना बमादेग:।
No. 971.-There is sor elision of the case-afix ApTIR \(1 \times\) AVTATisaiva compound that ende IX \(\perp\). In the room of it,-BUT XOT IF it in THE STB caso-afix, -there is the subetituto AM.

\section*{तृतीबासमम्योर्बहुसम्।२181E8।}








No. 972.-The change to am (No. 971) or THE 3RD AND 7TE case-affixes coming after an Avyayibhdra compound that ende is \(a\), occurs diversely (-see No. 823): Thus upakiakinaese ar upakrishnena ". near to Krishpa;" [and, as further examples of No. 967,] aumadram "well (or prosperous) with the Madras" duryavanam "ill with the Yavanas," nirmakehikum "free free flies," atihimam "on the departure of the cold weather," atinidram "wakefully;"-i. e. sleep being not now eagaged in-; itihari" the exclamation. 'Hari' "-[thus vaidnavagrike itikeri virtate "in the house of the Vaishnava there is the ary of ' Bari; Hari' "]-; anuvishṇu "after Vishqu"-[i. a. following or worshipping him]. The meanings intended by the word yathi, [which, in the list at No. 967, has been rendered "according to,"] are "correspondence,' 'severalty' or 'succession,' 'the not passing beyoed something,' and 'likeness.' Thus anuripam "in a correepooding manner," pratyartham "according to each several object or signification," yathdiakti "according to one's ability"-[i. a m going beyond one's power].

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 ससब्बि । जपायां संपति: सबषम्न 1 तृसमप्यपरित्यध्य सतृ र्भति । थम्नियन्थपर्यंन्ममधीते चाम्नि।

No. 973.-In as Aryayibaíva compound let sa be the sub. stitute of saha, BUT nOT WHEx the word in composition means a portion of Thes. Thus eahari "like Hari," then again, axir jyeshtham (No. 967) "in the order of seniority," sachakom "simultaneously with the wheel" (-on its crushing for axample, the head of the self-immolator), saralki "like a friced," sakehatram "as warriors ought," atrinam " oven to the gram" be cate-[i. a the whole]-not learing oven a acrup-a \(g n i{ }^{\text {" }}\) a far as the chapter of fire \([i \quad a\) the whole Voda]" i . reada.

\section*{नदीभिख।}

मदोमि: सह ंस्या धा घमस्यते । बमाहारे धार्यामष्यते ।『ड्रुग्र्ग्रम्। द्वियम्मुनम्।

No. 97t.-AND witt names of rivers a numeral may be componnded. It is wished [ly Paturijuli] that this should refer to their junction. Thus panichuguhgum "at the meeting of the five rivars Gangee" [viz near the Malhavaraw ghát at Benarees], droiyamunams "at the meetiug of the two Yamunas"

\section*{तद्विताः 181210 §्।}

बता णस्रममयमफेरधिकारोडयम्।
No. 975.-The exprosion "the affixee called taddarta" (i. a-me Na. 1067-"relating or belouging to that" which is pri-mitive-) is the regulating expression [to be understood in all the aphorimas] from this poist to the end of Pdyinits. Fifth Lootara.

\section*{श्चव्ययोभाषे गरत्पभृतिम्यः | Y | \(8.1\left\{^{\circ} 0 \mid\right.\)}

चरदादिभ्यमृष्त स्यात् समासान्ताडव्ययोभावे। घरद: बमीप्मुपघरदम् 1 प्रतिवियाथम् 1

No. 976. -Whink the compound is ax Avraribeívi, let (the buddritaneffix-No. 975-) fuch (No. 148) come AFTER the words suesd do, as the final of the compound. Thus upalaradam (Na. 971) "near the autumn," prativipdifam "along the river Vipfin"

\section*{बराया बरह् च 1 ठपबरसम् 1 हत्यादि 1}

Na. 977,-"AxD JARAs subetituted in the mom or Jarí (Na. 181)"-[thall come under the head of "farad doo"]. Thus mpajaracam (Na. 976) " when decay is near"-da.

\section*{घनस1418120 1 \\ बद्रन्तादब्ययोमाषाटः ।}

Na. 978.—Axd \(\operatorname{Artiz}\) that Avyayblhdea which ende in \(A x\), be these be fack (Na. 970).

नर्ताक्रिते । है181 2881

\section*{नान्तस्य भस्य टेर्लॉपस्तद्धिते। उपराचम् । घध्यात्मम्।}

No. 979.-When a tadditta-affix (No. 975) pollows, there is elision or the last vowel with what follows it (No. 31) of what ends in \(N\) and is called a bhut (No. 185). Thus [there is elision of the an of rajan "a king" and diman "the soul," followed by the taddhita-affix tach-see No. 976.-in virtue of the commencing of which affix with a vowel these words then take the name of bhaand we have] upardjam "under the king," adhyditmum "over or in the spirit."

\section*{नपुंसकाद्यतड़स्याम्|पू|8| \(\ell^{\circ}\) है।}

घन्नन्तं यत् कीबं तदन्तादव्ययोमावाट्टज्ञा । ठपधर्मम् । उपघर्म ।

No. 980.-The taddhita-affix tach (No. 976) is optromally placed \(\triangle\) FTER an \(\triangle\) vyayibháva compound ending with \(\triangle\) IEUTR word that ends in an. Thus upacharmam or upucharma " near the skin."

भयन्तादव्ययीभावाट्टन्वा। ठपसमिधम् ! ठपसमित् । घूत्यव्ययोभावः ॥

No. 981.-The taddhita-afix tach (No. 976) is optionally pleced \(\triangle\) FTER an \(\Delta v y a y i b h a v a\) compound that ends in \(\triangle\) JBAY. This upasamidham or upaeamit (No. 165) "near firewood."

So much for the Avyayibháva compounds.

। तत्पुरुष: ।
OF THE TATPURUSEA, OR COMPOUND THE CONSTITUENTS OF WHICH ARE (GENERALLY) IN DIFFERENT CASES.

तत्पुरू:।२। १। २२।
थधिकारोडयम् । प्राग्बहुष्रीष्दे:।

Na 282－The term Tatpurcsial［i．a＂his man＂－the ex－ preasion itself－me No．992－being an example of the kind of cum－ poand now to be treated of－］is a regulating expreasion［to be understood in each aphorism］as far as Na ．1034．

\section*{द्विगुखा叉しき1マミ1}

\section*{तत्पुरुषंघंघब：।}

No．983．－ArD the kind of compound called Dwigu（No．1003） is also called tatpurucha（No．982）．

\section*{जिनीयार्म्रतातीतपपततगतात्यस्तम्राप्तापन्चे：२२।१। P8 1}
 Fमित： 1 gूर्यूवित： 1 रत्यादि ।

Na 984－A word ending with THE 2xD caco－affix is optionally compounded wirt the words ÉrITA＂who has had recourse to，＂ ATITA＂who has surpassed，＂PATITA＂who has fallen upon，＂GATA ＂who has gone to，＂ATYASTA＂who has passed，＂PRiPTA＂who has reached，＂AXD lpaxisa＂who has reached，＂when these are the governing words and end with cavo－affixes．Thus Ifiehyairita ＂whe has had recourse to Krishpa，＂\＆c．

\section*{तृतीया तर्मृतार्यैन गुखवचनेन। २। २। ₹०।}




No．985．－ 4 word ending with THE 3RD caco－affix，as before ［－m No．984－is compounded］optionally wITR what dmotes ruat ter quality of which is instrumentully caused by the thing signified by what cods with the 8rd caco－afix，AND wITE the word Arish＂wealth＂［－che wealeh boing caused by that denoted by what eods with the 8rd case－affix］．Thus iathiculdikiarda＂a piece out by the nippers＂－［where the cause of the pieco being out is the nippers］－；dhenyditha＂wealth eoquired by grain＂－［where the grain is the cauce of the wealth］．Why do we say＂caused by
the thing signified \&c"? Witness akshme kennah "blind of an cye" -[whers the two words cannot form a compound, because the aye is not what makes the person blind].

\section*{}

कर्तारि करये घ तृतीया कृदन्तेन बहुलं प्राम्वत् 1 हरिथात: 1 नखमिद्न: । कृद्यहये गतिकारकपूर्वस्यापि यह्हएम । नखन्नार्भद्न: ।

No. 986.-['lhat which ends with] the 3rd case-affix, wHes it denotes the agent or the instiument, as before [see No. 984 is compounded] diversely (No. 823) with what ends with 4 Irir affix. Thus haritráta "preserved by Hari," nakhabhinna "divided by the nails." In the taking of lrit [in the present rule] is implied that of the same when a preposition (No. 222) or a word directly related to the action (No. 958) precedes:-thus [the combination is not obstructed, by the preposition nir, in the example] nakhanirbhinna "quite divided by the nails."

\section*{चतुर्यी तदर्थार्थबतिछितस्बुखरम्षितै: 1?121₹ही}

घतुर्थ्यन्तार्थाय यत् तद्वाचिना घर्थादिमिश घतुर्य्यन्त का प्राग्बत् । यूपाय दारू । यूपदारू । तदयँन प्रकृतिविकृतिभाख घवेष्ट:। तेनेह न । रन्धनाय स्थाली।

No. 987.-A word ending with THE 4TH case-affix, as before [-see No.98t,-is compounded optionally] WITB what deuotes TBAT which is for the purpose of what ends with the 4th caso-affirand so too WITH the words ARTHA " on account of," bali "a sacrifice," hita "salutary," sukina "pleasant," and raksitta "kept." Thus ynipaduire "wood for a staka." By the expression "for the purpose thereof" the special relation of a material and its modification alone is [by Pataujali] here held [to be inteuded]. Hence, in the case of such an expression as "a vessel for washing," composition does not take place-for the washing is not a modified form of the vessel, as a stake is a modified form of the wood which it is made of.
कोन्येन नित्यxमायो बिचेष्यलिक्रता चेति बक्तव्यम् । द्वृजाया-
 2ूरूज्ञा: 1 गोरितन् 1 गोरुखम् \(\mid\) गोरचितम् 1

No. 988. -" With 4 btha 'on account of,' 1t bhould be stated trat coxposition takee place invariably, and that THE COXPOUND TARES THE GERDER OF THAT WHICH IT QUALIFres, Thus drevijarthak sippah "broth for the Brahman," dvijárth yocraguih "grael for the Brahman," dwijdrthan payich " milk for the Brahman." [Examples of composition with the other words enumerated in No. 987 are] bhritabali "a sacrifice for [all] beings," gohita "what is good for cows," gosultha "what is pleasant for cows" gorakshita "what is kept for cowi"-(as grass).

\section*{पद्पजो अयेन।श।श।₹०।}

\section*{चाराद्वय्म्व। छोरभयम्।}

No. 989.-A word ending with THE 5TE case-affix may be compounded wrre the word beaya "fear." Thus chorahhaya " Sear [by reason] of a thief"

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No. 990.—Words with ter serse or stora "a little," ap-
 rance," [may be compounded] WTTH what ends in YTA (Na. 867).

\section*{}
 ता: I दूराम्दागत: 1 कृष्छुद्दागत: ।

No. 991.-There is not elision or the 3 TH cano-affix (No. 768) ATrCR words with the sease of stora \&c. (Na. 990), when a word in composition with them follows. Thus atokdnmukta "looved from a little dirtanoe," antibaddágata "come from near," abhydedddigata "come from stodying," dírdidagata "come from fur," hrichohhodedagata "coome with difficulty."

षही|शाशाE।


No. 992.-A word ending with THE 6TH case-affix, as before, [-see, No. 984-is optionally compounded] with what ends with a case-affix. Thus rajapurusha (Nc. 200) "the king's man." [This example, with the demonstrative pronoun tat substituted for the word rajrin, gives the compound tatpurusha "his man," which is taken as the type and name of the class, -see No. 982]

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प्रवर्यविना घह पूर्वादय: समस्यन्ते एकत्वसंस्थाविशियेश्चेदबयवो। षष्ठोसमासापवाद: 1 पूवं कायस्य पूर्वकाय: 1 घपरकाय: । एकाधिकरये किम् । पूर्वस्दाजायाम्।

No. 993.-The words púrva " front," apara "near," adeara " lower," and Uttara "upper," are compounded with what [word signifies a thing that] als Parts, provided that tee thine having parts is distingutshed numerically by unity. This debars No. 992 [which would have placed the words pirva \&ec lant in the compound;-whereas, being here exhibited in the nominative case-see No. 969-they take the precedence]. Thus priverkaiya " the front of the boly," aparakaya, the back of the body." Why do we say "provided it is the site of unity [i. a provided it be one]"? Witness puirváschhátrandim "the foremost of the pupils"-[where composition does not take place, the pupils being more than one].

समांयवाच्यर्धशब्दो जित्बं कीबे प्राग्बत् 1 घमं पिय्पल्या का धापम्पलो।

No. 994.-The word \(\triangle\) PDHA, which, when it signifies exactly equal parts (i. e. halves) is always NEUTER, as before [i. a as directed in No. 993-nenters into composition]. Thus ardhapippali "a half of the pepper."



स्म्यदि। द्वितीया तृतीयेत्यादियोगषिभागादन्यvापि ट्वितीयादिछिभत्तीनां प्रयोगबयात् धमादो घेय:।

Na 993.-A word ending with THE 7TH caso-affix, as hefore [i e. as directed in Na. 984-is optionally compounded] with the words sauṇpe "akilled" \&a. Thus akehciauu! da "skilled in dice" -and no of others.
[It had been stated that words ending with the 2nd, 3rd, and other cuse-affixes-mee Nos. 984, 983, \&cc,-may form compounds with certain words apecified in the aphorisms; but a greater latitude in fonnd necemsary- -0 ] on the ground of usage [in the works of good authors] it is to be considered allowable to form compounde out of worde ending with the 3rd and other caso-affixes, eleewhere aleo [than where directed in the aphorisms], by disjoining the expreasions 2nd, 3rd \&c. [from their appropriato aphorisms], and attaching them [to others].

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बंधायामेवेति नियमाथे सूख्य । पूष्पुष्तामयमी। सए क्षषय:।


Na. 996.-A word signifying a POIXT of the compase OR a woware [enters into composition] WHiks the sense is that of an APPLLLATIVE-The aphoriam is intended to reatrict the composition of auch woris to the case where the seuse is that of an appellative. Thus pirveohubdmakimi "(the town of) Ishukimafami-intho-Enet," saptarshayah "the Seven-sages," (i. a the constellation of the Great Bear). Hence not hero-viz in uttard erikaluh "sorthern treee," parioha bodhmanak "five Brábmana."

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तद्विताँचँ बिपये ठनरपदे च घरत: षमादारे च बाष्ये दिक्जुं क्ये प्राम्बत् । पूष्बस्यां घालाया भव: पूष्षायाला श्रि बमसे धाते। शंकांम्यो चृतिमारे पुष्याप्व: ।

Na. 997.-In a cace Wrires the server is that or a Taddaita-

the compound, AND WHen AN AGGregate is to be expressed, then a word signifying a point of the compass or a number, as before [-see No. 996-becomes compounded]. Thus, when a compound is forned out of the words pirvasydin ballayan bhavah "that which is in the eastern hall," [in which analytical exposition-ee No. 964-of the compound in question, the word bhava-see No. 908 -serves to represent the force of a taddhita-affix-] the compound having (-see No. 964-) reached the form of prirva+ suild, [the feminine termination of the puirva is rejected-becanse Pataijjali declares that] "the masculine state belongs to a prono minal, when exercising any of the five functions" [specified under No. 964].

\section*{ बस्माद्ववाद्यं ब: स्यादसंज्ञायाम् ।}

No. 998.-Let [the taddhita-affix-see No. 975-] Ǹs, with the sense of "being" \&c, come \(\triangle\) FTER \(\triangle\) WORD PRECEDED BY another that signifies A POINT of the compass-PROVIDED the compound is not an appeilative [Thus, from No. 997, we have púrvasálá+ r̀a.]

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जिति गिति घ तड्जिनेष्बचामादेरचे षृद्धि: स्यात् । यस्येत च। ोोर्षथाल:। पस्र्य गावो धनं यस्येति जिपदे बंहुघ्रीछो।

No. 999.-Let vpiddlhi be substituted in the room or the first vowel ofter vowels, when taddaita-affixes pollow, haviug an indicatory \(\dot{n}\) (No. 998). or \(n\). The final vowel, moreover, being elided by No. 260, we have paurvadála "who is in the eastern hall"-(No. 997).

In the case of the Bahuvrihi compound (No. 1034) consisting of three terms-signifying "whose wealth is five coiws"-[the rule following applies].

\section*{द्वन्द्वतस्पुरुषयोरुत्तरपदे नित्यसमासबचनम् ।}

No. 1000.-"When an additional number come aftir (what would else be but optionally) 4 DWANDWA compound (Na
1034) OR \(\triangle\) Tatpurdera (No. 982), the compounding is TO BE. sPOtex of as mparinble."

\section*{गोगरतडितरुकि |y|\&1टр। \\ }

\section*{स्रगधधन: ।}

Na. 1001.-Let (the taddlita-affix) fach be as the final of the compound ATTER a Tutpurusha that ende with the word 00 "a cow"-but mor when there is ELISION or the TADDHITA-affix. Thus parichagaradhana, "whose wealth consiste of five cowa."

\section*{तत्पुषषः समानधिकर एः कर्मधारयः । १।२। ४२।}

Na 1002-a Tatpurusea compound (No 982) the case or each member of whice is the sune, is called RarmadilLara (-i. a "that which comprebends the object"-but why 80 mamed does not seem to be anywhere explained).

\section*{संखापूर्वो द्विगुः। २। । पू२।}

\section*{तद्वितायँत्योत्तस्तिविध: मंख्यापूषाँ द्विग्रयंच: स्यात्।}

Na. 1003.-Let a compound, the firet member or whici is 4 muxnenh, and which is of one of the three kinds apecified in Na 997, be called Dwico- [the word dwigu iteelf-an inatance of this hiod of compound-agnifying "of the value of two cows\}"

\section*{हित्युरेकवषनम्। 1 18121}

छ्रिख्या: घमा ह्रार स्कषत् स्यात् ।
Na. 1004-An aggregate expreesed by \(A\) Dwiou aball be like om-ic a shall be sImcolur.

\section*{स नपुंसम्मम्|२।\&।?७|}
 पड्वयक्स 1

Na 1003.-Wheo the sense is an aggregate, IT-a Droign or a Droundrace compound (Nio. 1054-shall be a meutire. Thus paichagavaim "an aggregate of five cowa."

\section*{विशेषर्या विशेष्येख बहु्डम्।२।?।पू०।}

भेदकं मेद्योन घमानाधिकरयन बहुलं प्राम्बत्। नोल्मुत्यं नी-
 जामदन्यं।

No. 1006-The qUalifier (or discriminator) [is compoouded] with the thing thereby qualified (or discriminated) DIVEmesiry (No. 823), as before [-i. a as directed in Na. 984]. Thus nflatpals "a blue lotus." By talcing, in the rule, the expression "divernaly" it is meant that in some cases it is imperative to make a cose-pound-as in the case of hrishncosarpa, "a black snake," and scenez times it is forbidden-thus ramo jamadagnyah "Rima (called alwo) Jamadagnya" (as being the son of Jamadagni)."

\section*{उपमानानि सामान्यवचनैः। २। १ । पूप।}

\section*{घनश्याम:।}

No. 1007.-Objects or complersor are compounded witi wokds denoting whit is likened to them. Thus ghanafy fine "cloud-black"-[i è something black as a cloud]-
 घाकपार्थिं:। देबब्वा्तया: ।

No. 1008.-Ter elistox of tre second menber ix the conpounds síkipírtaiva \&C. should le atated." Thus the word priga "beloved" is elided in the exanple dalcupdrthive " the ling of the era" -i. e. the king beloval by (the people of) his era, dewabore mana "a Brabman beloved by the goda"

\section*{नज्| 1 I२।ほ!}

नब् सुपा प्राम्बत् 1
No. 1009.-The indeclinable privative naik, as before [i \& ex directed in the foregoing rules-combines] with what cods with a cave affix
नखोपो नऊः ।

कखो घस्य लोए ठतरपदे। घम्रास्सख:।
Na. 1010.-There is eubsion or the x or naì (No. 1009), when a word follows in composition with it. Thus abrakmana - who is not a Brabeman"-(though a man).

\section*{तरान्नुर्डि 1 है। ₹। 1981}

लमूनकाराद्नख ठसरपदस्याबादेने़्ट् 1 घनख: 1 मेबधेत्यादो तु चयब्देन सह हुप् छुपेति समास: ।

No. 1011.-Let XUT be the augment or a word beginning with 4 vowri that comes, in composition, after that nain (No. 1010) of which the \(n\) has bean elided. Thus dnafioa "(an animal) which is not a horse." But in such an expression as naikadhd "not at one time," there is composition with the word na [i e. naik with its indicatory final dropped] in accordance with Na. 964 [' indectimablea' 'being reganded as if they had creo-affixes, though theee have been olided-aee Noa 403 and 210].

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सते घमयँन नित्यं समस्यन्नो। कुत्मित: पुरुष: । कुपुरुष:।
Na. 1012-The word xU (Na. 309), those called GATI (Noe 222 and 1018), and pra de. (No. 48), are invariabiy compounded with that with which they are connectod in cence. Thus hupurueha "a palury man."

\section*{जर्याद्धच्चिडाषश 12181 है?}

क्यंम्दयस्वव्यन्ता बजन्तारच क्कियायोगे गतिसंघ्हा: स्यु: । बरीकृत्व 1 घुकीकृत्य 1 षटपटाकृत्य। छुपुरुष:।

Na. 1013.-Axd let the words frif (No. 399) "ascent," And thit uiki, and thoie that end with Crwi (No. 1332), axd those that eod with pice (No. 1338), when in composition with a verb, be oullod gati (Na. 292). Thus (Na 1012) úrikritya (Na. 936) "having promiced," tulelllqityaz "having made white," pafapatho lailys "having made a clattaring," oupurusha (Noa 1012 and 48) "a good mana.

\section*{प्रादयो गतादर्यो प्रथमया । म्रगत श्राधार्य: । ग्राचार्य: ।}

No. 1014.—"The words PRA \&C. (No. 48), when THE SENSE IS that of gone or the lire, combine with what ends with tre lst case-affix." Thus práchdrya "a hereditary teacher" (like Vatishțha in the family of Rama).

घ्रत्यादय: क्रान्तादर्यौ द्विसीयया। ध्यतिक्रान्तो मालामिति वियहे ।
No. 1015.-"The words 4 TI \&c. (No. 48), when the tarise denoted is gone beyond or the like, combine with what ends with THe 2ND case-affix." Thus we may have, as the analysis of a compound atikranto mallam " which bas surpassed the necklace:" [but, in regard to the compound, some further considerations are necessary].

\section*{एव्रविभक्षि चापूर्वननपाते।?1२188|}

वियह्ह यन्वियसविभ्मतिकं तटुपयनेनं न तु तस्य पूर्वनिपात:।
No. 1016.-AND that which, in the analytical statement of the sense of a compound, has one fired case [whilst the word with it is compounded may vary its case] is called upasarjana (Na.968), bUT DOES NOT (necessarily) STAND FIRST (No. 969) [This furnishes occasion for the next rule].

\section*{गोलियोरपपसर्जनस्य।२|२|851}

उपसजेनं यो गोयघ्व: स्वीप्रत्ययान्तं च तदन्तस्य आर्तिर्यद्वाक्य हरस्ख: । कतिमाल: ।

No. 1017.-Let a short vowel he the substitute of a crude word No. 135) which ends with the word aO "a cow," AND of that which ends with what has as its termination 1 Feminine affix (Na. 13t1), WHEN regarded as AN UPASABJANA (No. 1016). Thus [the example under No. 1015 becomes] atimala "exceeding the neckince (in beauty).

घ्यषादय: क्रुष्टाद्यर्थँ तृतीयया। ध्रवदुष्ट: कोकिलया। अखकोकिल:।
No 1018.-"The words \(\Delta V A\) \&c. (No. 48), whex the thine DENoTRD is CRIED OUT \&CC, are compounded wITH what ende with

THE 3RD case-affix." Thus avabokila "what is announced by the cuckoo."-(a. g. the spring).

बयेदयये म्लानाद्याँँ चतुर्था। परिम्लानेडध्ययनाय पर्यंध्ययन:।
Na. 1019.-"The worde pari \&a. (Na.48), when that deworidi is wrary to, are compounded wita what ends with THE sri caso-affix." Thus paryadhyayana "weary of etudy."

निराद्य: घान्ताबयँ पस्षुम्या। निज्तान्त: बोयाम्ब्या निष्दोयाम्बि: ।

Na. 1020.-" The worde nir \&a (No. 48), whem the teing DEXOTLED Is conz beyond de, ave compounded with what and with taz 5TE caeo-affix" Thus niohkauidimbi" who has gone boyood Kansembil"

\section*{तघोपपद्ं सदमीस्थम्।₹।?।EP।}

घमम्यनो षदे बर्मेयीत्यादो बाच्चत्वेन-स्थित्व यत् फुकादि तद्वाधक्ष पदगुणपदं स्यात् ।

Na. 1021.- Hzre [i. a. in the division of the Grammar referring to verbal roots] let the word, such as "pot" or the like, denoting that which, in virtne of its being a significate, is n(PLIED in a term exhibitod us THE 7TH caes, auch as karmani (No. 8+1), be called UPAPIDA (No. 1022).

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ठपपदं घमयँन नित्यं बमस्यतेडतिखन्तश्च घमास: । डुम्म
 लुखीति ध्यमीनिदैधान्माछुणपद्य 1 गतिषारकोपण्दानां कृद्वि:
 ती 1 हत्यादि 1

Na. 1022-An UPAPIDA (Na. 1021) is almays compounded with that with which it is in construction-and the compound does nor cod Dra trist-arnix. Thus kumbhakdera (No. 841) "one who makeen pote". Why do ne my "not in a tenceo-afix"! Wit-
ness má bhaván bhưt "let not your Honour become"-where mái as having been exhibited, in No. 469, in the 7th case, takes the name of upapada [but is not compounded with bhit].

The compounding of a gati (Na.222) or a káraka (No. 945), or an uperpudu (No. 1021) with what ends with a krit-affix is doclared to be effected before the case-affires present themselves. Thus we have vyághri "a tigress," aswakrit "a female (e g.com or the like) bought in exchange for a horse," kachchhape "a sbotortoise." [The word vyinghri is said to be derived from the root ghrí "to smell," with the gati-prefixes vi and a, because the animal "goes smelling about." By Nos. 839 and 524, short \(a\) is found in the room of the long \(\alpha\). Then, if the vi+ \(\dot{a}+g h r a\) were not held to have becume a compound before the case-affixes present themselves, in forming the feminine we should bave to follow No. 1341 instead of No. 1373-for we should be forming the feminine of a verbal and not of a word denoting a genus. . And so of the other examples].

\section*{तत्पुराषस्याझचेः संखाव्ययाद्रे: | प | \(8 \mid\) द्छ।}

संख्याव्ययादेरकुल्यन्तस्य तत्पुरुषस्य समासान्तोडः् स्यात् ।


No. 1023. - Let the affix ach be the final or the Tatporusen compound which begins with 1 noxeral or an indeclinable and ends with \(\triangle\) NGOli "an inch." Thus droyahgula (No. 260, "of the measure of two inches," nirahgula "exceeding in measure the breadth of the fingers (of a hand)."

\section*{ एक्यो राचेरच् स्यात् । चात् संख्याव्ययादे: । घह्ंग्रह्ंयं द्वन्द्वार्थम् ।}

No. 1024.-And let the affix ach come AFtBr the word rítri "night," when it comes \(\operatorname{arter}\) ahas "a day," sarva "all," what signifies \(\triangle\) PORTION, AND sAṄkhyíta "numbered," AND PUȚTA "holy." By the "and" is meant that this is to hold also when the compound "begins with a numeral or an indeclinable."

The word chlan "a day" is taken, in this aphorism, with a view to its entering into a Droandwa compound-(Na. 1054).

\section*{रापाझ्डाजा: पुंति IP। \& IPE।}

एतदन्रो द्वन्द्वत्स्पुखा पुस्येब 1 घछष्च राशिश्चाद्टाराश: । घर्वेयक:। घंस्यातराष: ।

Na 1025.-Draondroa (Na 1054) and Tatpurusica compounds ending in ríria (i. a rátri+ach-ee No. 1024), AxD ABEA (V. 4.88) AND ABL (Nos 1027 and 979), appear in the Masculime only. Thus uhoratrah (Na. 393, in spite of No. 129, taking effect as direoted by Kátyayana) "day and night," .careareftrak "the whole night," carikhydiarditrak "a night numbered (as the let, 2d, 13th, \&ea)."

\section*{सख्यापूबे रां कीबम् 1 द्विराज्म 1 निराज्म ।}

Na. 1026.-"The word rítra ' night;' (No. 1025) Paeceded in compnaition BI \(A\) MUXERRAL is MEUTKR" Thus droindtram "a equce of two nighte," trindinam "a space of three nighta."

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\section*{यस्दन्तात् तत्पुरुषाही I परमराज: ।}

Na. 1097.-The taddhita-affix TACB comes \(\triangle\) FTER a Tatpurusha compound (Na. 982) that ende with the word risar "a king," ATHI "a day," OI 8aEBI "a friend" Thus paramardjak "a expreme king."

\section*{}

Na 1028-Let lona \(i \in\) be the substitute (of the final) or mabat "great." WHER A WORD IX tEE 8AME CABE FOLLOWs, AND WHER jítiyar (V. 3. 69.) rowows. Thus mahdidjuh (No. 1027) "s gruat king." The word jeftiyar means "kind:"-thus mahajeffich "like the groat."

घष्टन: संख्यायामयुत्रोषशीत्ये: 1 है। ह1801
घात् स्यात् 1 द्वादच 1 बर्हारांघति: ।
Na. 1020-met loag a be the subetitate OF DWI "two" AXD

mpound is A BAHOVRifil (No. 1034), yOR WBEN Asfitt * cighty ullows. Thus drodidata "twalve" \((2+10)\), indatiachicivi (Lia 30) "twenty-eight."

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No. 1030.-The Gender of a Dwardwa (No. 1054) on TatURUSHA compound (No. 982) is LuEz that of the Last word in : Thus kukkufamaynirydivime "thoee two (fam.) the cock and he peaben," muynirfleukleufdivimare "those two (mas) the per en and the cock," ardhapippalf "the half of the peppee" (witich 3 fem.-though ardha here- No. 994 -is nouter).
 गपो जीविकां प्रप्रजीविक: 1 घापन्वजीविक: । घल ङुमये बर्म ऊुमारि: । घत एव घ्ञापकात् समास: । निष्क्षायाम्बि:।

No. 1031.-"This (dependence of the gender on that of the last word-No. 1030-) does not hold IN \(\triangle\) Dwiav componiod (Na 1003), nor in compounds tEE FIRST member of which in peifra 'obtained,' ÁPANNA 'obtained,' ALAX 'enough,' AND a CATI (Na 1012)." Thus parichukospdlah puroddsah "cakes soaked is becter (and offered at a sacrifice) in a dish with five compartmeets "[though kapdla is neuter], prdptajivikah or dpannajivilah a whe bas obtained a livelihood "- [though jiviitd is feon.], alaintumenion "who is a suitable match for the girl "-which, oaly by the prosent rule, could be known to be a case justifying composition; ( \(\omega\) 100, where a gati is the first member] niohbaritimbil " (a man) who has come out of Kausimbi" [though the name of the piace is feminine].
ध्रर्षच्चाः पुंसि च। 18 । ミ२।



No. 1032-The worde ardinicila do. may bo mascourtis urd nouter. Thus ardharcha or ardhascham "half a were
(of Scripture)." In like manner [the following words may. be cither masa or meat, vix] dhwaja "a flag," tirtha "a place of pilgrimage," lastra "the body," mandupa "a shed," yuisha "peaso-coup," deha "the body," aifi:uia "a goad for an elephant," balaika "a jar," padora "a veseel," sútrus "a thread," \&c.

\section*{सामान्य घपुंबक्ष । मृद्ध पचति । प्रात:, बमनोयम्ड । रंति तत्परुषः ।}

Na. 1033.-(By coinmon consent) the rauter is employed where the application is oxreral [i. a when nothing in qualified in particular by the word in question]. Thus mpidu pachati " be cooke eoft (anything in geoeral that be does cook)," pratiah lacomanfyam "in the morning it is pleasant"-(i, a things in genaral are so).

So much for the Tatpuruetha compounde.
\[
1 \text { बहुहींश्रि: }
\]

OP THE BAHUVRTHI OR ATTRIBUTIVE COMPOUND.

\section*{शेषो बहुव्रोष्षि। । P। २। २ः। \\ बधिकारोडयम् 1 प्राद्वन्द्वात् ।}

Na 103k-Let the rest be called Bahufrint. This is a regulating exprestion [to be understood in each aphoriam] as far as Na. 1034.

घनेकमन्यपरासैं।२।श। २8।
 हीजिए:- 1

Na. 1035.- [A callection of yore words thax oxe in the dominative, employed to DENOTE THE 8AME THLNG AS ANOTHER woun, is -optionally compounded:-chis is a Bahuerihi compoond (Na 1084).


सम्रम्यन्तं विरेपयां च बहुव्रोध़ी पूवं स्यात् 1 कयठेकाल: 1 घत एव छ्ञापकाइ्यधिकरणपदो। बहुत्रीहि:।

No. 1036.-A word in tee 7TH CASE, AND AN EPITEET shall stand first in a Baruvrifi compound. Thus kanthebolla "who is black in the throat-(Siva)." [Had the noun not been in the 7th case, the epithet must have come first-thus kalakantha "blackthroated "]. From this we learn that a Bahuvrilic compound may consist of words in different cases-[though No. 1035 speaks of them as being all alike in the nominative]

\section*{छबद्नात् सम्तम्या: संघायाम् । है। ₹। ह।}

हलन्ताददन्ताच्च सम्रम्या घलुक्ता। त्वचिसार: 1 प्राप्रमुदकं यं प्राप्रोदको याम: 1 ऊढरथाडनड्दान् । उपहृतपशू सद्व: 1 उद्धृतोदना स्थालो। पीताम्बरो हरि: । वीरपुरुषको याम: ।

No. 1037.-There is not elision OF THE 7TH case-affix AFTER what ends in \(\triangle\) CONSONANT OR BHORT \(\triangle\), when the sense is that of AN APPELLATIVE, Thus tuachisara "a bambu" (the pith, or strength, of which is in its cuticle).
[Other examples of Bahurrihi compounds are] prdptodako gramah "a village at which the water has come"" udharatho, nadwain "an ox by which the car is borne," upahritapatio rudrah (No. 131) "Rudra, to whom cattle are offered (by being turned loose)," wildhritauland sthalf "a pot from which the boiled rice has been taken out," pítámbaro harih "Hari, whose garments are yellow," virapurushckio gramah "a village the men of which are heroes."

\section*{प्रादिभ्यो धातुजस्य धार्यो बा चोत्तरपदलोप:। प्रपतितपर्य:।} प्रपर्या: ।

No. 1038.-"The optional compounding of what arists proje a verbal root coming after pra \&c. (No. 48), Bhotld be stated, and the elision of the term subsequent (-here subsequent to the prefix)." Thus praparnak "(a tree) of which the leaves are all fallen"-[the word patita being omitted in the compound].

Na. 1039.-"The compounding or worde sionirying 'WHAT
 ETATED, \(\triangle\) ISD TEE OPTIURAL ELISIOX OF TEL SECOND OF TEL Trens." Thus avidyamdnaputra or aputios "of whom there exista not a child"-(i. a childlese).

\section*{रितयाः पुंवद्वाषतपुंज्ञाद दूए: समानाषिक्राये सि-}

 प्रुवाहुजस्सेय बम बमानाधिकरये न तु पूख्यां पियादो ज।
 बामाद्वमायं: ।

Na. 1040.-Whem trere is mot of after what in employed in spracme or what is masculine -i. \(a\). where there is the absence of the feminine affix ih-(cee No. 1376) the form or such a fintime word becomee hise the masculing, when a ficinive word If THE saye cast forlows (in the compound)-but not IF this (word that follows) is an ORDIran, OR is the word PRIYA "boloved" da.
[Thus-when we mean to speak of a man as having "a brindied cow"-the two words chitra gauk being converted into an epithet] gas becomes short, by No. 1017, [and then, by the prement rule, the chitrk, which is "followed by a feminine word in the same case"-viz by gauh-, becomes "like the mascu-line"-i a becomes chitrames that we have] chitraguk " (a man) who bas a brindled cow." In like manner [from riparate bharyd "a haodeome wifo"] ripavadbharyak "who has a handeome wifa." Why do we may "when there is not tit" i Witnces eximoriblidryah "cee who has a wife with haodeome thighs"-[where the faminine afir if - Na. 1380-by whioh the final of the word wors "a thigh" waw leagtheoed, remainu].
बप् पूरबोपमाख्योः |y|8|?ใぎ।
 हेए स्यात् । कल्यायी पज्ञhमी यासां राबीयां ता: कल्यायीपस्षमा राबय: । स्ती प्रमायी यस्य स्वीप्रमाएः । घर्यियाद्यु ब्विम्। कल्याखीप्रिय: । घूत्यदि ।

No. 1041.-Wher a feminine word ends with an affix giving the sense of \(\Delta \mathrm{N}\) ORDINAL, let the affix \(\Delta \mathrm{P}\) be \(\triangle\) FTRE the Bahurriki compound (No. 1034) which ends therewith or with the word PRAMíṆt "a witness." Thus kalyañzpaǹchama natrayak "nights the fifth of which is auspicious," stripramanah "having a woman for witness or authority"-(a.suit \&c). Why do wresay (in Na. 1040) " not if this is the word priya \&c"? Witness kalydnfparigah "whow beloved is an honourable womar":-and so on.

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 डदर्शनादिति घन्य्यमायोडच्।

No. 1042.-Let the affix sillce come AFtER the worde surtil "the thigh" and \(\triangle E S H I\) " the eye" finalns \(\triangle\) Banovritic compound and denoting \(\triangle\) PART OF THE BODY. Thus' dirghasakthah " whose thighs are long;" jalajakshf(No. 1348) "lotus-eyed"*- Why do we say "denoting a part of the body"? Witness dirghasakthi fabafam "a cart with long shafts," stkildkshd vonuyashtih "a bambunatff with large eyes"-[meaning the marks at the joints left on removing the twigs that grew there]: In this. last example, as will be stated in Na. 1064; the affix is ack

\section*{} द्विमूर्ध: । बिमूर्ध: ।
No. 1043.-Let the affix sill be placed 4 4Triar the word múrDhan. "the head" coming \(\triangle\) PTER DWL "two" OR TRI "three" Thus dwimrirdhah (No. 979) "who has two heade," trimuincllak "who has three heads."

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Na 104k-AID let the affix ap be placed AFTER the word coctur "hair". coming aFTER the word ARTAR "within" OR VABIs "withoat" Thus antarlomak "that (as a fur garment) of which the hair in inside, " valirlomah "that of which the hair is outside."

\section*{}



Na. 1045,-There is exision of (the last letter) of the word pida "a foot," employed as an object of comparison, but xot ArTEE the words mastix "an elephant" \&cc. Thus vyághrupdi " whowe feet are like thowe of a tiger." Why do we say "not after hactin da" ' Witnew hastipdiah "whowe feet are like thow of an clephant," kusilapidah "whoee feet are like large grain jars."

क्षेप: स्यात् 1 द्विपात् 1 छुपात् 1
Na. 1046.-Let there be elision or it (i. a of the final of poda "a foot"-Na. 1045) PRECEDED BY \(\triangle\) KUMERAL AXD by 8U. Thus dwipat "whome feet are two"-(i. a a biped), oupat "whose feet ave good."

\section*{}

\section*{सोपष: स्यात् 1 छस्साहुत्त 1 विकाक्रत् ।}

Na. 1047.-Let there be elision (of the final) or ríruDA " the pulate" ATrise UT ATD VL. Thus utlealiud "who has a high palate" vibelioud "who has a wrongly formed palata."

\section*{}

Na 1048-Arrize the word Proxis (the elision of the final of bilucia-Na. 1047 takee pleoe) OPTIOXALLY. Thus phirmabdioud er piomabelizudah "whoee pelate is completa"

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\section*{सुहृन्मिषम्। टुर्ट्रेदमिष:।}

No. 1049.-The forms sUigid AND DURHPRD, WITH THE sense of friend \(4 N D\) foe [are the only forms admissible, whether you suppose them to be compounds of hrid or of hridaya" the heart"]. Thus suhrid "whose heart is well-affected," dushrid "whose heart is ill-affected."

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No. 1050.-AFTER the word cras "the breast" \&oce [when final in a compound], let there be the affix KAP.

\section*{乡र्ञादि च।}

एम्किया उत्तरस्य विषरगेस्य बोडन्यस्य तु स:। दति स: 1 व्रू ढोरस्क: । ग्रियसर्पष्क्ज: ।

No. 1051.—AND in the words RASEA "who? who ? \&a" si is the substitute of visarga coming after an in-but of another (i. e. of visarge coming not after an in) there is \& Thus eyridhoraskah "whose chest is broad," priyasarpishbah "to whom clarified butter is pleasant."

\section*{निष्ठाア। २। ₹छ। \\ निघुन्तं बहुत्रेहों पूवं स्यात् । युत्तयोग: ।}

No. 1052.-What ends with 4 nishteí (No. 866) shall stand first in a Baluurfliz compound. Thus yuktayoga "who is devoted to devotion."

\section*{ \\ घनुक्तसमासान्ताद्बहुत्रीद्ह: कब्या । मद्धायथस्क: । मछायया: । दूति बहुत्रीचि:}

No. 1053.-The affix kap is optionally placed 4 frer trs nexcurnder-i. e. after any Bàhuvrihi compound in respect of
which no other affix is enjoined as the final of the compound. Thus mahdyafackik or mahriyabas "whoee renown it great."

80 much for the Bahuerfhi Compounda

\section*{1 दून्द्व: 1 \\ OF THRE DWANDWA OR AGGREGATIVE COMPOUND.}

घनेवं सुबन्ं चाथँ बत्तमानं वा घमस्यते ह द्वन्द्व: 1 घमुच्चयान्पधयेतरेतरयोगयमाह्दारास्वार्था: । तरेख्वरं गुंत च मजस्बेति बरस्पनिरऐेजस्यानेकस्येक्षस्मिन्वन्क्य: घमुध्वय: । मिबामट गां चाकयेत्यन्यतरस्यानुपस्मिक्वसेनान्बयोगन्बाचय: 1 बनयोरसामर्थात् धमासेत श। धघखदितो क्रिन्धीति मिसितानामन्बय छतरतेतयोग:। घंध्रापरिमाषमिति समूद्ध: घमाह्दार: ।

Na. 1054.-When a sot of reveral words ending with caso-
 optiooally made into a cempound :-this is called DwANDWA "doubling" or "coupling." The meanings that may be indicated by "and" are "community of reference," "collateraloess of reference," "mutual conjunction," and "lumping." For examplo-ifruarah gwowi cha bhajarooa "reverence God and thy teacher"-here the depeosdence, on one (and the same verb), of the mutually unrelated eot of more than one, is what we call "community of reference." In the exmople bhikehdmafa gath chdnayac "go for alms and bring the com," the rolation founded on the one or the other's being concersed in a collateral action-is what we call "collateralness of refereseca" In thees two caser composition does not take place, becanse the words are not directly related to one another-(No. 962.) In the example dhavachadivau chhindhi "cleave (alike) the Mimom and the Grisecu"-the relation of the two mired up (in one actice of which they are apoken of as the joint object) is what we call "mutual conjubotion." "Lumping" is aggregation (into a neater cingular word)-a in the example cainjidparibhdoham "an appellative and a maxim of interprotetion."

\section*{राजदन्त्वादिषु परम्।२।२।₹२।}

एषु पूर्वप्रयोगाद्धं परं स्यात्। दन्तानां राजा राजदन्त: ।
No. 1055. -In the words ríjadanta and the lige let that be put LaST which is (according to No. 969) proper to be plaed first. Thus rajadantah "a chief of teeth" (i. e an eyo-tooth).

\section*{धर्मादिष्बनियम:। घर्थर्रों। धर्मायों। इत्यादि।}

No. 1056.-"In regard to the words DEMRMC ARD THE Luxi there is no fixed rule" Thus arthadharmar or dharmdertias "wealth and virtue" or "virtue and wealth" \&e.

\section*{ह্वन्द्वे घि।श। P1 ミ२। पूवं स्यात् । हरिहरो।}

No. 1057.-In 4 Dwandwa compound, let a word called am (No. 190) stand first. Thus haviharau "Hari and Hara"

\section*{भ्रजाचद्तम्। २। २। ३३।}

हर्यकृष्षो। ।
No. 1058.-[And likewise-see No. 1057-] what beoms WITH A VOWEL AND ENDS WITH 8HORT 4 . Thus fiakriohnaw "the Lord and Krishpa."

\section*{অ्याच्तरम्।२।२।₹४।}

डिवकेयवे।
No. 1059.-[And likewise-see (N2. 1057-] that whice HM fewer vowels. Thus sivakesavaru "S'iva and Kefava"

\section*{पिता माधा।२|२।}

माश घहोग्तो पिता धा गिष्यते। पितरो। मात्ताषितरो।
No. 1060.-The word PITRI "father," when spoken of slone with mítri "mother," is optionally left alone. Thus pitarse or mátdpitarau " one's parents."
दून्दय्य पाखितूर्यसेनाद्भानाम्। २। । । २।
 घाखखारोद्खम्।

Na. 1061.-AKD \(\triangle\) Dwardwa compound or words signifying members of livise beings, ard phatres (or singers or dancers), afid component parts of ax arax, shall be singular. Thus pdinipdidam "the hand and foot"" máriathgikapdnavidaam "players oa the mridahga and panava (kinde of drums)," rathikdiworoham "the chariots and the cavalry."

\section*{छन्द्धाडुद्धसान्तात् समा६रे। \(181 १^{\circ}\) ई्।}

घखर्गान्ताद्वषहान्ताः द्वन्वाट्टः स्यात् बमाहारे। धाक्तस्वध्त । त्वस्तम्बम्। धमीदृषदस् । वाहृत्विषम्। ₹रोपानखम्। धमाधारे बिम् 1 ग्राषृट्यर्दो।

\section*{दूति द्वन्द्व:}

Na. 1062-axd after a Dwandwa compound, endixg in \(\triangle\) PLLATAL, or D, or 8B, OR H, let there be the affix fach, wage the compound is a neuter \(\angle G G R E G T E\) Thus rilitroacham "the organs of speech and of touch," troaksrajum "the skin and a chaploct" samidriehadam "Acacis-suma and a stone," vdiltwisham "cloquence and aplendour," chhatropanaham "umbrelle and shoce" Why do we say "when the compound is a neuter aggre-


So mych fur the Draandroa Compounds.

\section*{| समासनती: ।}

\section*{OF THE \(\triangle\) FFIXES WHICH COME AT THE END OF COMPOUNDS.}

\section*{}




No. 1063.-The affix \(a\) is the end-portion of a compound which ends with pICE "a verse (of Scripture)," PUR "a city," AP "water," DHUR "a burthen," PATEis "a road"-but not of that which ends with dhur when relating to Ax8IA " an axjo-trea" Thus ardharcha "half a verse (of Scripture)," vishumpure " the city of Vishnu," vimaldpain sarah "a lake the water of which is pure," rajadhurá (No. 1841) "the king's load (of gorernment)," but, when relating to aksha,-akshoulhin " the shats attacbed to the axle-tree," dridhadhuirakohah "an axle the shatts attached to which are strong." Then, again, ealkipathak "the roed of a friead" ramyapatho desah "a place the roed of which is pleasant"

\section*{}

घचन्जु:पयांयादझ्योड्त् स्यात् । गबामबीब गबाष:।
No. 1064.-Let the affix ach come [in a compound] afrie the word \(\triangle K S H I\), when it is MOT a aynonyme of tere oman or visios. Thus garaksha "a bull's eye (a emall window, co called)

\section*{उपसरग्गदद्धनः |y18|E્ય|}

प्रगताइध्यानं प्राओवा रय:।
No. 1065.-[Let the affir ach come, in a compound] Arri: ADHWAN " 2 road," coming AFTER AS UPASNBCL (Na. 48). Them pridhwo rathah "a carriage that has got upon the roed"

\section*{न पूजनात् |y18।द्ट।}


\section*{दूति समासाकाः :}

Na. 1066.-[The taddhita affixee-me Na. 1097 de-] which come at the end of compounde, shall rot come aftor words coming Artere what is intended for praise. Thus (in opite of No. 105s) surdjan "a good king," atirdjan "a pro-amineat king"

So much for the affixes which come at the end of Compomene

\section*{| तद्बिता: ।}

\section*{OF WORDS ENDING WITH TADDHITA AFFIXES.}

\section*{समर्यानां प्रयमाद्बा । \& । १। दर।}

\section*{₹दमधिसिरियते। प्राद्दिय घृति याबत्।}

Na. 1067.-(The tadihita affixes) ON teE Alternative (of their being employed at all), come AFTER the word that is signified by) the frest or the worde in constroction (in an apborism). This applies to all the aphorisms as far as No. 1284.
[N. B-Primitive nouns having been formed from verbe by adding the kit affizee-Na 816-, other nouns may again be derived from the primitive nouns, to imply every possible relation to the things, ections, or notions, which the primitives exprese. The affizes forming theee derivative nouns are called tad-dhila because the nouns dooote something 'relating or belonging to that' which is primitiva]

\section*{च्रश्वपत्याद्धिभ्य 181 १1F8। स्योगण्ड् स्यात् प्राम्दीव्यतीयेख्वथुँ ।}

Na. 1088-And let the affix an, in the renses of the various afiree occurring antecedently (in the order of the Aehpadhyayt) to NTa 1203 come AFTER theo-ris, AfwAPITI "a lond of horses," sea

\section*{}

बिति हिति च तद्धिते घटेडामादेत्ये षृद्धि: स्यात् । बस्वघतेरेत्थादि 1 घाख्वपतस् 1 गाखयतम् 1

INa. 1069.-Wema tadderita affix Forlows, with an indicatory it or nt let there be eriddhi in the room or THE FIRST vowel suove tris vowers. Thus, to denote the offipring fec of (one of the kinge etyled) 4 frappati, we may have Afroapata (Na. 1068). Eo again, gryapata "the offipring teo, of Gamapatio (I a of Geques).

\section*{दित्यदित्यादित्यपत्युत्तरपदाखख्यः \(18|श|\) प्यू।}

पाम्दीव्यतीयेष्बर्थुणु। दितेरपत्यं देत्य:। घदितेरादित्यस्य बा थ्रादित्य:। प्राजाषत्य: ।

No. 1070.-Let the affix NYYA, in the senses of the various affixes occurring antecedently to No. 1203, come \(\Delta\) FTER the proper names diti, ADITI, AND ídITYA "the sun," AND THAT WHICE HLs the word pati as irs final mumber. Thus daitya "a deecendant of Diti," aditya "a descendant of \(\Delta\) diti," or "(a descendant) of the sun," prajdpaty's "a descendant of Prajapati,

\section*{देवादझझो। देव्यम् । देवम् ।}

No. 1071.—"AfTEr Devs " 2 god," let there be the affire yaǹ AND Aì." Thus daivya or daiva "divine."

\section*{बह्हिषष्टिलोपो यज् च। बाह्य: । ईक्तक्त च}

No. 1072.-" Let there be ELision or the TI (No. 52) OF VLhis "out," \(\Delta N D\) let there be the affix YAǸ." Thus vakya "erternal." And the affix ilcale may be employed (which gives occasion to the rule following).

\section*{ \\ ध्रचामादेरचो घृद्धि: स्यात्। बाहीक:।}

No. 1073.-AND WHEN IT (the taddhito affix) Has as indichTORY K, let there be vriddhi in the room of the first vowal of the vowels (in the word). Thiss vaikika "external,"

\section*{गोरनादिप्रसङ्ञे यत्। गोरपत्यादि । गष्यम् ।}

No. 1074.-"When an affix beginning witt 4 Vower presents itself after the word co "a cow," let the affix yat (be substituted for it)." Thus "what is descended (or procored dea) from a cow" is expressed by gavya (No. 31).

शोत्म: 1 घत्यपत्यादिविक्दारान्तार्था: प्रत्यया: ः

No. 1075.-Lot theafix Ais.00me ATTER UTBA \&o. Thus cacter "a deccendant of Utea"

So much for the affixes that convey the senses beginning with "pouterity" (No. 1077) and ending with "change" (No. 1195).

\section*{}

धान्यानां मबन इत्यक: प्रागयँष्बम्यामेतो सः:। स्वेख:। चैंद्य: ।

Na. 1076.-In the censes specified in the aphorisms reckoning from this ode 18 FLR As No. 1249, tbe two waì and fraik come AFTER theeo two words erri "a female" AXD PUiss "a male." Thas etraina "female" parcisores "male"

\section*{दस्यापत्यमि181२1टि।}
 घा स्ट: 1

Ne 1077.-Let the affixee already mentioned, or to be mentioned, come optionally, in the sense of the orfsparma thercor, after what word ending with the sixth cnse-affix, and having completed its junetion [with whatever it may require to be compounded with], is in grammatical relation thereto.
[N. B. Were the affix applied to a word standing at the end of a compound, before the word had completed its juaction with the other words in the compound, then such a rule as Na 1069 woald not apply to the whole term, and the alteration directed would fall upon the wrong letter.]

ठबर्योन्नस्य मस्य गुखस्तद्धिते। ठ्रगोरपत्यमोणगव: । घाख्व एत: 1 देत्प: 1 बोत्व: 1 स्वब: 1 ोोंज्ब: 1

Na. 1078-Let cu!a be in the room or a bha (Na. 185) ending in \(\overline{0}\) or \(O\), when a taddrita afix follown. Thus aupagare (No. 1069) "a decoesdant of Upagr"" [and then, as examples of Na .

1077］aswopata＂a descendant of an Aṣwapati，＂daityou．＂ą do－ scendant of Diti，＂autsa＂a descendant of Utoa，＂strainga＂pro－ daced from a woman，＂parmisna＂produced by a man＂．

\section*{}

\section*{घ्रपत्यत्वेन विरछितं पोगारदि गोचयंज्ञां स्यात् ।}

No．1079．－Let what is spoken of as posterity；beammince wTHE GRANDsorss，be callod GOTRE：

\section*{एक्योग गोचे। \＆1？しくき।}

प्रत्यय：स्यात् । ठपगोग्गैजापत्यमोप्रगब：\(\Gamma\)
No．1080．－Whear descendants，beommidig wite the GRANDSON（No．1079），are spoken of，let there be but OrE affix Thus aropagava＂ar descendant such as a grandison or still lower descendont of Upagu＂－［the word being the same•as that－INa 1078－which denotes＂a son of Upagu＂］，

\section*{ \\ गोनापत्ये। गर्गस्य गेचापत्यं गार्यें । धात्स्य：1：}

No．1081．－Let Yaì be the affix AFTRR Caldal AND－THE LTET when the sense is．that of a descendant not nearer than a grandson （No．1079）．Thus gárgya＂a grandson；or still＇lower deescondant， of Garga，＂vátsya＂e descendant of Vatsa＂＂

\section*{यन्नोश्ब। २181 हैध।}

गोचे यद्यञन्तम्नजन्तं च तदवयवयोरेतयोंलुंद्ञ तत्कृते बहुत्वें न तु स्त्रियाम् । गर्गा：। बत्सा：।

No：1082．－And there is elision or theee．two，Thì（Na．1081） AXD \(\triangle \hat{N}\)（No．1075），being parts of what，ending with yari or ain． has the sense of a descendant not nearer than a grandson（Na 1079），when the word［of itself；and not part of a compound epithet dependent on another word］takes：the plural－－but not in the feminine：Thus gargah＂the male descendants of Garga＂ vatsah＂the male descendants of．Vatsa＂

बंख्ये चिणदो धीवति चोगदेयेंद्वत्यं बतुर्यादि सब्युषषंचमेब

\section*{exts!}

108s.-BUT when ONE DR \(\triangle\) LINE of deecent, beginning with a father (and reckoaing upwarde), is ALIVE, let the descendant of a grandson or ctill lower dencendant, beginning (tberefore) with the Sourth (in the order of deccent) be called YUVAX [-and not gotrus Na. 1079\}

\section*{गेपापून्थरितयाम 18/21ट8।}

गून्मषल्ये गोरात्रत्ययान्तादेब प्रत्यय: स्यात् स्विर्यां तु च युक् संद्या

Na. 108t-Where a deccoadant of the deceription denoted by YUVAX (Na. 1085) is spoken of, let the afix be attached only ArTEa what alrealy conde with an affix marking a Descrardart as LOW AT LEAST AS \(\triangle\) arandeon:-but, IX TAE Fminize the word in mor termed yuean, [nor treated acoordingly].

यसिनोस \(181212^{\circ} ?^{1}\)
गोरे यो यविबो सदन्तात् फक्ता
Na. 1085.-AND let phak come AFTER what eode with YAi ATD In, signifying a deccendant (No. 1075) at leact as low as a srandroo, [whem a further demoendant, of the deacription mention. ed in Na. 1088, is to be denoted].

\section*{धायनेयीनीयियः फठत्बच्छरां मत्ययाद्रीनाम् ।७} S181



Na. 1086-Its there be dYAX in the room OF PRA, EX in th rocen or panh, in in the room or EHA, it in the room or CHH
 gingrifyong ( Na 1085) "a dirtant decoendant of Garga," dal
shdyana " 2 distant deecendant of Daksha"-[Garga and Delin being alive, or some one intermediate between them and the d. scendants 80 named being alive].

\section*{}

जपत्येडयँ । दाखि: 1
No. 1087.-Let ni, in the sense of a descendant, coce Anti what ends in 8HORT 1 . Thus dekeaki (No. 860) "a demoendant of Daksha."

\section*{}

No. 1088.-AND AFTER Bínt \&G. [let in, Na 1087, cum] Thas báhavi (No. 1078) "a deecendant of Bíbn"" cariciomie descendant of Uduloman."
- This is a class of words recognimbio ouly by the focm-(w) No. 53).


 द्य: ।
 8ENBE OF DOLEDIATE DESCEMDAXT (or son) AFTER thow which ase not names of sanctified sLors, but otherwise in the sease of a descendant not nearer than a grandson (No. 1079). Thus ain "the descendant (not nearer than a grandson) of (the ancuied sage) Vida," which in the dual becomes vaidones, and in the planal vidah (No. 1082); then again partio "a son's son (L a a grach con)"-dual partraus plural partidh-(Na. 1088 not applying is this, because the derivation is not of the kind called getre-rin 1079). In the same was daubitiva (Na 1069) "a dangtesc's man" and the like.

\section*{}

घपत्ये। शेव: । गाहु: ।
 sense of offipring. Thus baiva "a deecondant of Siva" gatiga "a deccondant of Ganga" "

\section*{}

हतिभ्य: । बाषिष्ठ:। हेख्वामिए: । मन्धकेभ्य:। खाफल़क:। हृद्जिभ्य:। बाघुदेब: 1 कुरु्य:। माकुल: 1 साइदेब:।

Na. 1091.-AKD (the affix an may come) \(\operatorname{ATTRR}\) names of eanctifiod slars, and of persons belonging to the andiata, vatishen, \(A T D\) IURU race It comes after the names of sages in the exmmplee vasiohtha "a deecoendant of (the mage) Vasiohtha," and vaifrodmitra, "a descendant of Viswemitra," aftor the \(\Delta n\) chackas in swodphalloa "a dececondent of f(waphalka, aftar the Vrichanio in udoudeva "the soon of Vasudeva," and after the Ku Tres in nelkula "a deecoendant of Nakula," and adhadeve "a dococodent of Sahadova."

\section*{मातुरंत् संरजासंभद्रपूर्वायाः 181 1११थ।}
 त्रुर: 1 घायनातुर: । घांमातुर: । माद्रमातुर: ।

Na. 1092-Let v be the subatitute or the word xixpr \({ }_{2}\) mother" PRECEDED BY \(\triangle\) YOXERELL OR by BAK, OR BEADRA ; and let there be the affix an. Thus droaimatura (Na 87) "having a mother aod a atep-mother"-(meaning Gapefa), ahdyumátura, "having sis mothers"-(meaning KArtikeya who was brought ap by the aix Kittik(in), edimendtura "whowo mother is good" bhddramature "having an illustrious mother."

\section*{नीम्यो हप्म् \(181212 २^{\circ} 1\)}

\section*{स्टीमिस्ययान्तेयो उह्तू। बेनतेय: 1}

No. 1093-Arriz worde ending with racurniz affices (Na. 181), bet there be the affix pHix (Na 1086). Thus vainatoya, "the soa of Viontri"-(meaning Garuga).

\section*{}

घादए़ । कानीनो व्यास: कर्याश्च।
No. 1094.-AND let kanfina be the subetitute or ramí By the "and" the affixing of an is indicated. Thus kanina "the son of an unmarried woman"-e. g. Vyasa or Karna

\section*{रजग्वध्षुराद्यत् 181?1 १₹७।}

No. 1095.-After rájan and Śwaśura, let there be the affix Yat.

\section*{राब्घो जाताषेव ।}

No. 1096.-"After ríjan, only wher it menirs tele tegal CASTE," (does the affix directed by No. 1095 come).

\section*{}

यादो तद्जितेड्न् प्रकृत्या स्यान्व तु भाषकर्मयो:। राबन्य:। जातावेवेति बिम् 1

No. 1097.-AND WHEN a taddhita affix, beginning with Y, follows, let \(\Delta \mathrm{N}\) (if the word ends in \(a n\) ) remain in its shape unaltered, but not when the sense is that of action of state Thus rajanya (Nos. 1095 and 1096) "a Kshatriya or man of the regal caste" -(whereas "the royal state of a king," by Na 979, would be rajya). Why do we say, in No. 1096, "only when it means the regal caste"? [For the reply see the example uncier the next rule].

\section*{जन् । ह181 दू०।}

घन् प्रकृत्यागि परे। राजन:। खण्गुर्य: ।
No. 1098.-Let AN (at the end of a word) remain in its ariginal form (in spite of No. 979), when the affix an follow. Thus rájana " the son of a king" (who neel not have had a Kshatriya mother, in which case he will not be of the Kshatriya race-see No. 1097). Then, again, by No. 1095, we have droafurya "tbe son of a father-in-law."

\section*{}

जजिय: 1 धाताषित्येष। जाषिरन्य: ।
No. 1099.-AFter Ishatra, let there be the affix ain. Thus leakatriga (No. 1086 and 260) "one of the caste of the Kihatras" This is the form of the derivative only when the cacte is spoken of-for otherwise the derivative is kehditri (No. 1087) "a deecendant of a Kehatra" (not necessarily by a Kshatra mother).

\section*{}

Na. 1100.-after revati \&o, let there be thak. .

बनात् घरस्य ठस्येकादेच:। रेबतित्य:।
Na. 1101.-Let IRA be the cubutitute OF THA coming (without the intervention of any letter) after an inflective base ( Na 152). Thus raivatibus "a deccendant of Revati"

\section*{}

जनप्दबशियबाधकाच्छत्बाद्वपत्ये। पात्राल: ।
No. 1102-Let there be Ais, to denote progeny, AFTER 4 wORD which, while it Exprasses 1 COUNTRY, expresese also 1 KshaTarys. Thus pofirichla "the deacendant of the Kehatriga who gave his name to the country of Padchfla"
 पषा चाश्राए: ।

Na. 1103.-" (Let the same affix-seo Na 1102-) As WBEX the seove is that of Prociciry, whex the cense is that of the EIMas THIREOP, come ATTER the name of \(A\) COUNTRY OF THE BAME MAXE as 4 Kehatery4" Thns peftichalas "the king of the Kebatriyas (er of the country) of Paichila"

पुरोर्ड़ 1 पोरख: 1
 dececondat of Purc."

\section*{पायड्डोर्जखय। पाग्घ: ।}

No. 1105.-"Let prañ come AFtir píypu." Thas paydya 'a descendant of Páidnu

\section*{दुरुनादिभ्यो एयः 181 १1 QOP।}

कोरष्य:। नेषध्य:।
 ITNG WITH N (signifying both \(\$\) country and its: Kehatriys inhabiants). Thus kaurcevya (No. 1078) "a deccendant of Kurn" noihadhya "a descendant of Nishadha"

\section*{ते तद्राजाः । \& ११ | २७४।}

असादयस्त्वाबसंज्ञा: स्यू:।
No. 1107.-Let THEsE, vis the affixen: ant \&co, be called radSJL (No. 1027-i a "the king thereof");

\section*{तद्राज्य बडुषु तेनेबारियाम् 1 २ 181 हैंश।}
 स्ड़राला: । छत्यादि ।

No. 1108.-There shall be elision or a tadelisa (No. HO\%) fix, when the meaninga are 3ust (i. e: when the word is plumen) HEN BY THE WORD IT8ELF [and not by tho word standing as part f a compound epithet dependent on another word] the plumal in
 -No. 1103 we have): parichollat "the kinge of Padchila, or- their secendants." And so of otherm

\section*{}

घस्मात् तद्वाजस्य हुक्ड 1 कम्बोज: 1 बम्बोणो।
No. 1109.-AFTIER the word raxcoors, there in dinion of the udraja affix (Na 1107). Thus Kamboja "the king of Kamboje" umbojare. "two kingn of Kamboja"


\section*{इत्यपत्याधिकारः}

Na. J110.-".It shoold be said (id No. 1109) 'after ranbona "the king of Seythin," kerala "the king of Kerale," yavana "the king of Greeca."

So much for the suhject of Patronymics (or for the division of the Grammar where the worde- "in the eense of progeny"-esert an influence-haring to be supplied in each rule).

\section*{}

बस्यू स्यात् 1 बतायेग रहां बस्त्रं बाणायम्त ।
Na. 1111.-Let an come after a word denoting \(\triangle\) coLove, to signify what in coLovesd therebr. Thue kedhdya "coloured of a dull red" -at cloth.

\section*{मश्रेख यद्तः कास: 181२।₹।}

\section*{जाया स्यात् ।}

No. 1112-Lot an come (after the name of an atterism) to signify a tnic conmected with thi agtirisk

तिव्यपुप्ययोर्नेणायि यन्नोप श्रति बाध्यस् । पुष्येय युत्तां पोषम区: 1

No 1118- - It should be mentioned that there is
 or tisary OR (as it is alco called) posiry." Thas paucha, "belong-ing-as a day-to the anterimem Pusbya"-(i. a to the month of Docember, in which month the moon in full in that anterimm).

\section*{छुर्वविशेषे। 812181}

घूबल विहितस्य सुप बप्ठिदबएगत्मकस्य बालस्याषान्तरविशेषसेंद्य गम्यते। चब्य पुष्य: ।

Na. 1114-There shall be zussiox (lup, No. 209) of the afiric enjoined by the precoding aphorism (No. 1112), ir no spicinocrrom is to be undertood of an included portion of the time
consisting of twenty-four hours (or sirty dandas). Thus adya pushyah "to-day belongs to the asterism Pushya"-(meaning by "to-day" neither the day-time in particular, nor the night-time in particular, but both alike).

\section*{हटं साम।8|२। \\ तेनेत्येब। बरिश्टेन दृष्ट वासिघं साम ।}

No. 1115.-Let an come after what ends with the 3nd casoaffix in the sense of sEEN-the thing seen by the one whose namo is in the 3rd case, being the síma-veda. Thus vasishthain aima "the (portion of the) Sama seen by (or revealed to). Wasishtha"

\section*{वामदेवाड्ड्यड्ड़र|४।२اह1}

\section*{घामदेवेन दृष्टं हाम बामदेवग् ।}

No. 1116.-Let DYAT \(\triangle N D\) DYA come \(\triangle\) FTERR the name vinc DEVA (under the circumstances set forth in No. 1115). Thus vormadevya (No. 260) "the (portion of the) Sáma seen hy \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Eamadera" }\end{aligned}\)

\section*{परिटृते रथः। 81 २1?०।}

ब्रस्मिन्नथेडए़ प्रत्ययो भवति। बस्त्रेण्य परिृृते बास्तो रच:।
No. 1117.-The affix an comes (after a word in the 3rd care, in the sense of surrocnden-the thing so surrounded being a chariot. Thus vdstra "surrounded with cloth"-e. g. a chariok

\section*{तचेडदृतममचभ्यः।8।२1श8।}

घरावे उट्युत: घाराब श्रोदन:।
No. 1118.-The affix an comes AFTER words denoting vEssurs, to singify placed thereon. Thus sardiva "placed on a shallow dish"-as boiled rice.

\section*{संस्ढतं भक्षाः । \& । २। १द्।}
 आष्टेष्टे संस्हृता भाष्ट्र भब्बा: ।

No. 1119.-Let an come after what ends with the 7th casoaffix, to denote what is PREPARED therein-if that which is 80 pro-
pared be oranular rood. Thus binctilya "prepared in frying-pasese-(as barley to).

\section*{साइस देबता 18181881}

इन्द्रो देबताइस्योति ऐन्द्रं बवि: 1 षागुपतम्। बाह्छेस्पत्यम्। Na. 1120.-As affix comes after the name of ANY DEITY, when comething is to be spoken of as uts. Thus aindra " belonging to the deity Indra" as butter (in an oblation), pafinpatcs "bolonging to fiva," verotharpatya "belonging to Vrihaspati."

\section*{कुष्गाद्धघन् 181 श1शही \\ गुक्बिर्यू।}

Na. 1121.-Afres the name focira, there in the affix ciax. Thus dubriga (Now 1120 and 1080) "balonging to Sukrm"-(an an oblation of butter).

\section*{से}

चौग्म्म्यू 1
Na. 1122-ATTER the name soxa, there is the affix TYax. Thus caumya (Na. 1069) "belonging to the Moon"-(as an oblation of batter).

\section*{वाग्टतुपिधुषसे बत्|8।२।₹२।}

\section*{बायक्यम् I छतब्प्यम् I}

Na. 112s.-AFTER VİY, PITV, PITRJ, ANP UBHAK, there is the afix 7AT. Thus efyeryya "belonging to the god of the wiode," riberys "bolonging to the semeons"-(a an oblation of buttor).

\section*{}
 यम्येति 11 पिष्सम् 1 ठबस्यम् ।

Na. 118\&-The subetitute or saort pi shall be rik, when an afile, bogianing with \(y\) and not being a lyit (No. 829) nor a atruadratubs (Na. 418), follow, or if alvoi (Na 1882) followa. Thus,
by No. 260, we have pitrya (No. 1123) "belonging to the progenitors," uahasya "belonging to the dawn"-(as butter ofind in oblation).

\section*{पितृव्यमातुष्षमातामईपितामछाः 181 २। ₹ई् ।}

यते निपात्यन्ते। पितुर्भाता चितृष्य: 1 मातुर्याता मातुल्:। मातु: पिता मातामष: । पितु: पिता पितामद्:।

No. 1125.-The word PITPIVYA "a fatber's brother," mitula "a mother's brother," мítímina "a mother's father," Aid FirimuHi ". a father's father," are anomalously formed.

\section*{तस्य समूछः 181२।₹७।}

कानानां समूह्र: धाकम्य।
No. 1126.-An affix is added to a word, when the senee is a collection thereor. Thus ladka "a collection of crowa".

\section*{}
 प्रंब्द्राबे छूते ।
 Thus bhaiksha (No. 1126) "what is collected in the shape of alme" grerbhina "a collection of pregaant femalea" In this exampla the word (garblinin "a pregnant wuman") having been reduced to the form of the masculine by the supplementary rule, that "the menculine form of a bha (No. 185) is subetituted, when a taddlite affis follows without an indicatory dh" (the application of Na 979 is debarred by the rule following;.

\section*{पन ययनपत्ये 1 है। 81 १ई8।}
 युषतीनां घमूहे। योंबतम्।

No. 1128.-Waner the affix AN rollows, yot me tas sums or orfapans, the tarmination wr shall remain in its original chapa Hence (in the case of garthina, No. 1127) there is not alision of
the last rowal and what follows it by No. 979. Then, again, (as asother erample of No. 1127) we bave (from yuvati "a young moman") youcuta (No. 260) "a collection of young women."

\section*{ \\ तलन्ं स्त्रियाम्। यामता । जनता 1 बन्धुता।}

Na. 1129.-The affix Tal comes AFTER GRiNC, JANA, AND Buxderv. What ends in tal is femininc. Hence gramata (Na. 1341) "a collection of villagee," janate "a collection of persone," bandhute "a collection of relativer."

\section*{गबसद्धायम्य्यां चेति बत्तव्यम् 1 गजता। घद्धायता ।}

Na. 1130.-"IT sBodld be stated that this (affixing of talNa. 1129) takee place also AFTER GAJA AND 8ABíta." "Thus gan jate "a collection of elephante," sahayatd "a collection of alliee""

\section*{बनू: ब: बतो। बहीच: ।}
 exprst or 1 sccpurice" Thus ahina (Na 1086) "a particular encrifico-one lacting a certain number of daya"

\section*{घ्रचिक्षस्तिधेनेष्ठक् 181 २1801}

Na. 1182-Arter thinge without consciousmess, and Histi "an elephant," ASD DEENO "a milch cow," there is the affix TENK

\section*{}



Na 118s. - Let x be the montitute of TH AFTER WHAT ImDs wiri is, OR Us, OR an UK, UR T. Thas wiktulia (Na. 1182) "a quantity of flour," Mietibu, "a collection of elephante,". drainubos "a collection of miloh cowe"


No. 1134.-(Let an affix come after a word denoting some subject of study) in the sense of who has studied that, or WHO UNDERSTANDS THAT.

न य्वाभ्यां पद्वान्ताभ्यां पूवँँ तु ताभ्याभैच । ७। ३। ३।
पदान्ताभ्यां यकारबकाराभ्यां परस्य न षृद्धि: किंतु ताभ्यां पूँच क्रमादेतावागमो स्त: । व्याकरखमधीते केद षा वेयान्करए:।

No. 1135.-There is Not vriddhi (by No. 1069) in the room of what stands \(\triangle\) FTER the letters \(Y\) AND \(\nabla\), being the FIRALS or padas, but there are, before the Two, respectivety, the two augments AI AND AU. Thus vaiydkarana "one who has studied, or who knows, the grammar"-where the \(y\) of vydkarana "grammar" is at the end of a pada, inasmuch as the prefix vi is one of the Indeclinablea-(No. 399).

\section*{क्ञादिभ्यो वुन्। । । २। ह? ।}

क्रमब: । पदक:। चिजद: । मीमांखक:।
No. 1136.-After krama \&c., let there be the affly vus (in the sense of "who knows the thing"). Thus kramaka (No. 836) "one who knows the order," padaka "one who knowe the respes (of the Veda)," sikshaka " one who knows one of the six Vedfígas", mimdinsaka " one who knows the Mímaisa philosophy."

\section*{तदर्सिन्नस्तीति देशे तन्नास्चि \(18 / २ \mid\) है।}

उटुम्बरा: घन्त्यस्मिन् देशे श्योटुम्बोा देच:।
No. 1137.-(An affix is placed after a word expressive of anything) in the sense of-that thing is ms this-THE pLACE TLeing \(\triangle\) name terrefrom. Thus aulumbara "a countery in which there are glomerous fig-trees."

No. 1138.-In the sense of what is CoMpleted by min (an affix is placed after the person's name). Thus kaubimbe "the city completed by Kusamba."

\section*{ \\ शियीनां नियायो देश: घेव:।}

Na. 1189.-When the sense is HI8 DWELLmG-PLACE, (an affix is placod after the percon's name). Thus caiva "the country of the Sivin"

\section*{चदूरभवश्य 181२1ง•1 \\ दिदियाया घटूरमबं बेदिखम् ।}

Na. 1140.-AUD when the sense is what is mot far ofr therefrom (an affix in placed after the name of a place). Thus vaidifa "what is not far off from the city Vidist,"

\section*{}

बनपदे बाध्घे चातुर्रार्थिक्षस्य लुप ।
Na. 1141.-Whers \(\triangle\) COUsitrit is to be expressed, there is elisiox (lup). of a "quadruply significant" affix- [i a of an affix which convejs the senseesified in No. 1137, 1188, 1189, and 1140\(\}\)

\section*{}



Na. 1142-Whax there is alision by LUP ( Na . 1141), the oardis amd roncerer remain as is the orignsil term. Thas poichaldih "the country which is the dwelling-place of the PuidchiIne"" kurcevah "the country of the Karus," atigath "the country of the Anger," bahgak "the country of the Baigan," kaliingdh "the country of the Kalingan"

\section*{बरपाद्धिय्य 181plicpl}

ब्वनप्दार्ये बारम्भ: 1 घरखामामटूरमवं नगरं बरखा: ।
Na. 1148-And ATTER the words varaxid do. (elision takes plece an directed in Na. 1142). The arigination of this rule in for the mate of what is not a country [like the worde referred to in Na.

1142]. Thus varanal "the city [-not the country-] not fir from the country of the Varapas."

\section*{कुषुदनडबेत}

No. 1144.-The affix pacatur comes after the worde nucuos "a lutus," napa "a reed," and vitasa "a ratan."

\section*{}

भयन्तान्मतेर्मस्य ब: । कुमुद्वान् । नड्वान् ।
No. 114.5.-Let there be \(v\) in the room of the \(m\) of the. afix matu (No. 1144) AFTER what ends in A JHAY. Thus kumudract (No. 267) abounding in lotusce," nadroct "'abounding in reeds."

मवर्यावर्यान्तान्मषर्षावयोगपधान्च यवादिवर्वनितात् परस्य मतेमेस्य व:। बेतस्बान् ।

No. 1146.-Let there be \(\nabla\) in the room or the \(m\) of the afis matu (No. 1144) coming AFTER a word the Ginal of which is xOR
 not AFTER the word yava "barley" \&c. Thus veturouct (Noe. 1144 and 267) "abounding in ratans."

\section*{नडशादाड्ध्वच् । \& I PICCI}

नड्वल: ।
No. 1147.-AFTER the words NADA "a reel" aND síd, "young grass," there is the affix ppalace. Thus nadioala (Nl. 267) "abounding with reeds."

\section*{किखाया वबच्।\&।२।-ट्ट।}

छघखावल:।

\section*{द्वति चातुरर्घर्धाः ।}

No. 1148.-AFTER the word SIKhí "a crest," there is th affix valach. Thus sikhúrulu "crested (as a peacock)."

So much for the affixes "quadruply significant" (see No. 1141
घेषे 81 २اटर।

घपत्यादिधतुरर्यंन्तादन्योडर्थ: चेषस्तगयादय: स्यु: 1 घत्जुपा गृस्त्ते धाष्बुषं रुणम्। घ्वाषय: घब्द: । शोणनिषद: पुरूष:। दृषदि पिप्टा दार्षदा: घत्ताब: घतुर्मिरुछते धातुरं घकटम् \(\mid\) धातुर्दश्यां दृश्यते धातुर्दयं रज: । तस्य बिकार इस्यत: प्राक्तृ चेषाधिक्बार:।

Na. 1149.-Let a menning, other than thoee of which "progeoy" (No. 1077) was the first meutioned and the "quadruple signification" (No. 11t1) the hat, he called "the remainder,"-and ix that raxuindir of nensen, too, let there be the affixos um doc. Thus chackehucha "visilhe"-viz colour, which is approhended liy vision, Erdracya "audible"—ris evolnd, aupanieluchc "treated of in ecripture"-viz, moill, dárshachi "ground on a stoie"-viz. the floor of fried corn, dlditura "ridden in by four persons"-viz. a kind of cart, chdiurchich "who is meen on the fourteenth day of the month"-riz a gollin.

The regulating influence of the expreasion "in the remainder" extende from this aphorism forward \(m\) far mot that marked No. 1195.

\section*{राद्राबारपाराद्घबना \(18 /\) २। हき।}

एप्दे बतादी राप्ट्रिय: । बबारणारीख: ।
No. 1150.-Atrer the worde rísatpa "a country" aNd avienpís "both banke" there are respectively, the affixee aBA AID IRAL Thas redifriya ( Na . 1086) "born \&o., in a country," everaparfenc "who or what goes or extends to both banka."

 ठ्जनो तेषां धतादयोडर्थषियेषा: उमर्यकिमत्तयश्च बष्यन्ते।

Na. 1131.-"It should be gTated (in addition to what is ateded in Na. 1150) THAT the affix may come Africr the word AVísupíse (bot ooly in the form in which it is there exhibited, but) also when it is taiker siparately in pieces, ard when it is inVertic." Thue cudrfya "bolooging to this bank of the river," perfura "bolonging to the ather bank," pordeartya ". belonging to the other back an well as to thia"

\section*{A. SA :}

There shall now be wer those affixes the first whereof i of are tyu and tyal (No. 1171 terms (to which the applicatiun their varieties of meaningand the like-shall be meution in connection with which the

\section*{आयाव्चखी। 8 ।२। CB}

याम्य: । यामीग़:।
No. 1152.-Afrer the wath the affix y or kHas̀. Thus "rustic,"

\section*{नचादि्यो ढ巨्। 81 २। नादेयम्। माहेयम् । धारायाये}

No. 1153.-Arters the words the affix phak." Thus náleya "earthen," váránaseya "belonging
 south," pááchátya "produced in the w. in the east."

\section*{धमागपागुद्म्मतीचे यत्18}

\section*{दिव्यम् । प्रच्चत्त | चपाच्चम् । उदी}

No. 1155.-After DYס " the sky," and pratich, let there he the affix yat. práchya "eastern," apachya "southern," : = thern," pratichya " western."

\section*{घ्रव्ययात् त्यप्| । । २।?०४।}

\section*{तर्तस्य: 1 तथत्य: 1}

Na. 1156.-Let there be the affix TYAP ATTRR AN indiclixa-sice-chat is to say, however, only after amd "together," iha "bere," kwaa "where 2"" and (thoee that end in) tasi (No. 1286) and tra (Na. 1291). Thus amátya "a minister," ihatya " producod bere," kroatya "produced wheres," tataciya "produced thence," tectratya "producod there."

\section*{}

Na. 1137.-"Let TYAP como ArtrR the indeclinable MI ma tax escrese of constartur." Thus nitya "etarnali"

यस्प बमुदायस्याधां मच्ये बादिषेंद्विस्सद्ध्यद्वयंधं स्यात्।
Na. 1158.-Let tant whole wond axosa the vowels of


\section*{त्यद्दोनि च121?108).}

घ्वर्वंध्राभि स्यु: 1
Na. 1139.-Axd let TYAd \&e., (Na. 170) be called oriddha (Na. 1138)

\section*{त्राध्यं: 181२19281}

\section*{घनीय: 1 तदीय: ।}

Na. 1160-Artre a word called vriddra (Noe 1158 and 1139, lot there be the affix ceris. Thas saliya (Nos. 1086 and 260) "belogging to a hall," tadiya "belonging to that."

\section*{बा मम्मयेयस्य। छद्वबंघा। देबदतीय: 1 देबदतः:}

Na. 1161. - "The appellation vrildha ( Na 1158 ) is optionacer that of 1 proprer raxe (wbether it have a viddhi in ite firat aylable or not)" Thue devadattifya (Na. 1160) or daivadatta "bloogivg to Dovedatia"

\section*{गहादिभ्यश्य । 8 । २। १ ₹С।}

\section*{गहीय:।}

No. 1162-AND AFTER the words GARA \&C., (there is the affix cllua-No. 1160). Thus guhiya "belonging to a cave."

\section*{युस्पदस्सदोरन्यतरस्यां खज् च।8।₹।?।}
 दीय: ।

No. 1163.-And afrer yusamad and asyad (No. 170), optionally let there be the affix egaì. By the "and" it it meant that the affix may be chha (No. 1160); and on the alternative, which is optional, the affir will be an. Thus (when the affix chhce is used) yushmadiya "what belongs to jou two, or to all of you," asmadiya "what belongs to us."

\section*{ युष्मदस्मदोरेतावादेशो स्त: बजि थार्ये च। योष्माखीयः।} भ्रास्माकीन:। योप्माक:। घास्माक:।

No. 1164.-When this affix, viz khan (No. 1163), is aided, AND when AN is aulded, then ICsixifía AND Asyíma are the abbstitutes of yushmrd and asmark. Thus yuushmakfna " belonging to you," cismakina "belonging to us," (and so, too, with the affix an) y:cuslmúhica and dasmálon

\section*{तवक्वममकावेक्षवचने।8।₹।₹।}

एकार्थाराच्चनोर्युप्मदस्मदोस्तषकममको। स्त: खखि घयि च। ताबकीन: । ताबक: । मामकीन: । मामकः 1 तो तु ।

No. 1165.-In the room of yushmad and asmad, Expressing one individual, there are tafaka and maxhra, when the affix khaǹ or an follows. Thus távikina or tavaka "belonging to thee," mámakina or mamaka "belonging to me." But whem the affix is chha (then the rule following applies).
मत्ययोत्तरपद्योस्ब।७|२। ミに।

मपर्यन्तयोरनयोरषार्थषाधिनेास्त्वमो स्त: प्रत्यये उत्तरणदे च घरत: 1 त्वदोय: 1 मदोय: 1 त्वस्पुंक: 1 मत्पुष्य: ।
- Na 1166.-AND WHER AX ATTIX follows, OR 1 WORD IN COXrosition, the twa and ma are put in the room of those two (viz. grealmad and asmud) as far as the \(m\) (i a. in the room of yushm and asm), when they signify a single individual. Thus troadiya "belonging to thee," madiya "belonging to me," troutputru "thy son," matputra "my son."

\section*{सध्याव्मः |\&|₹।じ}

मध्यम: ।
No. 1167.-ArTsR the word Madiys "the midde," there is the affix xi. Thus madhyama "middlemot."

\section*{}

बालिबम् । माषिखम्। हांबत्सरिकम्।
No. 1168-Aftcr a word expreseive of Tixe, there is the afir praik. Thus kadika (No. 1101) "temporal," másika, "monthYy," achincatcarika "annual"

घव्ययानां ममाषे टिलेप: । घायंग्रातिक: । प़ान:पुनिक्ष: ।
Na. 1169.-" There is elision or tar lust vowkl and what rollowe if or ixdecharables, ir oxly they be entitled to the name of bus (Na. 185)." Thus (from prdtar) adyahprdika " beloeging to ovening and morring," (and, from punar,) paunahpuniba "happeaing again and again."

\section*{ग्रावष एखः 1818120। \\ - \\ प्रानृमेख्य: ।}
 there is the affix myry. Thas prderiekenya" "what belongs to the senco of the raipa"


\begin{abstract}
सायमित्यादिभ्यशचतुर्म्याइव्ययेम्यश्च कालवाचिभ्यष्टट्युलो स स्तयोस्तुट् च 1 सायंतनम्। चिरंतनम् 1 प्राठ्ठे प्रगे घ्यनयोरेदन्त त्वं निपात्यते । प्रहुन्दुतनम् । प्रगेतनम्। दोषातनम् ।

No. 1171.-Aftre the four, sayam \&c.-i e. after sítix "at eve," chirak "for a long time," príinys "in the forenoor," prage "at dawn," and after indeclinables expressing time, there are the affixes TYO AND TYOL, AND their augment tot. Thus, adyañtuna (No. 836) "what is of the evening," chirantana "lasting" or "delayed long." In the cnse of prahne and prage the termination in e (in spite of No. 768) is auounalous; and we have práliretana "what is of the forenoou," and pragetana "what is of the early morn." (As an example of the rule applied to an indeclinabie expressing time, take) doehdatana "belooging to the night."
\end{abstract}

\section*{तच जातः |8|₹। २प।}

सप्रमीयमर्थान्ज़ात द्रत्यu्युडयादयो घादयश्च स्यु:। हुघे घात:। सोाघ: । उत्मे जात:। घोत्म: 1 राष्टे जात:। राप्यूय:। थबारपारे जात:। ध्रवारपारीयः। द्वत्यादि ।

No. 1172.-Let there be the affixes an \&c., and gha \&c, in the sense of phoduced therein, after what in the 7th case is in grammatical relation (as the locality). Thus oraughnce "born in Srughna," cutsa "born in Utsa," ráshtriya " bora in a country," "ucárupdritua (No. 1150) " born on this or the opposite benk :" and so of others.

\section*{प्रावृषष्ठप्। \(8 /\) ₹। २ई।}

\section*{एययापवाद: । प्राहृषिक: ।}

No. 1173.-After Prívrise "the rainy season" let there he the affix tHap (when the sense is that of "produced in "). This dehars enya (No. 1170).-Thus právriahika (No. 1101) "produced in the rainy season."


तेत्येष। सुघे प्रायेय बाहुल्येन भवति। सोघ: ।
No. 1174.-[The affixee an da may come] when the sense is erince xucz-but ouly after that denotiog "where" Thus oraughaca "what is much-i. e. what is abundant-in Srughna."

संभूไोते 181 ₹1891
घ्रुघे संभवति। साघ: ।
No. 1173.-[The affixee an \&a, may come] when the nenne is ADAPTED. Thas oraughna "what is suital to the ocuutry of Srughna."

\section*{कोशाहुज181₹18श1}

बोगयेय बस्त्वस् 1
Na. 1176.-Artiks the word xośa "cocoon of the silkworm," let there be the affix phair. Thus kaudioya " ailken "-clother.

\section*{तच भव: 181 ₹1पू३। \\ सोघ: 1 कोत्स: 1 राष्ट्रू: ।}

Na. 1177.-[The affixes ay \&a. may come] when the rense is who stats there. Thus oraughna "who stays in Srughona," axtea "who stays in Utes," ndelifriya "who stays in a kingdom."

\section*{द्वादिभ्यो यत् 181₹1पू81}

\section*{दिभम्यम् 1 धर्य्यम् 1}

No. 1178-Afris the word Diś \&a, let there be the affix rIIs. Thus difya "lying in a particular tract or quarter," vurgya "belonging to a clame"

\section*{अरोराबयवाश 181 ₹1पूप।}

दन्त्यम् 1 बऊुम् । बध्यात्मादेशुषिष्यते। बध्यात्मे मषमाध्यात्मिबम्ब 1

No. 1179-—Axd aftre what denotee a part or the body (hot there be the affix yat). Thus dantya "deutal", kanthya "guttural"

It is wished (by Pataùjali) that after the words adhydtman "a minister of soul" \&ce, there should be the affix thain. Thus adhydtmika "relating to one of the ministers of soul" [as spoken of in the Sankhya philosophy].

\section*{ग्रनुशतिकादीनां च।}

एपामुभयपदृृद्धिर्जाति बिति किति ह1 क्राधिदेबिक्षम् 1 षा धिभोतिक्स् । रेछलोकिकम्ं 1 घाकृतितयोगयम्।

No. 1180.—AND, AFTER the words anusatika «about a hundred " \&C., when an affix with an indicatory ì or ṇ or \(k\) comeh let a vriddhi be the substitute of the vowel in both members of the compound. Thus-in those terms of the Sanikhya-(from adhilera "a presiding deity") álhidaiviba "dependent on a prosiding deity," (from adhibhuta the province of an organ" adhibhautika "having reference to the province of an' orgaio" (from ihaloka "the world here") aihalaukika "relating to this world" This is a class of words (see No. 53) the fact of a word's belonging to which is known only from its form.

\section*{}

निह्वामूलीयम् । घहुलीयम् ।
No. 1181.-AFTEs the words JiHwáxúla. AND Afounly let there be the affix chil. Thus jihwdmuiliya (No. 1086) "residing in the root of the tongue," angulifa "residing in the fingers."

\section*{वर्गान्तास्र। 8 । ₹ हैः।}

\section*{कवर्गोयम्।}

No. 1182-AND apter what ends with varga (let there be the affix chha). Thus kavargiya (No. 1086) "belonging to the class of \(k\) "-(i. a a guttural letter-see No. 17).

\section*{तत प्रागत: | ४ | 198 |}

\section*{घुघादागत: । साघ: ।}

No. 1183.-[Let there be the affix an \&e.'] when the sense is nhat has come thence. Thus sraughna "what has come from J̀rughna."

\section*{}

फुल्खगाजाया बागत: चोल्कयालिब: 1
Na. 1184-AFrer worde denoting sources or arvenve, let there be the affix THAK. Thus daculloabilibas (Na 1101) "what is derived from the custom-house."

\section*{दिपायोनिर्संबन्धेम्यो घुज्ञ 181 ₹ 1001 \\ पोणाध्यायक्ष: 1 घेतामद्बक: ।}

Na. 1185.-AFTcR worde relating to Learnima and family osicis, lot there be the affiz vOi. Thus aupadhydyaka (No. 836) - derived from a spiritual teacher," paithmahaka, "derived from a grandfather."

\section*{}

घनादागतं घसंप्र्यम्। घचे गद्बादित्वाध्छ:। घमीयम्। देषबतुप्यम्। देबदतम् I

Na 1186-AFTER words denoting CAUses AXD MEN (riewed
 ripya "what proceeds from a like cause." On the other alternative, thers is after this word the affiz chha, from Na. 1162. Thus eamiys (Na 1086). \(\mathrm{SO}_{3}\), again, devadattarípya or daivadatta "what criginates with Devadatia"

\section*{मयद. 181 ह1ட२। \\ अ्ममयम् 1 देब्दतममयम् 1}

Na. 1187.-AxD (under the circomstances specified in Na 1180) there may be the affix ruyat. Thue eamamayre "consisting of the sams," devalattamaya "in the form of Devadattio"

\section*{प्रभवति 181 IC₹। \\ हिमवत् क्रमबति ऐेमबती ग़्रा 1 -}

Na 1188 -The affixes an dea, may come when the sense is whet rames ris mes. Thus haimarati "which takes its rise in the anowy range"-meaning the river Gangen

\section*{तःर्रात पचिदूतयोः 181 ₹। \(\mathrm{Z} \mid\)}

मुघं संगच्छति मेम्र:। पन्था दूतो बा।
No. 1189.-[The affixes an \&cc., may come] when the meaning is What cois thereto-provided this br 1 BOND OR a 1 IPSSITrGER. Thus sroughna "that goes to Srughna"-i, a the road to Srughns or a messenger to Srughna.

\section*{}

सुम्यमिनिं्্রाबति स्रोघं ब्वान्यकुछद्धारम् ।
No. 1190.-[The affizes an \&ce, may come] when the meaning is tee gate that faces. Thus sraughna "which looks towards. Srughna"-as one of the gates of Kanyakubja doem

\section*{पधिछतब हाते ग्रन्ये। 8 । 1 ।}

No. 1191.-When the meaning is \(\perp\) Booz ychDe n subservimace [to any subject, then the affixes an \&co., may come after what denotes that subject]. Thus sardrakfiys "poychological"-meaning a book made with reference to the incorporate soul

\section*{सोगस निवासः 181 २।}

\section*{सुघो निबासोडस्य सोप:।}

No. 1192.-[The affixes an \&ec, may come] when the meaning is that THIS is HIs DWELLisc-PLACE. Thus eraughase "an inhebitant of Srughna."

\section*{तेन पोकल।}

पालिनिना म्राल्तं पाजिनीयम्।
No. 1193.-[The affixes anc \&sc, may come] when the meaning is what was enounced by him. Thus pdniniya "(the systeat of grammar) enounced by Pánini."
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { तस्सेदन 181き1?२०। } \\
& \text { उपगेर्रिदमोपगवम् । }
\end{aligned}
\]

Na 1192-[The affixes an de., may come] when the meaning in that THIs is Hus. Thus aupagava "which beloage to Upagu."

So much for those affiree that convey the meaninge referred to under Na. 1149.

\section*{तस विद्वारः 181 ₹ 12 ₹8।}

Na. 1195.-[The affix an may come] when the meaning is 1 ICODITICATIOM or product tiRREOT.

घसमने बिबारे टिलोप: 1 घथमनो बिबार घाष्म: । भास्मन: । मार्तिक: ।

Na. 1196. "There is ELIBIOX OP TEE LAST VOWEL WITH WHAT rowrows if or the word Afrux "a atone," waik the meaning is 4 Prodoct thereof"-(Na 1193). Thus atma "mado of stone"" [aod theo by Na. 1193] bhiemana "made of ashees" martilibes "made of earth."

\section*{}

धाद्विकारे। मयूरस्पाषयवो खिबातो बा मायूर. 1 मोर्षस्। 1 काबतां मस्म बा 1 ोेखल्लम ।

Na. 1197.-Ard [the afix an \&co, may come] Arter a word denoting AX AXMML, ARD a deciduous PLANT, AND a TREE, WBEN the meaning is 1 PAET. By the "and" it is meant that the cense may be also a product-(Na. 1193). Thus maynira "being part of a pencock" or "made of a peecock" [- as a fan made of its seathers], mawrua "of the Sanseviera seylanica"-the etalk or the asbee,-paippala "of the Pipal-trea."

सयसेतयेभ्षाषायासभथाधादनयो: 181 ह12881
 बनोत्यदि किम्ं 1 मेद्न: हूप: 1 बर्षाख्याध्छादनम ।
 ortiomalis after any primitive In THOBE Two meaningo-via product (Na. 1195) and part (Na. 1197), WaEx rertaze Yood ros crormmo is spoken of "Thus afinomgya or (by Na. 1098) dima-
na "made of stone." Why do we say "when neither food nor clothing is spoken of"? Witness maudga "made of kidney-beans" -as soup-[where the affix is an-not mayaf]; and borpaiea " made of cotton"-as clothing.

\section*{नित्यं दृद्यश्रादिभ्यः 181 ₹12881}

\section*{धास्रमयम ।}

No. 1199.- [The affixing of mayaf, which is optional in the case of the words specified in No. 1198, takes place] novarubly AFTER WORDS that have vriddei is ter first sthulble (Na 1158), aND after the words SArA "a reed" \&a. Thus dmsamaya "consisting of mango-trees."

\section*{गेग्यु पुरीषे181₹128प1:}

गोमयम् 1
No. 1200.-AND [there is the affix mayaf] AFTER the word 00 "a cow," in the sense of its duna. Thus gomaya "cow-dung."

\section*{ \\ गत्य्यम्। पयस्यम्। \\ दूति प्राग्दीव्यतीयाः ।}

No. 1201.-After the words 60 "a cow" and payas "mill," let there be the affix Yat. Thus gavya (Na 31) "being part of a cows." payasya "made of milk."

So much for the affires that convey the meanings referred to under No. 1068.

प्राग्वघतेष्ठक्र 18181 १1
तद्वातीत्यत: प्राक् ठगधिक्रियते ।
No. 1202.-[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD TO Na 1218, the affix tris bears rule.

> तेन दी ब्बति सनति जर्यति जितम 1818 ।२।
> घमेर्दोव्यति खनतिं जयति सितं का घराधिकम ।
> No. 1203.-[Let there be the affix thak, Na. 1202] when the sense is WHO PLAYS, DIGS, CONQUERS, or IS COMQUERED THEREWITH

Thus dikekike (No. 1101) "a dicer"-i. a who playe, conquers, or is conquered, with dico-[and 00 , from a word signifying an instrument for digging, may be formed what will aignify "who digs therewith"?

\section*{संज्वस्1818181}

दभा घंस्क्तात दाधिकम्। मारिधिषम्।
Na. 1204-[ 80, to0-Na. 1202-when the sense is what is composed thereof. Thus didhiba "made of curdes" madrichitios " made of pepper."

\section*{तरति 1818141 \\ ठुुपं तरति । बोड्डुपिष: ।}

Na 1203. - [ Sa, too- Na 1202-] when the sonse is who crosess therewith. Thus audupibes "who crosere by meane of a rate"
परति 18181 II

Na. 1206.-[ SO, too- \(\mathrm{Na} \cdot \mathrm{I} 202\)-when the sense is who coms or by means thereof. Thus hactiba "who travels by an alephant," cialhibes "who gote on with [-being fed on-] curde"

संसृष्ट 18181 PP।
दशर यंस्टं दाधिक्षम्।
Na. 1207.- [So, too-Na. 1202-] wher the seme is guriried tharewith. Thus ddilhiba "emenerd with curda"
पइ्रति 18181 ₹२।
बदरास्युख्बति बादर्षा: ।
Na. 1208-[ Bo, too-Na: 1202-] when we apeak \(\propto\) him wio exicura Thus bdidariba " who piake up jujuber"

\section*{रस्वति 18181 ह₹। \\ अ्मार्य रबति धामाष्षत:।}

No. 1209.-[ SO, too-No. 1202 -] when we speak of him FHO AIDS. Thus sdmajjika "who aids an aceembly"-as apeo tator-[—as the French say-" qui assiste \(\mathrm{a}^{\mathbf{\prime \prime}}\) "]

\section*{घब्द्र्दर्टं करोति 18181 ₹ै।}

घब्ं करोति घाब्बिक: । द्ड़ंरं करोति दार्टुऱि:।
No. 1210.- [So, too-there is the affix thak as directed in Na 1202, aftar the words sabdak "sound" and dardurra "croakiong] when we speak of what rares 4 somsd or 4 Croancima Thes iabdika "what makes a sound," dórduriba "what makes a cronkng."
धर्म चरति 18181821
धार्मिक: ।
No. 1211.-[SO, too, there is the affix phat after the mond Lharma "duty"] when we speak of him wBO plucrises duty. Thus dharmika "dutiful"

\section*{षचर्मान्च्चति घत्तव्यम । बार्धर्मिक:।}

No. 1212-"It 8BOOLD bE sTated that the affix (Na |211) comes ALso AFTER the word ADBABMA" Thus ciliarmilis ' undutiful."

\section*{शिब्पम्|8181पूप}

No. 1213.-[So, too-Na. 1202-] when wo speak of oee vhose \(\triangle B T\) is related thereto. Thus mordarigika "a drummer"vhose calling is to sound the drum.

\section*{मझरसम181814ू०1}

थसि: प्रहरापमस्य बार्धिक: 1 धानुष्त्र: ।
Na. 1214-[ \(\mathrm{SO}_{\mathrm{o}}\) too-No. 1202-] when we spenk of cee vhose wrAPON it in Thus deibe "a swordeman," dhimuchke "a nowman."

घोषमा8181दी।


Na. 1215.-[ \(\mathrm{SO}_{\mathrm{O}}\) too- Na . 1202-] when we speek of one whose BABIT is related thereto. Thus dpripiba "one whoee habit is to oat caker."

\section*{निम्मटे बसति 181810 इ। \\ नेच्रटिको मिद्धुख: ।}

\section*{दूति ठगधिदारः ।}

Na. 1216.- \(\left[\mathrm{SO}_{\mathrm{o}}\right.\) too-No. 1202-that comes after the word nibafa "neighbouring"] when we speak of one WHO DWELLS MEAR Thus naikatiba "living near"-for example, a beggar.

So much for the rules in which the affix thate is understood.

\section*{प्रानिधताद्यत् \(181810{ }^{2} 1\)}

तस्मे द्वितमित्यत: प्राग्यदधिक्रियते।
Na. 1217.-[In each aphorism] from this one rorward to Na. 1226, the affix Yat bears rule.

\section*{}

रत्य बह्हति रथ्य: । युय्य:। प्रासड्भ: ।
Na. 1218.-[Let there be the affix yat-Na. 1217-] when we speak of What bears IT-the thing borne being A CAr, a yoke, OR a mazik. Thus rathya "a carriage-horse"" yugya "bearing tho yoke," pricatigya "boing trained in a break."

\section*{घुरो यडुरों 18181001}

धुर्ये। होरय:।
Na. 1219.-Artice deroz "a loed," let there be yat or phak. Thee dhewrye or dhawogye (Na. 1086) "a boent of burden."

\footnotetext{
नैवययाषर्मविषमूषमूखतोतातुणाभ्यक्तायंतुर्यमाप्य -




}

No. 1220- [LLet yut come] AFTRR the words rav "a boas" vayas "age," dharka " merit," visha "poison," múla "a root" múla "something bought." sití "a furrow," asd tulk a bal ance," when the senses of the derivatives, respectively, are " 20 Ee CROSSED," "LIEE," "ATTAINABLE," "TO BE POT TO DEATH," " 70 be bent down," "EqUIVALRNT TO," "XEASURED OUT," ATD "EgOAL ly measurid." Thus navya "that can be croceed by a boet- i water," vayasya "one of like age," dhawmya (Na. 260) "attaieable through merit," vishya "to be put to death by poisoa," muilya "to be bent down from the root," milya "the price equivelent to something bought," astya (No 260) "moweured out by far-rows"-a field (ploughed), tulycs "meted by a balance 80 as to bo equal (to something else)."

\section*{तघ साधु: 18181 हटरा}

सामसु साधु: सामन्य:। कर्मयय: । घरख्य: ।
No. 1221.-[Let there be yat] when the sense is who is EIcellent in regard taereto. Thus admamya "coevecmant with the Sama-Veda," harmunya "fit for any act," banemya "good for refuge."

\section*{सभाया यः \(181812^{\circ} \mathrm{V} 1\)}

सभ्य: I

\section*{प्रति यतारवष्षः: ।}

No. 1222.-AFTRr the word sabií "an asembly," let there be the affix Yat. Thus sabhyce ( Na .260 ) "en sememor."

So much for the application of the affix yat (Na. 1817).

\section*{}

तेन क्रीत्तमित्यत: प्रान्ड छागधिलियते।
No. 1223.-[In each aphorism] from this o0e roswand 50 Na 1231, the affix cHBA bears rula.
उगवादिभ्यो यताप|१|२|

उवर्योन्ताद्ग बादिभ्यक्च यत्त। खस्यापषाद: 1 घङ्ञख्यं दारू । गव्यम् 1

Na. 1224.-AFTrer what ends in 0 or \(\dot{\mu}\), AND after the words 00 \&ic, let there be the affix Yat. This deburs chha (No. 1223). Thus íahtavya (No. 1078) "fit for a atake"-wood, guvya "suitable Sor cowre"

\section*{चाभि ममं ब । नभ्योडज: । मभ्यमश्वनम् ।}

Na. 1223.-"AxD mabha substituted FOR mibil "the nave of a wheel" (should be mentioned uuder No. 122t). Thus nabkyr "suitable for the nave of a wheel"-as the axle, or the grease for greasing it.

\section*{ \\ बस्सेम्यो हितो बत्मीयो गेधुकृ ।}

Na 1220.-[Let there be chhur] when we speak of what is surtable for that. Thus eatsigh "who is fit for (having the charge of) calves"-as a cow-milker.

\section*{घरीरावयबास्य । प । ? है।}

बन्त्यम् 1 बष्टगम्। मस्यम्।
No. 1227.-Afrse a word denoting a part of thr bodt, let there be the affix YAT. Thus dantyrs "suitable for the teeth," knophya "guitable for the throat," NASTA "suitable for the nose."

\section*{}

No. 1228.-AFTER the words ÁTXAX, viśwAJANA, AND after EBOCA as the FIFAL TERM in a compound, let there be the affix x
धाल्जाध्वनित खे \(1 \ddagger 181\) ?द्ट।
यतो खे पदृत्या स्त: । बात्मने हितममात्मभीजम्। विख्वबनीकम्। मातृमेगीज्र:।


No. 1229.-These two words ÁTXAN "soul" \(A N D\) DDHWar "a road," WHEN the affix RHA FOLLOW, remain in their primitive form. Thus átmanína (Nos. 1228 and 1086) "suitable for one's self," viśuscjunina " suitable for all men," matribhogina "fit to be possessed by the mother."

Here the extent of the [application of the] affires chra ( Na 1223) and yat (No. 1217) is completed.

\section*{पाग्वतेष्ठज्|यू1१।१टा \\ तेन तुल्यमित्यत: प्राक् ठर्जा नयते।}

No. 1230.-[In each aphorism] from this one porward to No. 1237, the affix teaǹ bears rule.

\section*{तेन होतम |y1२। ₹०।}

समत्या क्रीतं साप्रतिकम् । प्रास्थिकम् ।
No. 1231.-[Let there be the affix thai-No. 1230-] when we speak of what is bovart taremwite. Thus saptatibe (Nou 260 and 1101) "bought with seventy," prdsthike "bought for a prastha" [-i. e. for that measure of grain or the like]:

\section*{तस्येग्वर : |पू1१18२।}

सर्वसूम्पृथियीक्यामयोो स्त:। घनुयतिकादीनां घ 1 घर्वसूमे रीखर: सार्वमेम:। पार्थिव:।

No. 1232.- When we speak of the Lord thirreof, the affires an and aǹ, respectively, come after the words survabhimi "the whole earth," and prithive "the earth." In accordance with Na. 1180 [a vriddhi being the substitute of the vowel in both members of the compound] we have sárvabhauma (No. 1239) "the land of the whole earth," parthiva "a lord of the earth."

\section*{ नवतिशतम्। प1? पूरेट।}

रते रुठयब्वा निपात्यन्से।
No. 1233.-The following words, the sense of which has no relation to their etymology, are anomalous-viz PLíKII "a line,"
 CBCśat " Gify," sunsett " sixty," saptati "seventy," aStity. "eaghty," MAVATI "ninety," AND SATA "a hundred"

\section*{तदर्षति। 1 121 है?}

घदेतच्चर्नर्रोंत इलेतच्छरिख:।
Na. 1234-[There may the thair-as in No. 1231] when we epeak of nee who descrves teit. Thus fwuituchchhatrika " who deeprices a whito umbrella"

\section*{दलाfद्यो य: M 1? I हैई ।}

स्योय: 1 दर्यमर्षति खर्स: । बर्ये: 1 बध्य: ।
Na. 1235.-ATTER the word DAIpA "a fine" \&aca let there be tbe affix YL. Thus dandya "deeerving to be fined," arghya "doerving worship," vadhya "deeorving to bo killed."

\section*{तेन निटंजम। प1? 10ع1}


\section*{रूति ठझेगबवधिः।}

No. 1236.-[There may be thain-as in No. 1231-] when we epeak of what is \(\angle\) ccoumplisaed by manss tararor. 'Thus ahniha "to be accomplished in a day"-(a cortain portion of reading).

Thus fur is the estent of the affix than (No. 1230).
तेन तुब्यं किया चेर्षति: 14 1? 12? पू।
 मूत्र 1 पुर्ण तुलाल: स्थ्थाल: 1

Na. 1237.-Let the affix vATI be added, wher we speak of what in Luke takreto-providid [the likenem have reference to] an scriox. Thus brdhenunavad (No. 899) arkfice" he stodioe likea Becthman." Why do we may "provided the likenees have referecen to an action \({ }^{7}\) " Becencee thio doee not apply when the likosues bee referceco to a quality -chbue putroria tulyak chicilah "lange like (i a a as lerge a) the con."

\section*{}

मथुरायामिब मथुराबत् मुचे प्राबार:। चेषस्टेब चेचबन्मेबस्य गाव:।
No. 1238.-[The affix vati may be employed-as in Na. 1237 when we speak of something as being] LIEE what is Tansp in or thercor. Thus mathurávat "like that in Mathora"speaking of the rampart of Srughna; chaitravat "like thow of Chaitra"-speaking of Maitra's cows.

\section*{तस्य भावस्ततलो। 1 । 1 २२ह।}

प्रकृतिजन्यबोधे प्रकाऱे भाव: 1 गोभाषो गोत्वम् 1 त्वन्तं कोबस् ।

No. 1239.-Let the affixes TWA \(A\) ND TAL come [after a mord denoting anything] when we speak of the nature (or geaws) therkor. By "nature" we mean that which differences [from knowledge in general] the knowledge produced by [what is deooted by] the primitive. Thus gotwa "the natare of a cow" [-this being that which renders special the knowledge produced by the consideration of a cow, or which renders the knowledge differeat from the knowledge produced by the consideration of adything else than a cow]. What ends in two is neutar.

\section*{श्ञा च त्वात् । 1 1 1 २२०।}

 भाष: स्वेगयम । स्वीत्वम्। स्व्वोता। पोंस्त्र्। पुंस्त्वम्। पुंस्ता।

No. 1240.-AND [in each aphorism] from this one forward is FAR AS the aphorism V. 1. 136, the affixes TWA and tal bear rie This rule is intended to secure admission [for these two affixes] notwithstanding bars [in the shape of subsequent aphorisms direcing the employment of other affixes]. The word "and" [in the apborism] is intended to secure tbeir admission notwithstanding the affixes naì and snaǹ [see Nio. 1079]. Thus "the nature of a o male" may be expressed by either struina (No. 1076 or atritue, or strita, und. "the nature of a male" by paurisna, or puindenar puristć.

\section*{पृथ्वादिभ्य द्रमनिज्वा। \& し? । २२P। वायधनमपादिसमाबेखार्थम्।}

No. 1241.-ATtrir the wands PRITRO "large" \&C., there is OPTIOXAlLY the affix imanich. The expreasion "optionally" is employed with the intention of eccuring admission for the affixes ens be.

\section*{}

चेमेयस्सु 1
Na. 1242.-Let a be the substitute OF PI, PRECEDED BI a comsomaxt and not loxa bi positiox (Na. 483).

\section*{टे: 1 181 शयू 1}



Na. 1248-Let there be elision of TEE Last-vowel witn what poLlows IT, when the affixes ichthan (Na. 1306), iman (Na 12t1) and fyasun (No. 1310) follow. The change to ra (directed by No. 1242) belongs only to the words prithrs "large," mride "poth, bhrika "much," krifa "thin," dridha " strong," and parioridha "a superior." Thus prathiman (Nos. 124l and 1243) - parthava "greatnees," mradiman or márdava "coftneas."


Na. 124t-AutD the affix saynit may come Arter words dosoting CoLOURs, AID after the words Dplpan "strong" da. By the "and" it is meant that the affix imanich (Na 12t1) may be amplojed. Thus Cauldya or fubliman "whitoseen," ddrdhya or dradiman (Na. 1242) "firmocen"




No. 1245.-AND WHEN \(\triangle C T I O N S\) ARE SPOKEN OF [ehynin may come] \(\triangle\) FTER words EXPRESSIVE OF QUALITIES, \(A N D\) after the worde brábmañ \&cc. By the "and" it is meant that this affix may be employed when the nature ( No . 1239) is spoken of. Thus jddya or maudhya "the nature or the conduct of an idiot," brakmayya "the nature or the conduct of a Brahman." This class of worde ("brálmance \&a.") is one the fact of a word's belouging to which is known only from the forms [met with in writers of authoritysee No. 53].

\section*{}

सस्यम् ।
No. 1246.-AFter the word sakir "a friend" there may be the affix Y. Thus sakhya "frieudship."

कापेयम्। घ्वातेयम्।
No. 1247.—AFTER the words KApI "a monkey" AND Jìfiti "a kinsman" there may be the affix pHak. Thus kdpeya (Noe 1086 and 1073) "the nature or conduct of a monkey," jnoateyus "affinity."

\section*{}

सेनापत्यम् \(\mid\) पोरोहित्यम् । दूति नज्स्सनोरधिकारः
No. 1248.-AFTER words ending in Pati, aND after the word pOrohita "a priest" \&ca, there may be the affix YAK. Thus saincipatya "the duty of a general," paurohitya "the office of a priest." .

So much for the province of the affixes nari and masi (Na. 1077).

धान्यानां भवने क्षेचे खज्|प।२।?।
मुद्नानां भवनं बेषें मोद्नोनम् ।
No. 1249.-When we speak of a place for grain, or a field of it, there may be the affix khaì. Thus maudgina (No. 1086)
" fit for kidney-beans"-meaning a place for storing them or field for growing them.

\section*{द्रोसिसाब्योर्ढद्न्य | | | |P|}

देरेयम्ं। घालेयम्।
No. 1250.-(In the senses specified in No. 1949). the affix parat may come after the worde Vrimi AND Blin "rice" Thus variogar or calloyes "fit for rioe"-a field.

\section*{दैबंगवीनं संघायाम।पू।२। २₹।} भवनीते निषातितोडायम्।
Na. 1251.-The word haryakanvina-an appllentivz signifying "freeb butter"-is anomaloua.

तारला: घंजाता बस्य तारषितं कम:। परिडत:। घाकृतिगयोग्या

Na. 1232-The affix itice may come Aftrk the worde tiraIL "a star" \&a, when wo speak of that warbioy this is opseaver. Thus tarakita "atarty"-[apeaking of the aky, the stars of which aro observed], pun!!ita "lowned"-[in whom pancics bearning" is observed].

This clese of words ("taraka do.") is one the fnot of a word's belooging to which is known ooly from the forms [met with in writers of anthority-me Na. 53].

\section*{}

\section*{बहु घ्रमाखमस्य छरुद्वयसम् 1 बरुदध्रम् 1 हरुमाजम्।}

No. 1253. - Whirr we opeak of somothing as being of a cortain ressong the affixe Dwayishch, dLarmach axd xitalce [may come aftor that to which wo remart its equality. Thus ifrudmayana, or frudaghna, or frumativa, "es high es the thigh.

\section*{यत् परिमायमस्य यावान् । तावान् । एतावान् ।}

No. 1254.-When we speak of measure, let the affix vatci come after the pronouns Yad, TAD, AND ETAD. Thus garoat ( Na . 377) "as much as"-(i. e. "the measure thereof being that which" -), tavat " so much," etavat "thus much."

\section*{सांखाया प्रवयवे तयप्। पू। २। ४२।}

पस्षावयवा घ्यस्य पस्रत्यम्य ।
No. 1205.-The affix tAYAP may come AFTER a noieral when [we speak of something as having that number of] pnics Thus parichataya "having five parts."

\section*{द्विचिभ्यां तयस्यायज्वा। | । २। \&₹।}

\section*{दूयम् । द्वितयम् I जयम् । चितयम् ।}

No. 1256-The affix \(\triangle\) yace is optionally the substitate or taya (No. 1255) AfTER DWI "two" and tri "threa". This dwaya or dwitaya "a couple," traya or tritaya "a triad."

\section*{उभादुदात्तो नित्यम्। पू। २। 88 ।}

\section*{उभयम् I}

No. 1257.-AFTER the word OBHA "both," the affir ayack, ACUTELY \(\triangle C C E N T E D\), shall \(\operatorname{ALWAYs}\) be employed (and never tayopNo. 1256). Thus ubhaya "the set of both."

\section*{तय पूरब डट्। प । २। \&とし}

\section*{एकादथानां पूरखा एकादश: ।}

No. 1258.-Let pat be the affix when we speak of the completer thereof. Thus ckidasa "the eleventh"-(i. a the one which, added to ten, completes the eleven).

\section*{नान्ताद्सं ब्यार्दर्मद्। पू। २ 18 ह।}

मडागम: । पत्रानां पूरख: पज्ञरम: । नान्तात् क्रिम् । विंघ:।
No. 1259.-Let mat be the augment [of the affix daf-Na 1258-] AFTER WHAT numeral ENDS WITH the letter \(N\) AND Is yot preceded by another nokeral fi. e. not baing at the end of
a compound numeral such as trayodasian "thirteen"]. Thus paischama "the fifth" [the completer of the five]. Why do we any "ends with the letter n! \(\mathrm{r}^{\prime \prime}\) Witnems viriba (Na. 1260) "the twentieth."

\section*{ति विंमरोर्डित 1 \& 18128 P 1}

विंयतेमस्य नियसंसंय लोपो निति परे । विंघ: 1 घंस्यादे: Fिम्न 1 सबद्धा: 1

No. 1260.-Let there be alision of the syllable TI of the word Vribati "twenty," being a bha (No. 185), when an affix wITH an mpicitory p rollows. Thus viriba (Na. 1258) "the twentieth" Why do we aay (in No. 1259) "not preceded by another numaral " Witnees akdiaio "the eloventh"-[from aldidaian "cleven"t

\section*{षट्यूतिक्षतिपयषतुरों थुक्| | । । २। पू२।}
 -्ट्ट 1 बतिपयघ: 1 चतुर्ट: ।

Na. 1261.-When daf (No. 1258) follows, let thur be the angment or the words sBAsi "aix," IATI "how many i," KATIPAYA "eeveral," ABD CRATOR "four." Thus ehashtha "the sixth" [the completer of the six-]; kutitha "the which in order f" i a the first, cecond, or what 1] The word katipaya [though not a numeral and bence not falling under No. 1258] takee the affix dat in consequence of this rule [which directs that this affix following that word ahall receive an augment]. Thus latipayatha "the ose in order after several "- [i. a the oue in order after the ecoond, thind, or the like indefinitely-]; ahaturtha "the fourth."

\section*{}

बट्टॉडपाद्द: I द्वयो: पूरोो द्वितीय:।
Na 1262-ATrISR the word DWI "two" lot the affix be TIYA. This debars daf (Na 1258). Thus duvitiya "the second"-that which completes the twa


\section*{तृतीय:।}

No. 1263.-AND \(\operatorname{AFTER}\) the word TRI "three" [let there be tiya-No. 1254-] AND let a vowel be substituted for the semi-vowel-[i. e. let there be the vowel \(r i\) in the room of the r]. Thmes tritiya (No. 283) "the third."

\section*{}

\section*{श्योशिय:। बेत्यनुनृतेश्कान्दय:।}

No. 1264.-The word Erotriyar is anomalously employed to denote one who has studied thr Chinandas-i. e. the Scripturea Thus (the final \(n\) being indicatory) srotriya "a Brahman learned in the Vedus." As the word "optionally" is supplied [from V. 2. 77.] we may also have chhandasa in the same sense.

\section*{पूर्वादिनिः | पू| २। दę!}

पूवं ज्ञातमनेन पूर्षो ।
No. 1263.-The affix ini may come 4 PTER the word Púry "former," when we speak of one by whom something was formerly known (or the like). Thus pirvin "by whom something was formerly known (or the like)."

\section*{}

कृतपूर्वी।
No. 1266.-AND [the affix ini-No. 1265-] may come 1r. ter the word purva with some [related word prefixed]. Thws kritapurvin "who formerly made."

\section*{हूष्टादिभ्यश्य । Y | २ | ECI}

इट्टमनेन छट्टी। घघीती।
No. 1267.-AND [the affix ini-No. 1265-] may come 1 TER the words IsHTA "wished" \&c. Thus ishtin "who wished," adkitin "who studied."

\section*{तद्स्यास्यस्सिन्निति मतुप् । पू | २। \&\& ।}

गावोडस्यास्मिन् बा सन्ति गोमान् ।

Na. 1268.-The affix MATUP may come after a word denoting anything, when we speak of one whose IT 18, or IN whoM IT is. Thue gomat "who has cowe" [as a man], or "in which there are cows" [as a pecture].

\section*{तजैँ मर्वर्यें। 181 १२1}

तान्तसान्तो मंंज्चो स्तो मत्वर्य प्रस्यये। संग्रसारणम्। विदुप्मान्।
Na. 1269.-Wonds emping IN T AND words ending in 8 are celled bha, witar an affix wITH FORCE OF MaTUP (No. 1268) rownows [Thus, in the example following, by No. 382, which appliees in virtue of the word's being a bha], a vowel is subetituted for the semi-vowel [of the word viluoce "a sage"] and we have viduchmat "where there are sages."

गुणव्धनेम्यो मतुपा लुगिष्ट: 1 घुला गुयोडस्यस्तोति घुल्त:

\section*{षट: 1 कृष्म: ।}

No. 1270.-"The susiox (Tuk) of matup is.wisied [by Patadjali] ATTRR words dexotisg gualitirs [when we speak of 000 who pomeves the quanitrf" Thus fukla "in which there is the quality of white"-as (white) cloth, kriakna "in which there is the quality of black."

\section*{}

छूदाल्: 1 छूलवान् । प्रालिस्थात् किम्। जिखाषान् दीप: । प्रख्यह्गुदेब। नेह 1 मेधाषान्।

Na. 1271-The affix lack [with the force of matup-Ne. 1268-] may OPTIOXALLT come AFTEX a word ExDing ix long í and denoting something TBLT EXISTs (as a member thereof) IN a uviso serra. Thus chidfala or chídfurut (Na 1245) "created." Why do we say "that exists in a living boing"? Witnees dikhduat "created "-when it means "a lamp" [with ite creet of flame]. As the affix lack can be employed only after what denotes "a momber or limb" of a living being, it cannot be emplojed in the following cono-viz-madharat "posemening intalligenca"


\section*{लोमादिम्य: घ:। लोमचः। लोमवान् । पामादिभ्यो न:। । पामन:।}

No. 1272.-After the words loxan "hair of the body" \&c, PÁman "cutaneous eruption" \&C., aND Picecerí "rice-mater"
 śa being placed after lomun dec., we may have lomaks ( Na .200 ) or (by No. 1268) lomarut " hairy;" and the affix na being phead after páman \&ec., we may have pámanc "scabby."

\section*{घड्गात् कल्याये। धह्नहां।}

No. 1273-"[And the affix na-No. 1272-may come] Lr TER the word \(\triangle\) TGGA 'the body,'-WHEN we speak of those whoe persons are beactiful." Thus angana (Na. 1341) "a woman"

लन्त्र्या घच्च । लबनख: । पिद्धादिभ्य इ्लच। पिद्धिस। पिच्धवान् 1

No. 1274.-"Short \(\Delta\) may be the substitute of the word ursuyf 'prosperity,' AND [there is the affix na]." Thus lakelimens " prosperous."

The affix ilach [as stated in No. 1272] being optional afts pichchhá \&c., we may have pichchhila or pichchhavat "broth \& rice-water."

\section*{}

उद्मता दन्ता घस्य दन्तुर: ।
No. 1275.-The affix URACE may come AFTER the wod DANTA "a tooth," WHEN PROMINENT teeth are connoted This dantuia "who possesses prominent teeth."

\section*{}

\section*{केयव: । के यवान् ।}

No. 1276.-AyTER the word ERSA "hair" the affix vimy optionally come. Thus kesava or kefavat "posscesing [a in head of ] hair."

\section*{बन्नेय्योगण दृखते । माखि:।}
 oryer words also." Thus manive "pomensing a gem"-[one of the serpants of Patila].

\section*{घर्जगे लोपस्च 1 घर्याव: ।}

Na. 1278.-"[The affix va-Na. 1276-may come] AFTEr the word armas 'wator,' \(1 \times 2\) then there is sLrsiox of tho final e." Thus arpara "the oceen."

\section*{घुत घनिउनै। リ । २। १२ฯ।}

दर्डी। दरिडछ: ।
Na. 1279.-AFTER words ending in short 1 there may be the afires Din urd piun [with the force of matup-Na. 1268-]. Thes dandim or dandibe (Na. J101) "having a stafi."

\section*{ \\ च्रीन्दी। द्वीद्धिक: ।}

No. 1280.-And [the affixe mentioned in No- 1979 may come] ATTER the worde VRini "rice" dec. Thus erfhin or erchika "having or bearing rice"

\section*{צ्रस्सायामेधाबचे विनिः। प । २। २२?। \\ ययस्ती। यध्स्बाम् 1 मायाबी। मेधाबी। माब्बी।}

No. 1281.-ArTER words ending in As, ard after XíYK"illacion" AXD MeDBi "intalligence," and spuJ "a gariand," there may be the affix VDIL Thus galaowin or yakarvat (Na. 1268) "famoses" maydivin "illusive," madludvin "intalligunt," anagwin "waring a garland."

\section*{ \\ एमi ।}

Na. 1282-ATrize the word Víci "specch" there may be the affix currr. Thus vignin (Na. 838) "eloqueat"



\section*{- दूति मत्वर्योया: ।}

No. 1283.-After the words \(\triangle\) RSAS "piles" \&C, there may be the affix ACE. Thus ardasa "afflicted with piles" This is a class of words, the words belonging to which are known ouly by their forms-(No. 53).

So much for the affixes which have the same force as matup(Np. 1268).

\section*{}

दिक्तुघ्बेल्य इूत्यत: प्राम्बन्द्यमाया: प्रत्यया विभत्तियंत्ञा: स्यु। 1 घथ स्वार्थिका: ।
No. 1284.-Let the affixes that are spoken of from this aphorism FORWARD as far as V. 3. 27. be called vibiakti.

The affixes spoken of henceforward leave to the words their own denotation [-see No. 1287.-The rule Na. 1067, the affisee superintended by which produce epithets connoting the rease of the primitive and denoting something else, extends no further then this].
किंसर्वनामबहुम्ये।ड्यार्ाद्यः | पू | ₹। २ ।
किम: सर्वनाम्नो बहुयब्बान्चेति प्राद्दिथारधिक्यियते।
No. 1285.-[The affixee mentioned uuder No. 128t are to come] AFTER the word Kix "what 7" AND after a prosoxisll, AND batd "much." but NOT AFTER TROSE [of the pronominaluNo. 170-] OF WHICH THE FIRST IS DWI "two" [Lim-which is among theso-having been already specified]. This set of provisions exercises an influence on each rule as far as V. 3. 27.

\section*{पघ्षम्यार्त्तसिब्| प | ₹ ! १।}

प्र्यम्यन्तेप्य: किमादिभ्यस्तघिल्य बा स्यात् ।
No. 1286.-AFTRR the words kim \&oc. (Na. 1285) in TaE Fins CASE let there be optionally the uffix TASIL

\section*{}

\section*{किम: हुर्तादो हादो च विभरतो 1 फुत: 1 बस्मात्त।}

No. 1987.-The substitute of kim "what \(\mathrm{r}^{\prime \prime}\) is EU , when a vibhaldi (Na 1284) beginning with the letter T [called ti, in the aphorism, for the sake of pronunciation] OR a rollows. Thus Luctak (Na. 1286) "from what f" or "whence f"

\section*{ \\ पाद्दियीये । हत:।}

Na. 1288. -The substitute or IDAM "this" is 18 , when one of the affixes apecified under Na. 1284 followe. Thus itak (No. 1286) "from this" or "beace"

\section*{एतदोगम्|y|₹|y|}

पाद्यिगीये । बनेकालम्वात् बर्बादेगः। बत:। बमुत: 1 यत:।

\section*{ศर: I बहुत: 1 धादेस्तु 1 द्वाभ्याम् I}

Na. 1289.-The subetitute or ETAD "thig," when one of the affixes specified under No. 1284 follown, is \(1 \times\). As it consints of mose than one letter, this subetitate takes the place of the whole term (Na 88). Thus atah (Nos 1286 and 200) "from this" or "beoce," [and, as further applications of No. 1286, we have] amertak ( Na .886 ) "bence," yatah "whooce," tutah "thence," bakwak "from many,"-but as, after duci do. (No. 1885), the afin is not allowable, we can expreme "from the two, only by drodbhytion.

\section*{}

तस्सि 1 परित: 1 वर्वत्त इत्पर्यं: 1 बमित: 1 वभयत इत्यर्य:।
Na. 1290-AND the affix tacil may come AFTRE THE Two monde PAEI "around" AMD ABAI "againat." Thus porifal-maning "all round" and abbibak-menaing "oa both aidoan"

\author{
 \\ जा सा बह।
}

No. 1291.—AFTrR (the words kim deo,-Na 1285-ia) I: sevente case let there be optionally the affix trat. Thes late (No. 1287) "in what 7 " or "where \(\mathrm{r}^{\prime \prime}\); yation (Noe 218 and 300 , "where," bahutra "in many places."

\section*{}

बलोडपषाद: । छह।
No. 1292-AFTER IDAx "this" (in the 7th cace) let there b the affix HL. This debars tral (No. 1290). Thus iha (Na 1230) "here."

\section*{}

\section*{घा स्यात् ।}

No. 1293.-AFter kix "whut f" [in the 7th case] let them be optionally UT.

\section*{}

किम: 1 ब्वा 1 छुर 1
No. 1294. -The substitute of kim "what \(f^{\prime \prime}\) wien the afis AT (No. 1292) follows, is EWL. Thus lewa, in the mame enoe kutra (No. 1291 ), " where?"

\section*{}

पड्रूमीसमीतरविभत्यन्तादाप लसिलादयो दृब्यनो। दृचिये
 भबन्तम् 1 तब भवन्तम् 1 एबं दोर्यायु: देषानां पिय: 1 घायुप्मन्ऩ।

No. 1203.-Trese affixes tasil (No. 1286) \&C., ARE sexer coesing Apter kim dec. (No. 1283) ending with otare caso afixies also besides the 5th (No. 1286) and 7th (Na. 1291). By the anployment of the expressicn "are seen" it is hinted that this mey take place [not on every occession, but] only when in juxtaposition with such a word as bhavut "your Honour." Thus, employed in the same sense as sa bhavdin "your Honour," we see tato bhawem and tatra bhavin; and, in the 2d casa, tato bhavariam and teters bhavantam. So too [when the word in juxtapocition is] dfrgitywe
"loog-lived," devdndm priya "dear to the gods," or dyuchmat " long-lived"

\section*{सर्वैद्यान्यकिंयतद: काने दा। पू। ₹। १पू।}

\section*{समम्यन्न्मे्य: घालाथँं दा स्यात् ।}

Na. 1290.-Let D.S come atrer sarva "all," eka "one," AXITA "other," IN "whatr" YAD "which," AND TAD "that," in the 7th cace, when we speak of TIME

\section*{सर्वस्य सेगन्यतरस्यां fि 1 प | ₹ । है।}

दादो प्राम्दिथीये घर्बेम्य हो बा। घर्वस्मिन् काले सदा। घर्ववा 1 घन्यदा 1 बदा । यदा 1 तदा। काले किम् 1 सर्वष देशे।

No. 1297.-Tbe subatitute, oftioxally, of saRva "all," is 34, wher an affix, of those specificd under No. 1284, begianing with the letter D, rollows. Thus aulf (No. 1290) or gervadd "at evory time" or "always" anyadd "at another time," kadd "whear" yuld "when," tudd "then." Why "wher we apenk of timc" ( Na 1296) ; Witucse earvotiva [where, although the case in the 7th, the affix is not dd, hecause the sense ix] "in every place" ose "overywhere."

\section*{}

घमम्यन्तात् I
Na. 1298.-Afrer idax "this" in the Tth case, let there bo the affix rill.

इतेतै। रथेः 1 प1 \(\overline{8} 181\)
₹वम एत ₹त् एतो सो ₹फादो धक्षारादो च्राम्दियीये परे। यस्मिन् बाले यराई्ड । बाले किम्। इए देचे।

No. 1299.-Of iulam "this" [when we speak of time] the senbelitutes are the two ETL \(\triangle\) ND IT, WhRN an affix, of thnse specifod under Na 1284, baginniug with the lettar a OR beginning with the lotior Th, reapectively, rollows. Thus atarki "at this time" Why "whoa we speak of time r" Witness iha [formed by Na. 1202 wheo we mean] "in this place" or "bere."

\section*{ज्रनद्यतने हिंबन्यतरस्याम् |y | ₹ । २२।}

काई । कदा । याई्दे। यदा। लह्हि। तदा ।
No. 1300.-When we speak of time not of tar curackt day, the affix reil may le employed optionally. Thus barki (Nos. 297 and 260) or kudá (No. 1296) "when T" yarhi or yadb "when," tuvilui or tudá " then."

\section*{}

एत इत् एतो स्तो रफादो थादो च प्राम्दियीये। एतस्मिन् बले एर्ताद्दि।

No. 1301.-Or ETad "this," [when wo speak of time], the substitutes are the two eta and it, when an affix, of thoee speciinad under No. 1284, beginning with the letter \(r\) or with the letter th, respectively, follows. Thus eturhi "at this time"

\section*{प्रकारव.चने याल्। पू।₹। २३।. \\ प्रकारशृतिम्य: किमाद्विभ्यस्थाल् । तेन प्रकारेख तथा।}

No. 1302.-The affix taíc may come after the wordelim \&ec., (No. 1285) WHEN WE SPEAE OF a KIND, or manner, of being Thus tathe " 80 ," "in that manner."

\section*{ \\ थालोडपवाद:।}

No. 1303.-AFTER the worl idAM " this" let there be the afix THAsLC. This bebars thál (No. 1302).

एतदोरण वाच्य: । घ्रनेन एतेन प्रकारेग घा इत्थम्।
No. 1304.-"It [viz., thamu-No. 1303] shound be sTatid to cone after etad 'this' also." Thus ittham (No. 1299 and 1301) "thus," "in this manner."

केन प्रकारेष कथम्।
दूति पार्दिशीयाः।

Na 1305.-AND ATTER xII " whatf" [the affix thamu-No. 1803-may coma. Thuskutham (Na. 297) "Low r" "in what manner \({ }^{\circ}\)

80 much for the affixer specified under No. 1284.

\section*{धतियायने तमविष्षनी। प I ₹ 1 पू।}

घतिययकिधिष्टार्यकूते: स्वार्थ पती सत: 1 घयमेषम्मतिशयेनाव बन्वतम: । लघुतम: 1 लधिन्ठ: ।

Na. 1306. Thew two affixen, THMAP AND ISHTHAN, come ater a word, the worl retaining its denotation, WHEx the aense is differenced by ExCESS. Thus edhyratume "the richest"-" be who -of theoo-is wealthy mar' "Eoxty or par acoclloncs ;" laghutama or laghichitha (Na. 1243) "the lighteat"

तिख्याप। ह। पूही
तिबन्तादतिथये योत्ये तमप् स्यात् 1
Na. 1807.-AND \(\triangle\) FTrer what ende with a tense cirfix, when exceen is to be connoter, let there be the affix tamap (No. 1806).

\section*{तरममयै घः । १ । १। २२।}

Na. 1808-Let the two affixes [of the comparative and the eapertative degree, via] TARAP AND TAMAP be called OHL

\section*{}




Na 1809.-AFTER IIX "what ?," AND what ends with ter lotter 5 OR with a TExsz-AFFIX, AND after an indechinable, let there be lXTX ATTKZ an AFFIX OF the comparative or superlative
 kintamion " how exceesively [it rains-or the like]i" pachatitamine " be cooks aurprisingly," uchchaistamdim "mont loftily or loodly." But wheo the exces belonge [not to an action doe, but] to a cabatanco- rchchesiniamas turuh "a mout lofty tree."

\section*{छिवचनविभज्येपपपद् तरबोयसुने । \＆। ₹। पू৩।} द्वयोरेकस्यातिशये विभत्तब्ये चोपपदे सुम्रिछन्तादेतो स： 1 पूक योरपवाद：। श्रयमनयेरतिघयेन लघुल्युत्रत： 1 लघीयान् । उदोच्या：प्राचेम्य：पटुतरा：। षटोयांस：।

No．1310．－These two affixes tarap and fyasun come ater what ends with a case－affix or a tense－affix，when the trix II CONSTRCCTION with it is a duAl，and there is excess in the one out of the two，AND when［to mark excess］the term in construction is contrasted［by the affix of the fifth case with the sense of＂thas，＂ －II．3．42］．This debars the two former affixes（No．1306）．Thus laghutara or laghiyas＂the lighter－［the one of the two that is light purr excellence］；and so too when we speak of the Nor－ therns as being＂more clever＂prdchyebhyah＂than the Recterna＂

\section*{प्रशस्यस्य श्रः｜पू｜₹｜६゚｜}

छछ्हुयसो：परत：।
No．1311．－Of the word prasasya＂excellent＂let sbi be the substitute wheu ishflan（No．1306）and fyasun（No．1310）follow．

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छछादावेशाच् प्रकृत्या स्थात् 1 श्रेप्रः। घ्रेयान् ।
No．1312．－Let a word wita a snvale vower remain in its ordainal form when the affix ishthan or the like（No．1311）fot－ lows．Thus éreahtha＂most excellent，＂sreyas＂more excellent＂．

\section*{ज्य च゙ゆ1き1 है？}

प्रशस्यस्म न्यादेग इह्ठेग्यो：। ब्येश：।
No．1313．－AND JYA may be the substitute of the word pro－ sasya（No．1311）when the affixes ishthan and fyceun follow．Thw jyeshfha＂the most excellent．＂

उ्यादादीयसः 1 है। 81 १दू०।
बादे：परस्य । छ्यायान् ।

Na. 1314.-Let long \(i\) be the substitute or the affix írasun coming AFTKR JYA (Na. 1313). By No. 88 the substitute takes the place of the first letter only. Thus jydyas "more excellent."

\section*{बहोर्बोपा भू ष बछेः 1 है 181 शूट।}

बहो: उरयोरिमेयदोलाँप: स्या्व्बहोएच भूरादेग: 1 भूमा ।
Na. 1313.-Let there be elision of ima (No. 12t1) and fyasun (Na. 1310) coming arter the word baru " much," AND let bHÓ be the subetitute of BaBU. Thus bhuinan "multeity."

\section*{₹ष्ठस यिद्ध 1 है 181 २पूट।}

बरो: परस्य छुस्म लोप: स्याधियागमश्च। भूयिष्ठ:।
Na. 1316.-Let there be elision of (tha first letter of) IsHTruar ( Na 1306) coming after the word bahu "much," AXD let there be the sagment YIT. Thus bhiryishtha "most."

\section*{}

चुेयद्ये: 1 घतिययेन मम्बी। संच्चि: 1 मघीयान् 1 घतिघयेन त्वव्वान्। त्वधिस्: 1 त्वचीयाम्।

Na. 1317.-Let there be rlision of Vix ( Na .1981 ) and matu (Na. 1268) when iehthan (No. 1306) and fyasun (Nu. 1310) follow. Thus [from sragwin "garlunded"] snajiahthe " most profuceiy decorated with garlands," srajiface "more profusely docorated with garlands" troackichtha "having abundant akio or bark," troach fyare "having more ukin."

 Frumad 1

Na 1818.-The three afficee, EALPA, DRÉYA, \(\operatorname{AND}\) DESSYAR, may be eauployed when there is a sLiGHT imCOMPLETMEREs Thus vilwatisulpa "who in somewhat lees than a loarned man" -"an inferior scholar,"-and, in the mame sense, vidroaddetya and vidraadilativa [ 80 ton with a verb]-pachutilulpain " he cooks incompletely" or "he does not finish cooking."

\section*{विभाषा सुपे बहुच् पुरस्तात् तु। प ! ३। हृढ।}

इष्टून: पट्टः । बहुप्टु: । पटुकल्प: । सुप: बिस्। पर्वात्र कल्पम्न 1

No. 1319. Optionally batuct [in the sense specifed in No. 1318] may come AFTER what ends with a cask-AFFIX-bot [instead of AFTER, let it stand] before. This babupify a pafukcalpr "almost clever"-"clever minus a little." Why do we say "after what ends with a case-affix p" Because, with a rech, we can have only such a form as pachatikalpam-see Na. 1318.

\section*{भारिवात् कः।य1₹1001}

दूवे प्रतिकृताबित्यत: व्राक् काधिक्कार:।
No. 1320.-[In each aphorism] from this one FORWARD is FAR AS No. 1326, there is the influence of the affix Ka.

\section*{}

\section*{कापवादः।}

No. 1321.-Let akach come before thr last vowir witi what follows it of indechinables and pronominals. This de bars ka (No. 1320).

\section*{प्रদ্মাते। पू । ३ । ৩३ । \\ कस्यायमश्वोडख्वक: । उत्वक: । नीचले: । सर्बक:।}

No. 1322-When the thing is spoken of as unknown [thea let there be ka-No. 1320-]. Thus aíwaka "the horse [of whoo is this]?" uchchakaih "[is it] high ?" nichabaih "[is it] bri' sucreakaih "[was this agreed to] by all t"
क्रात्मिते।यू। ₹108।

No. 1323.-When the thing is spoken of as comrarpiras [then let there be ka-No. 1320-]. Thus aswaba "a soms horse."
बिंयत्तदो निर्धररए देयारेकस डतरण।|झ। इटंश

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\section*{घनयो: बतरो छेव्सघ: । यतर: । ततर: ।}

Na. 132t-Let the affix pataraci come after the words ETI "what f" YAD "which," AND TAD "that," whey the point in queation is the determinime of the onk out of two. Thus Leatasa "which of the two r "-which one is the follower of Vish-puli-yatara "of the two the one who," tatara " of the two -chat one."

\section*{}

जतिपरिप्न चति प्रत्याष्थातमाकरे। बतमा भषतां बठ:।


\section*{द्रनि मागिषीया: ॥}
. Na. 1325.-Optionaliy [after kim \&e,-see No. 1324-] there may be the affix patumuch [when the oljeot is the determining of the one] out or mary, the question beivo that or caste The reatriction conveyed in the words "the question being that of casto" is objected to in "The Mine" (-i a in the "Great Commentary"一). Thus kutama "which of the number f"-which of you, Sirs, is the Brahman ?-yutama "of the set the one who," tatamu " of the set-that oue." The employment of the term "optionally" (in the aphorism) is for the anke of indicating abach (No. 1321), which may be used in like manner. Thus yakas "of the et the ove who," cala " of the eetthat oea."

80 much for the affires apoken of undor Na 1320.

\section*{}


Na. 1826.-Let there be the affix bam, WHEXX we apeak of eomething which is LIEx-this being an meitatiox. Thus afroonles "a figure like a borm"- [in wood or clay, or aketched on peper, leof


No. 1327.-"The affix kan may come \(\operatorname{AFTER}\) ALL CRODS forms (No. 134)-these retaining their own sense" Thm aśwaka " \(a\) horse."

\section*{तत् प्रद्टतवचने मय़्ट्। प 18 । २२।}

प्राद्चुर्येय प्रस्तुतं प्रकृतं सस्य बचनं प्रतिपादनम् 1 भाबेडधिकरो वा ल्युट् । घ्राद्यो प्रकृतमन्नमन्नमयम् । बपूपमयम् । द्वितीये तु। भ्रद्नमयो यच्च: । घ्रूपूपमयं पर्व ।

No. 1328.--The affix cartit may be employed [after a word denoting some sulatance] When we require an EXPREssios ros IT AS ABUNDANT. By "abundant" we mean "bappening to be is abundance," and by its "expressiou" we wean "a declaring." [This word vechanc-which has been reuderel "an expression" in the aphorism-has two senses, for the affix with which it is for-med-viz] the affix lyuf conveys the force both of the nuture (see Nos. 928 and 1239) and the sits. In the former case [-i a takiog tatprokiritavachurra to mean "the mention of that as abundant" -] we have annamaya "ahundance of grain ;" apripamays "abundance of flour;"-but in the secoud case [-i. e. taking it to mean "that in which something is spoken of as abundant"-] ve have annanuryo yujnah "a sacrifice at which food is abundant", apripamayam parva "a festival at which there is abundance of Hour."

\section*{प्रच्ञादिभ्यश्ब |Y | 8 | ₹ट।}

\section*{घ्या़् स्यात् । प्रत्र एव प्राज्घ:। देषत:।}

No. 1329.-AND APTER the words PrajǸA " wise," \&c., [retaiding their denotation] there may be the affix 1 NṆ. Thus podjice "wise"-simply; daivata [synonymous with dovatd] "a deity."

\section*{बछ़ल्पार्थाच्छस् कारकाद्नतरस्यक्। पू 1818 २।} बहूनि ददाति बहुघं: \(\begin{aligned} & \text { घल्पश: । }\end{aligned}\)
No. 1330.-Optionally after a word kiguifying much oz ittile, in a Case depindrant on a verb (aee No. 945) there may se the affix sis. Thus buhtuscuh "abundantly"-as where one
"gives many"-and so alpatak "scantily"-[giving fow-or to a fow only-de].

बाबादिभ्यस्तयेरेप्रंख्यानम् 1 घादो धादित:। मध्यत:। घन्तन: 1 प्षत: 1 पाखंत: 1 घाहृतिगयोगयम 1 सरेष स्वरत:। वर्बतर: 1

No 1331.-"Tre additional assertior should be made or the affir TABI as coming AFTER the woris ADI 'first' \&a." [as well mafter words that are in the 3th case-me Na. 1286-]. Thus dditak "at the first," mudhyatah "in the middle," antatuh " finally," prishthatah "bohind," partwatuh "by the side of." This is a clase of words thone belonging to which are to be known oals from the forms met with in writings of authority-(see No. 53). Thus wo meet with suaratah "in reapect of a vowel," and ecruatak "in respect of a letter"- [when speaking, for example, of some error in orthography].

\section*{हर्व्वस्तयोगे संपद्धवर्मर्तर fिः \(\mid\) y \(|8| y\)-।}
 of in this aphorism] is the attainment of becoming what the thing previously was not. When something out of which something else originates arrives at the state of being that very thing 80 produced, the affix CRWI, without altering the sease, may optionally come, whea the word denoting the modified thing as then existing-TAE AOEIT THAT BAS ATTADKED to the DeW atato-is cOXJODIED WITH the rerbe xit "to make," sat "to become, \(2 \times 1 \cos ^{\circ}\) "t to ba"

\section*{अस त्रो 10181 हि।}



Na. 1838-Let there be long \(f\) in the room or \(\triangle\) or \(\mathcal{S}\) WEIM the afix caws (No. 1830) rolrowe Suppose that one who in not black becomes black, eome o00 makes him so,-ctheo we may ex-
press it thus, krishnikaroti "he blackens" So too brakmibhaseati "he becomes Brahma [as a saint when liberated from the trammels of ignorance];" gańgisyát "may it become the Gangee-[this tributary stream flowing on to ningle therewith."

श्रव्ययस्य ध्वाबीत्ब नेति धाच्यम्। दोषापूतम्:। दिवमूल्त राशि:।
-No. 1334 .-" it shoúld be stated that there is not tie Change to long \(f\) (-see No. 1333-) in the care of an undectrrABLE When the affix CRwi follows." Thus doohdbhitam ahah "the day become evening," divábhuité ratrih "the night becone day."

\section*{विभाषा साति कार्ल्न्ये। पू। \&। पू२।}

न्विविषये सातिर्षा स्यात् साकल्ये।
No. 1335. -In a case where the affix chwi (No. 1332) might be employed, the affix sáti may optionally be used whies tais totality of the change is to be suggeated.

\section*{सात्यदाद्योः । \(\subset 1\) ₹ १ १११।}

सस्य घत्वं न। दधि सिस्रेंति । कृत्त्बं घस्वमम्नि: घंख्यते रग्निसाद्वर्वि।

No. 1336.-There is not the change to the cerebral ak (see No. 169) of the dental 8 or the affix síti (No. 1335) nor of the 8 which is initial in a padi. Thus there is no change to ch is the cxample dicdhi sinchati "be sprinkles curd;" nor in the exmmple [illustrative of No. 1335] agnisadbhavati "the whole [weapon] is in a blaze."

\section*{ \\ दोर्व: स्यात् । ॠनीयवत्व ।}

No. 1337.-AND whas the affix Cawi (No. 1332) rollows let there be a long vowel. Thus [from agni "fire"] agnibhavati "it becomes fire."


घ्यवपरं न्यून म तु ततो न्यूनम् । घनेक्षाधिति यावत् । तादृथमघं यस्म तस्माड्डाप़ स्यात् कृम्बस्तिमियोगे ।

Na 1838-[The expreasion in the aphorism-viz-] "that of which two vowale are the leat" - the amalleat number [of vowele]but not lens thun that-means polyayllabia. ArTER that which is taie halif of such a polrbyllabic word, being tae nittative yaki of an uanaticulate sound, let there be optionally the affix pice-though not whes the word ITI PoLLows]-provided the word be comlined with the verbe liti, bhi, or au (No. 1332).

\section*{डाधि बहुल द्वे मबत द्रति उाधि विष्षणिते ट्विस्वम् 1.}
. Na. 1339.-" Wran the affix dach (No. 133s) is to be directad to be employed, then there akr two, or there is reduplication of the wood, variovaly" (nee Na. 823).

नित्यमायोड़ते अर्चीति बत्तम्यम्। उचुपरं यदान्नेडित तस्मिन्
 षटपटा बरोति 1 षल्यन्तानुकरणात् किम् 1 दृषत् बरोति। घणषार्थात्त निम्। वम् बरोति। घघरोति निम्। खरटखरटा षरोति। बनितो बिम्ं 1 घटिति बरोति।

\section*{इूति नद्विता: ।।}

No. 1340.-"It should be stated that wher the affix pica (Na. 1338) Comps Aftre a redoplicatiox (No. 118) which cocurs when dich follows (No. 1337), then the form of the sulreoquent shall ixysalubly be in the room both of the prior and of the subeequent lottora" Hevor [when we have pafat + puyct + dhoh+karoti] the letter \(p\) is sulustitutad in the roum of the \(t\) [of the frat pafaf] and of the \(p\) [of the reduplication], giving pafapałokonoti "be makee a noiee like pafat, pafat" [-the final \(t\) being elided by VL. 1. 98, as in the words uoder Na. 53]. Why do we my "ater the imitative name of an inartioulate sound" (No. 1838)? Witnees drichat karoti "it makee (or turas 50) stope". Why do wo my "ifter the half of that of which two vowele are the leact"" Witsees inat karoti "he utlera [the exclamation implying baliof
or reverence] sirut." Why do we say "at least" ? [Becanse the ris does apply if there be more, as well as when there are two]-chea khavafakharufakaroti " he makes a sound like tharcufat" Why do we say "not if the word iti 'thus' fullows" 1 Witnees pafisi bueti " he makes the sound called pafut". (VI. L. 98).

So much for the Tuddhitu affixes.

\section*{1 मच स्वीपत्यया: ।}

\section*{NOW THE AFFIXES OF THE FEMININR}

\section*{ज्रजाद्यतष्टाप्। 812181}

घ्रजादीनामकारान्तस्य च वाध्यं यत् स्तीत्वं तब योल्ये यड स्यात्। घहा। एडका। घस्वा। धटका। मूरिषा। बत्ता। वत्सा। हेडा । मन्दा। बिलाता। मेधा। स्यादि । बहा। सर्षा ।

No. 1341. - When that feminine nature is to be indicated which may be predicated or [the thinge denoted by] the words AJA "a goat" \&CC., AND WHAT ENDS In short 4 , let there be the affix típ. Thus [as an example of "aja \&ce,". wo have] qjil "a she-goat," edalod "a ewe," afrod "a mare," chucfubs "a heo-apar row," mishild (No. 1358) "a she-mouse," balḍ "a girl," vate "a she-calf," hode or mandd or vilditd "a young girl" (in the language of the Vedas); medhá "understanding"; be. Thea [s exanples of what ends in \(a\), without being inoloded in the chm "uju \&ra," we may have] gahgd "the Ganges," carral "all"

\section*{उनितस्या 8121 ही \\ ठगिदन्तात् प्रातिपदिकाम्हीप्। भषन्ती। षबन्ती।}

No. 1842.-AND AFTER WHAT, as a crude word, iens an DiDechTORY UK, let the femiuine affix be \(h i p\). Thum [from blavatiNo. 883-in which the indicatory \(\mathrm{r}_{i}\) is an uk)] bharuet ( Na .88 ) " [a famale] becoming," pachunts "cooking."

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\section*{21 2 1}

प्रनुप्बर्बन यद्विदादि तदन्तं यददन्ं तत: स्त्वियां हीप ।
 कोत्सी। बरद्वयुी। उरददघी। बरमाणी। षस्रतयी। बाषिकी। प्रास्टिज्जी। हार्वरिक्षी। घादृयी। इत्वरी।

Na. 1343. -In the feminine there shall be the affix hifp after what ends in short \(a\), if it is not a subordinate term (No. 968) in a compoand, and if the affix with which it ends has an indicatory \(T\) or if the affix be pHa (Na. 1093), or \(\Delta N\) ( Na .1077 ) or \(\Delta \mathrm{N}\) (No. 1075) or DWAYASACE (No. 1253), or DAGBNACE (No. 1253), or mítract (No. 1253), or tayAp (Na. 1253), or tbar (Na. 1202), or TRù (Na. 1230), or cait (Na 376), of ewarap (III: 2. 163) Thus [to give an example of each in order] kuruchart (No. 844) - who goes to the Kurus:" and [as the words nuda "a rivcr" and deres "a gnd" are written, in the list "pach \&ec" -soe No. 837with an indicatory 1 -thus] nadaf and devaf [we bave] nadf "a river" and deof "a goddeas" Then again-a uparneyt "a female deeceadant of Suparpu," aintri "a female descendant of Indra," autan "a femalo deccendant of Utsen," ürudroayase, virudaghna, and irmmattri " reaching to the thigh," panchatays "of which the perts are five," dicohikf "a femalo dicer," prdechikf "containing the measure of a practha," Livanilif "elegant," yadriff "such like as," itroari "swift"
 यह्तोमी। घावं घरणी। तरुी । तलुनी ।

Na. 1344-"Ir adDITIOX to the foregoing [enumerated in Na. 1843] there should have been THE EKUuEration or the affixes naì AXD EMAl (Na. 1077) AXD frax (No. 1072) AND EHYUX (III. 2. 86), AMD OF the worde TABUSM AXD TALUXA 'a youth'." Thus chaixit "fomale," priwiont "malo," salitilf "a female apearbearer," \&hyaskarayf "eariohing" tarump or taluni "a young momen."

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यञन्तान्डीप् । घकारलोपे क्रृते।
No. 1345.-AND APTER what ende with the affiz Tait (Ria 1072) the feminine affix is rip-elision of the a having been melo (by No. 260).

\section*{हलस्त्रद्रितस्य 1 है 181 शY० -}

हल: परस्य त्वद्वितयक्वारस्य लोप केति परे। गर्गी ।
No. 13+6.-There is elision or the Y of a TADDATra afix ceming \(\triangle\) PTER a consonant, when long ifollows. Thus (from ginge gdrgi No. 1345) "a female detcendant of Garga"
पाघां घ्फरत्वितः 18 । २। २७।
यसन्तात् फ्तो बा स्यात् \(\mathrm{D} \nabla\) तद्वित: ।
No. 1347.-In the opinion or tar axcrexis [and bence caly optionally] there may be the affix sapha after what cocls with the affix yan (No. 1072), and it is to be regarded as a tadcarra afir -[so that the ph -see No.1086.-becomes dyan]

षिद्ञारादिभ्यस्य। 8121821
हीष्ट स्यात् 1 गार्य्यायखी। नर्तबकी। गोरी। बनुदों। :7 ड्वाढ़ी। घाकृतिगयोडयम् ।

No. 1348.-And \(\triangle\) FTER words ending with afizee whict bate an indicatory 8i, AND atter the worls caume "brillinot" be. let the feminine affix be gisha. Thus ghirgydyant [-with the afix slipho-Na 1847 "a female deecondant of Garga;" marinis [with shrown-III. I. 145] "an actross; gavof "tbe brillinas [goldess or Parrati];" anaduhf anadrodif "a com" Thin ise clase of words constituted by usago -see No. 88

\section*{बर्यसि मयने 181 १।P•। \\ पथमषयोबाधिनेडदन्ता जीए् । छुमारी।}

No. 1849.-After a word onding in abort a and expremive of curly \(\triangle G E\) let the femining affix be top. Thus kumeirt "a girl"

\section*{द्विगेर:181श1२श।}

घदन्ताद्विगोर्डों। । निलोक्षी। घज्बादित्वात् चिफला। घनोका।
Nn 1350.-Artrr a dwigu compound (No. 983) ending in shant \(a\) let the feminine affix be \(h / p\). Thus trilikft "the aggregate of the three worlina" But we find triphala "the three myrobalans," brenuse this is one of the worde spoken of as "ajic dac" (Na. 1341).-

\section*{बरंद्ननुदाकात् तेपथात् तो नः 181 श1 ₹्ट।}
 रस्स न: । यता । यनी। रोह्दिता। रोहियी।

Na. 1331.-After a word expreasive of colour, ending in a oravely locented vowel, and favisg the leter tas ita panelf maite letter, the word not being a subordinate in a cumpound, the fominine affix is optionally \(h\{p\), and the letter \(x\) in anbstituted io the room or the r . Thus [from ata "variegated"] atd or onf, [from rohita "red"] rohita or rohing

> बेगोत गुखवषनात् 18121881
> ब्दन्तद्नु एबाधिनो बा छीए । मृद्बी। मृदु: ।

Na. 1352-Ortioxalli artar what ends in short 0, being
 mridu "soft"] mridwof or [without a fenitine affix] mriduh.

\section*{बह्राद्यिस 18121841 \\ बां होए। बही़। बदु: 1}

Na 1338.-Axd aftce the worde sain "mnch" de., the feminioe affix is optionally hich. Thus bukwi or [without a faminive afix] bahem

\section*{श्रविबाराद्वसिम: 1 हाशी। हानि:।}

No. 1834.-"A Attise the vowal I or a xplt afix, not xtix (NTa 918)," [tbe feminine afiix is optionally hich]. Thus ndtri or ndtri "night"

\section*{सर्धती इलिन्नर्थादित्येक । घकांटी । घद्रहि: ।}

No. \(1355^{\circ}\).ـ" Soxe say that the feminine affix hish may come AFTER \(\triangle N Y\) word ending in \(i\) (No. 1354) IT it have not the roper or the affix ETIN." Thus bakati or bakaff "a cart."

\section*{पुंयोगादास्यायाम् 18121861}

या पुमाष्या पुंयोगात् स्वियां बतंते ततो क्बीए । गोरस्य स्वी गोणी।

No. \(13500^{\circ}\). -When the naxe of a male is employed to denote the female in virtue or her [matrimonial] unior with this Male, the feminine affix fish comes after it. Thus gopt "the wifo of a gopa or cowherd."

\section*{घालकान्ताद्न । गेपालिका। घश्वपालिका।}

No. 1357.-"But not AFTER the word pilura 'a keeper' [does nifah come by No. 1356]." Thus gopalikd (No. 1358) "the wife of a cow-keeper," aswapalika "the wife of a horso-keeper."

\section*{प्रत्ययस्थात् कात् पूर्वस्यात द्राप्यस्तुपः 1 १। 1881}

प्रत्ययस्थात् कात् पूर्वस्याकारस्येकार: स्यादापि सं काप् सुप: परो न चेत् । सर्विका । कारिका । घत: किम्। नोका। प्रत्यय्यस्थात् किम्। घक्षोतीति घका। बसुप: किम्। बहुपरिब्राजका नगरी।

No. 1358. -Let there be the vowel I in the room or the vowel a coming before the letter K standing in an APrix, whin the feminine affix íp Follows-provided that the feminine affix \(\boldsymbol{K}_{\mathbf{P}}\) does nOT come AFTER a CASL-AFFTX. Thus [from earvake "every"] sarviká, [from karaka "a maker"] kdarikd. Why do we say "of the vowel \(a^{n}\) ? Witness naukd "a boat." Why do we say "standing in an affix" ? Witness salca [from baka] "who is ablo-[where the \(k\) belongs to the verbal root]. Why do we say "not after a caso-affix"? Witness bahuparivrdjakd nagarf "a city with miny religious mendicants"-[where the feminine affix is attached after the case-affix had been elided, as explained under No. 964, in farm ing the compound].

छूंटंद्धेंतायां धाप् । हूर्यस्य स्ती देषता सूया। देषतायां किम्।
Na. 1859. - "AFTER the word sfrys 'the Sun,' the feminine affix is cals, wima the coddress [his wife] is meant" Thus ciryd "the goddeen who is the wife of the Sun." Why "when the goddon is menet"! [See Na. 1860.]

\section*{सूर्यागस्थ्ययोख्खे च जा च यलेप: 1 घूरी कुन्ती ।}

Na. 1860-" Thero is aursion or the YA or the worde sofrys
 cisia (Na. 1160) followa, 1 urd when the feminine affix iff followa." Thas siors-meaning "Kunts-the mortal bride of the Sun"-(woe INa 1859).

\section*{इन्द्रवरुभवशर्षष्र्रमुहिमार स्यवयवनमातुखावार्यासामानुद्य 181218 ह1}
 बदाजो। मृढानी ।

Na. 1861,-Let ixux be the augment of the proper names ITDRA, VAROXA, BELTA, GARVA, RUDRA, AKD MIIPA, AXD of the

 espirital precoptor;" and, at the mame time, lot the feminine affix betioh. Thus indrdinf "the wifo of Indra," and so raruydinf, bhavinat, carodinh mridond

 somat' [there is the augrosat dnuk, an directod in No. 1361] in the sunco of orentressa" Thus himint "much enow," aranydns "B grat frowat"

यबाट्दोगे। ड़ष्टो यखो यवानी।
Na. 1808-" ATTER the word IAVA 'barley' [the fominine
 Those yeverior "bed barloy."

\section*{यवनाल्लिम्याम्। यबनानां लिपिर्यननानी।}

No. 1364.-" After the word yavana 'Greek' [the feminine affix, as directed in No. 1361, comes] in the sense of Hund-wBITing." Thus yavandint "the written character of the Greeks."
मातुलोपाध्याययोरानुग्वा। मातुलानी। मातुली। उपाध्यायानी। उवाध्यायी।

No. 1363.-"Or the words xítula 'a maternal uncle' AxD UPídHyAYa 'a spiritual preceptor' [when the feminine affix come -to express the wife thereof-] the augment Astrix ( \(^{(N a .1361 \text { ) in }}\) optional" Thus matuláni or matulf (No. 1356) "the wife of a maternal uncle,"-updulhydydnt or updilhydyf "the wife of a spiritual preceptor."

\section*{घाचार्यादगत्वं घ। घाचार्योनी।}

No. 1366. -" And there is sot the cHange to the cerebral N [-No. 157-of the dental \(n\) of the augment anuk-Na. 1361-] after the word íceírya 'a spiritual preceptor'." Thus Gcharyant "the wife of a spiritual preceptor."

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No. 1367.-"After the words ARYa 'a man of the Vaifya class' and kshatriya 'a man of the military class' [the feminine affix, with the augment directed in No. 1361 comes] optionalis, WHEN the word retains ITS OWN sense [viz. that of a person bolonging to the class]. Thus aryáni or arya "a female of the Vaisya class," kshatriydnis or kshutriyd "a female of the militars class."

\section*{छोतात् दर सपूर्वात् 18121401}

\section*{太ोष। घस्त्रकोती। द्वचिद्न । धनक्रोता।}

No. 1368.-Aftter the word krita "bought," pricceded bx the name of TEE yigans wherewith, the feminine affix is tfak Thus vastrakritt "a female bought in exchange for cloth" Some times it is not so. Thus dhanakritd "A female purchased with wealth."

\section*{साझाजेपसर्जनादसंयोगेपधात् 1812148 C}

घसंयोगोपथमुप्सर्जन यत् स्वात्नां तदन्तान्हीष् बा। क्षेानतिक्षान्ता ष्वतिबोथी। घतिकेया। चन्द्रमुखो। चन्द्रमुखा। घसंयोगोघधात् किम् 1 छुगुल्फा 1 ठपसर्जनात् किम् 1 हुचिखा।

Na. 1869.-Ard the feminine affix that comes optionally ArIER what ende with the name of a PART OF THE BODY, when the wod is subordikate in a Coxpound (Na 968), moreover, not zavre a coxjoxct for ITs pemolrduate lettor. Thus atikefi or atibede "surpaming the hair" [in beauty do, -or reaching above it-as deep water-]; chawinamulhl or chandramulhd "moonfaced" Why do we my "not having a conjunct for its penultimate letter"Y Witnoes sugulpha "a fomale with handeome anclea." Why do we may "gubordinate in a compound"y Witnees sutikha "a handeome creat"- [where the filihd is not subardinate or epithoticalf

\section*{ \\ } डुजघना I

Na 1370.-The feminine affix is sor thich (No. 1369) After a word denoting a part of the body when it is of the class xropa "the flank" dc, roz when the word is polrspluabic. Thus balyduakropd "a female with bandeome flanka." This in a clase of words cosstituted by usage-(woe No. 33). Of the case where the word is polyayllabic wo have an example in oujaghand "a sumalo with handeome loing."

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\section*{\(\square\) हीए 1}

Na. 1871.-The feminide affix is not tifk (Na. 1869) ArTER TNTEA "the noee" ARD MOKRA "the mouth," WBEM (the word at the and of which thay stand is) an Apperinative [Na. 1872]
पूर्वपद्रान संघायामगः |C| \&|₹।

पूर्वपदस्थान्विमितात् परस्य नस्य च: स्गात् संत्ञायां न तु ग्बाएव्यवधाने। खूर्पयखा। गोरमुखा। संज्ञायां किम्। तासमुबी कन्या।

No. 1372.-Let there be a cerebral \(\boldsymbol{n}\) in the room of a dental \(n\) coming AFTER a cause of such change (No, 157) standing in the PRIOR MEMBER of a compound word, when the word is an APPIL-lative-but not if the letter \(a\) intervenes. Thus siopanabid " [the sister of Rávana-viz] Súrpanakhá [-whoee nails were like winnowing baskets.]" Then [as another example of Na. 1871 we may have] gauramukhd "Fair-face." Why [in Na. 1371] do we say "when an appellative"! Witness tamramukhi kanyé "s copper-faced damsel."

\section*{जातेरस्त्रीविषयादयेपधात् । \& १ । हैं।}

जातिषाचि यन्न च स्त्वियां नियतमयोपधं ततो होष्। तटे। बृपली। कठो। बहृची। जाते: किम् । मुखडा। अस्त्वीविषष्यात् किम् । बलाका । क्रयोपधात् किस् 1 बजिया।

No. 1373.-Let the feminine affix be hiek AFTER that which is expressive of a kind, and is not invariably fencinine-wore-over-not having the letter 1 for its pendltimatr letter. Thas from [tafa] tafi "shore," vrishalf " a woman of the servile tribe;" kathf "a woman of the class of Brabmans who read the Kathe 800 tion of the Rig Veda;" bahwrichs "a woman of the cless of Bralbmans who read the Rig Veda." Why do we say "expressive of a kind" ? Witness mundd "shaven"- [where the word expressee not a kind but a quality-see Sahitya Durpana §12 b. and d.] Why do we say "not invariably feminine" ? Witness buldbad "a crave" - [supposed to breed without the male]. Why do we say "dot having the letter \(y\) for its penultimate letter"? Witness kehatriys "a female Kshatriya"

योपधर्रातिषेधे गबयह्ययमुक्यमत्स्यमनुष्यायामप्रतियेध:। गक्यो। एयो । मुक्की । छलस्तद्बितस्येति यलोप: । मनुषी। मत्स्यस्ट खां यल्लोए: । मत्सी।

Na. 1874-" Is the excludise [from No. 1373] of words that bave letter \(Y\) as the penulituate, there is not involved the xxclusion or [the following worde which have a penultimate y-viz-] oavaya "the Boa Gavieus," hifa "a horse," wurata "a cort of animal," matsya "a fish," ond runusaya "a man." Thus gavayi "the female, of the Boe Gavaeus ;" hayl "a mare," mukay! "a femalo mulaya." By No. 1864 there is olision of the \(y\) of manuchya:-thus manuchr "a woman," -and [ecoording to Katryana] there is elision of the \(y\) of mataya (though this word does not end in a taddhita affix) when the feminine affix hif follows- \(\mathbf{\infty} 0\) that we have mated "a femalo fich."

\section*{पूते मनुष्यजाते: 181 ? \(ह\) ही। \\ डोए। दाची।}

Na. 1873.-"AFTER a word monme mabort 1 , denoling a pace of xinf, the feminine affis is thiok. Thns dotoul "a female Díkehi, or decesoodent of Dakeba (Na. 1087)."

\section*{Eडु०तः 181 1 है́}

ब्दनतादयोगधान्मनुष्यजातिषाधिक: स्तियामूळ्। हु下: 1 बयोपधात् बिस् 1 मध्वर्युव्राहयी।

Na. 1876.-AFTER a word monne in short C , not having the letter \(y\) as its penultimate letter, and being expreaive of men, the afla in the feminine is th. Thus kuri "a feusale Kurr." Why do we my "not having the letter \(y\) as ita penultimato letter" 1 Witsees adheoaryx "a woman of the alase of Brihmass verned in the Yajur Veda"

\section*{}
 "hames" Thus pafofe "(a fomale) lame.

Na. 1878-" Axp [in addition to the affixing of the feminine afinx th-No. 1876-] there in zuraiox or the O and of the \(\triangle\) or the word funcosi 'a futberio-law.'" Thus froakerd "a motherisher."

\section*{}

उपमानवाचच्पूर्वपदमूमुत्तरपदं यत् प्रातिपदिकं तस्मादूह्। करमेाद्इः।

No. 1379.-Let ún be the feminine affix \(\triangle\) ffrer that come pound, ending in a crude word, of which tas latter merber is the word UBU "the thigh," when the prior member of the compound is a word expressing an olject of coxparisor. Thus karcuhhorú "a female with thighs like the ulnar or tapering fleaby side of the hand." •

\section*{संछितशफल}

No. 1380.-And (üh shall be the feminine affix after the word uru " the thigh" coming, in a compound,) after the words suiviris "joined," SAPHA "a hoof," LAKBHANA, " a mark," AND vín "handsome," \&c. This aphorism is for the sake of cases where there is no comparison (as there is in the cases to which Na. 1379 refers). Thus sañhitori "whose thighs are joined [-ag, from obesity]," sicphoris "whose thighs are [put together] like [the two] hoofs [on a cow's foot]," lakshanoris "whose thighe are marked," vamoriu " with handsome thighs."

\section*{}
 बेदी। ब्राहयी।

No. 1381.-Let Kin be the feminine affix AFTER the word SÁrígarava "a Śarígarava" \&cC., and after what ends with the letter \(a\) of the uffix \(\Delta \hat{\text { in }}\) (No. 1075) when the word speats of a kind [not of a wifo-No. 1356]. Thus síringaravi as Śárágarava woman," vaidí [from vida, which, besides ending with the affix am, as it is held to do when enumerated in the list "Sáringarava \&ce." may end with the affix ain] "a female descendant of Vida," brahmanf "a female of the macerdotal tribe."

\section*{नृनरयोष्षृंद्धिख्ष । नारी।}

Na. 1882-"AXD FPIDDHI is the subatitute of the words MPI ATD IARA' a man' [when the feminine affix nin-Na. 1381-follown" Thus rérf "a womar."-

\section*{यूर्नात्तः 181 १1001}

युष्नुष्बत्त् Fिस्या ति: स्यात 1 युर्वति:।

\section*{रूति स्नोमत्ययाः ।}

Na. 1883 -After the word yovass "young," when it denotes a Samale, let there be the affix TL. Thus yuruti " \(a\) young "umane"

So much for the affires of the Femining.
घस्तन्नरे प्रषिष्टार्मा बालाजां चोपषकारिका।
छृत्ता बरदराथेन लर्युष्द्ध्वान्तबोमुदी :

This abridged SiddMénta Kaumudf, a balp for thowe who are eagaged in other atudies (and have therefore little leisure) and for thoes aloo who are quite unacquainted with acjence, was mado by the illuetrions Varadaraja

Here conolvdes the Laghw-siddhenta-kaumull made by the illmetrione Varadartja

\author{
- लडुओमुदी धमपा ॥ \\ 
}

\section*{ALPHABETICAL INDEX \\ Or fiz \\ - APHORISMS in the laghu kaumudr.}



Note.-The figures refer to the numbers of the Aphorisom, and not to the page.
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